INSTITUTTET FOR SAMMENLIGNENDE KULTURFORSKNING

SERIE B: SKRIFTER

XXIX,3

LT. COL. D. L. R. LORIMER:

THE BURUSHASKI LANGUAGE

OSLO 1938
H. ASCHEHOUG & CO. (W. NYGAARD)

LONDON
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH,
TRUBNER & CO. LTD.

LEIPZIG
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

PARIS
SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉDITION
«LES BELLES LETTRES»

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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AV7 Burusho AV7

INSTITUTTET
FOR SAMMENLIGNENDE KULTURFORSKNING OOO

THE BURUSHASKI LANGUAGE

BY

LT. COL. D. L. R. LORIMER

VOL. III
VOCABULARIES AND INDEX

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PREFACE.

The following Vocabularies are based on the material collected 122
in 1923—24, to which reference has been made in the Introduction,
Volume I (pp. lvi. ff.), and were completed in 1930—31. 128

Thanks to assistance received from the Leverhulme Research Fund, I was able to revisit Gilgit and Hunza in 1934—35, and I then collected a considerable amount of new material.

Of this practically nothing has been incorporated in the present 128
work. The additions, in the way both of new entries and of the elaboration of the existing entries, would have been considerable, and their preparation would have entailed great delay in publication. As matters stand I have not yet worked out the new material[1], and this has saved me from much temptation.

The revision of the *Burushaski—English Vocabulary* as it already existed, was, however, one of the many items of a too ambitious programme, which I did carry out, if only in a hasty and perfunctory way.

For this work I was fortunate in obtaining the assistance of [115]
Qudratullah Beg (QUB), son of Subadar Muḥabbatullah Beg, a literate and extremely intelligent young man, with a remarkable feeling for language and the refinements of phonetics.

A thorough examination of the forms, meanings and uses of the 128
words in even this very modest vocabulary would have been a major 121
task requiring an almost infinite amount of time. I had therefore

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[1] Attention may, however, be called to a note on certain features of Burushaski, published in the BSOS Vol. VIII, 1936, pp. 627—636, which throws light on some grammatical and phonetic devices of the language.

128 to restrict my aims to improving the phonetic representation of
121 the words, principally in regard to distinguishing cerebrals and non-cerebrals, aspirates and non-aspirates, and to clearing up doubts indicated by question marks in the original script, which chiefly related to noun-categories and to plural and pronominal-prefix forms, but also sometimes to meanings. Even these limited aims were not completedly realised; many forms and queries escaped notice or otherwise resisted determination.

128 One point resulting from this revision may be noted. The keyword as given in the Vocabulary, or the first form, where alternatives are offered, is the representation of the word, which from all information available I believe to be the correct one. Many words are misspelt, as regards cerebrals and aspirates, in the Grammar and Texts, which were in print before this revision was carried out. No attempt has been made to correct them in the quotations given in the Vocabulary. The reader is therefore asked to concentrate his mind on the keyword forms.

It will be observed that among the meanings given Arabic and Persian words frequently occur, to all which "H" (Hindustani) has been prefixed. This is for the sake of simplification and because explanations were usually given in Hindustani (or Urdu) in which these words are current.

Occasionally another Burushaski word is quoted under the description "Bu. Syn." (Burushaski Synonym). This is not to be taken as meaning that the one word exactly duplicates the other in meaning, but only that the second was used to explain the first.

This volume began to go to press while I was still in Hunza, and Professor Morgenstierne very generously undertook the unpleasant task of working my emendations into the earlier part of the script and revising the proofs of the first few sheets. This resulted in a very considerable saving of time.

I regret to have to append a lengthy list of corrections and additions. These are due in large part to the upsetting effect of growing knowledge and the alterations in the text which it entailed, For the rest I can only hope that they may be attributed to physical limitations rather than to economy of endeavour on my part. I have made a vast number of corrections in the proofs, but unfortunately this is a case where anything short of complete achievement acquires no merit. 128

I have made no effort to turn this into a comparative philological dictionary, a task beyond my competence, but I have aimed at indicating obvious loan-words, for the benefit of those who may approach Burushaski with a mininum knowledge of other oriental languages 121 192

The bulk of these loan-words will be found to be Arabic-Persian, i.e. Arabic words current in Persian, most of which have probably been acquired, more or less indirectly, from the latter language. 192

The original source of dissemination of Persian in all this part of the world has undoubtedly been the language of the Tajik population of the plains of what is now known as Tajikistan in USSR territory. This Tajik Persian is now beginning to receive attention (Cp. W. Lentz, "Pamir Dialekte, I" Göttingen, 1933, Introd. pp. 31 ff. and H. Sköld, "Materalien zu den iranischen Pamirsprachen", Lund 1936, Introd. pp. 8 ff.). Work has been done on it in recent years by Soviet scholars, but copies of their publications are not easy to obtain. [113]

What proportion of the Persian words recorded by me in Burushaski are familiar to all Burushaski speakers, I cannot definitely say. Illiterate and untravelled men and most of the women would not, I think use, or know, many Persian words for which there are adequate Burushaski equivalents. Against this, every child in Hunza seemed to know the word *taswi·r* for "photograph". It was a very old man who, when he had lost or damaged his portrait, asked if he could have another copy of the *girmˈinum*, the "script".

Other non-adjacent languages which have been laid under contribution are Hindustani and Punjabi.

With Tibetan I have no direct acquaintance but I have noted a few words in Burushaski which can be found in the standard Tibetan dictionaries.

Burushaski—English Vocabulary

192 Burushaski and the dialect of Tibetan spoken in Baltistan possess some words in common, and comparison has now been facilitated by the Vocabulary printed in A. F. C. Read's "Balti Grammar" [113] (RAS 1934), which became available to me only after the greater part of this volume was in print. A separate note on the subject is now appended, v. pp. 532—536.

192 197 Turkish and Eastern Turki stand in much the same position as Tibetan. They have contributed words to Burushaski, but I have no personal experience of these languages, and have only indicated words that I happened to know or such as were readily traceable. The source of these borrowings has undoubtedly been the Eastern Turki spoken in Chinese Turkistan.[1]

On the other hand, coming to Burushaski's immedate neighbours, I have quoted all the parallels known to me in Shina, Khowar and Wak͟hi. Except where otherwise stated, these are furnished from my own collections.[2] This is a first step towards a comparison of the complete vocabularies of these languages — at present impossible owing to deficiency of material — which would yield some interesting results. We should learn for instance the extent to which the various vocabularies overlap, the nature and amount of borrowing by one language from another, and the area of survival or dispersion of Burushaski words, Burushaski being by hypothesis the original language of a much wider tract than it occupies at the present day.

I have made some attempt to illustrate the possibility of tracing the transference of grammatical devices and idiom within this group of languages in a paper which is due to appear in the "Transactions of the Philological Society" of 1937.

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[113] [1] An examination of G. Raquette's "English-Turki Dictionary", Lund, 1927, reveals a very large number of Ar. Pers. words. Of the genuine Turki words there recorded very few are to be found in Burushaski.

[2] In the Kho. words the cerebrals and aspirates are probably fairly correctly marked. In Shina words many have probably gone unnoted. I have therefore quoted any forms given by Grahame Bailey which differed from mine. In Wak͟hi I could get no assistance in phonetics from my informants. I recorded cerebral č̣, ṣ̌, ẓ̌ and occasionally ṭ, but no aspirates, which proves little.

Preface

Apart from indicating undoubted loan-words, often to me of 192
unknown origin, which are shared by Burushaski with one or more 121
of the neighbouring languages, I have made no attempt to pronounce on the authenticity of those words which *primâ facie* appear to be true Burushaski. Sanskrit cognates have been suggested for some of them by Professor Morgenstierne.

One important question remains to which I can give no precise 192
or certain answer: What proportion do the Burushaski words in this Vocabulary bear to the total word-stock of the language? When I returned to Hunza in 1934 one of my hopes was to record sufficient new words to make my collection fairly complete as regards words in daily use and known to everyone. I was well aware that the still popular belief that peoples living in primitive conditions must possess simple languages and employ small vocabularies had been abundantly disproved by facts, but I had not realised what a lengthy business it is to collect and adequately record even a few hundred words after the first couple of thousand in constant daily use have been noted. How many new words I actually recorded I have no idea, but I am certain that they will go only a short way towards making the vocabulary complete. I could always easily get new words, the difficulty was to find time to have them elucidated and to write them down.

Burushaski possesses a large number of nouns of a technical nature relating to all the ordinary occupations of life, which, given time, can be ascertained by observation and enquiry, but it also appears to be very rich in verbs, and these are not so easily and quickly discovered by any direct method.

The *Werchikwar—English Vocabulary* remains much as it was 126
when it was originally compiled. In 1934—35 I made several efforts to bring Werchikwar-speakers to Hunza to work with me there, but failed to secure competent men. The principal result was disappointment and wasted time. Eventually I paid a visit to Yasin and found an old acquaintance, with whom I worked there and whom I brought back to Hunza and kept with me for a few

126 weeks. Unfortunately I did not remember how full of uncertainties my Werchikwar Vocabulary was, and instead of revising it I spent all my time trying to obtain new material. From this, however, I have been able to fill in some details lacking in the original vocabulary.

128 The *English—Burushaski* and *English—Werchikwar Indexes*, prepared by my wife, are not to be taken as dictionaries, they merely give references to the occurrence of the English words in the preceding Vocabularies. These English words are not necessarily the exact equivalents of the vernacular words which follow them. These should therefore in every case be looked up.

EPILOGUE.

000 With this Preface to the last volume may be combined an epilogue to the whole work. The latter, concocted in the course of the years 1926—30 from material collected in 1923—24, passed on to the ordeal of printing, from which it now finally emerges. It has therefore been something of a preoccupation, almost continuously, for fifteen years, and has consumed a considerable amount of time and labour.

The expenditure of time and energy in routine work, or without definite objective, easily passes unnoticed and seldom arouses active regret. When there is, or ought to be, a definite result to show for it, we become critical, and we are specially apt to find the outcome of self-imposed, directed labour inadequate and unsatisfactory. We then realise that time passed is irrecoverable, and that energy expended is virtue that has gone out of us for ever.

The author of an imperfect work on Burushaski can therefore quote with humble fellow-feeling the sad case of Burzoë described by Ath Tha'ālibi in his "History of the Persian Kings."[1]

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[1] Zotenberg, "Histoire des Rois de Perse", Paris, 1900, p. 680. The quotation is from the translation by Sir Denison Ross in the Foreword to Vol. V of the "Ocean of Story", edited by N. M. Penzer (privately printed by Charles Sawyer, London, 1924—28) p. vi. Typographical difficulties rule out the reproduction here of the original Arabic.

Preface

Burzoë (Buzurjmihr) was a learned doctor at the Persian Court who obtained permission from the King, Anushirwan, to proceed to India to search for a medicinal plant, of which he had read, which possessed the property of bringing the dead back to life. He went, and searched, and failed:

"Burzoë, avoiding no effort or fatigue, wore himself out in picking, collecting, sorting and combining these plants, so that he might have said with the people of Baghdad, 'We have continuously been busy with nothing at all, and now we have finished.' He experienced much grief and disappointment, because without attaining his object he had wasted his days . . . ."

But Burzoë's story continues to a happy ending.

Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
6th November 1937.

D. L. R. L.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS.

000 The sign § refers to paragraphs in the Grammar, Vol. I.

Plain numbers divided by a full stop (e.g. 106.20) refer to page and line of the Texts, Vol. II.

Ordinary contractions of common grammatical terms, which will be readily understood, have not been included here.

*-*ʌ.*, *-*ʌt.* *-*ʌtʌs.*

*-*ʌm.* *-*ʌmʌnʌs.*

Ar. Arabic.

Ar. Prs. Arabic current in Persian.

(Ar.) Prs. Arabic base + Persian suffix.

b. Shina *bo·ꭍki*, to be, become.

Balti. Tibetan as spoken in Baltistan.

[113] Bhai Maya Singh. Author of "The Panjábi Dictionary", Lahore, 1895.

Biddulph, Col. J. Author of "Tribes of the Hindoo Kush", Calcutta, 1880.
The section on "The Boorishki Language" was reprinted, "corrected" in JRAS, Vol. XVI, Pt. 1, 1884.

Bu. Burushaski.

Bu. syn. Burushaski synonym, only in the sense that the second word was used to explain the preceding one.

Cs. Causative.

d.pl. Double plural. Cp. § 41.

Ḍum. Ḍumāki, the language of the Bĕricho of Hunza.

e., et. etʌs.

Eng. English.

EOL. E. O. (Mrs. D. L. R.) Lorimer.

E. Turk. Eastern Turki.

f. b. From bottom (of page).

f.n. Footnote.

[113] GB. T. Grahame Bailey ("Grammar of the Shina Language", RAS, 1924).

List of contractions

Gh. Kh. Gushpūr Muḥammad Ghani Khān, v. Introd. p. lix. 000
GR. Rai Ṣāḥib Ganpat Rai, Medical Assistant in Gilgit in 1923—24.
H. Hindustani, or Urdu.
h. Human Category. V. § 19.
hf. Human feminine.
hm. Human masculine.
Hz. Hunza, (Burushaski) as spoken in Hunza.
IUB. 'Ināyatullah Beg. V. Introd. p. lviii.
IYB. Jemadār Imām Yār Beg. V. Introd. p. lvii.
Kho. Khowār, the language of Chitrāl.
Leitner, G. W. Author of "The Hunza and Nagyr Handbook", Calcutta, 1889; and "Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893", Woking. [113]
LSI. "The Linguistic Survey of India", Vol. VIII. Pt. II, Calcutta, 1919, containing accounts of the Dardic Languages and Burushaski.
m. *manare.*
*-m. *-*manas.*
Ma. Gushpūr Muḥammad 'Ali Khān, eldest son of Shāh Sikandar Khān, Mir of Nagar. He died about 1923.
Mck. Major L. Mackenzie, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, in 1923—24.
MMP. Khān Bahādur Munshi Muḥammad Masih Pāl, Indian Assistant to the Political Agent Gilgit.
Morg. Professor Georg Morgenstierne.
Morg. Report. "Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan", by Georg Morgenstierne, Oslo, 1926. [113]
N. Nagar, Nagir; (Burushaski) as spoken in Nagar.
n. Noun.
neg. Negative.
Nz. Nazar, a man of Aliabad, Hunza, for many years in the service of various Political Agents in Gilgit. V. Introd. p. lvii.
o.s. Oneself.
Pc. Participle.
Pn. Inf. Pronominal infix.
Pn. Pf. Pronominal prefix.
postpos. Postposition.
ppa. Past participle active
Prs. Persian.
Prs. H. Persian current in Hindustani, or Urdu.
Punj. Punjabi (i.e. Panjābi).
QUB. Qudratullah Beg, son of Subadar Muḥabbatullah Beg, of the family of Wazir Humāyūn Beg, resident of Baltit. Principal informant 1934—35.
Sh. The Shin's language.

[113] Shaw, R. B. "On the Ghalchah Languages (Wakhi and Sariḳoli)", JASB Vol. XLV. Pt. I, No. II, 1876.

Shghn. The Shughnī language.

s.o. Someone.

s.t. Something.

St. Pt. Static Participle.

ŚY. Mêhtarjau Shâhzâda Yûsuf, formerly of Yasin. V. Introd. p. lviii.

T. Turkish.

th. Shina *thoṛki*, to make, do.

Tib. Tibetan.

Werch. Werchikwâr, i.e. Burushaski as spoken in Yasin.

Wkh. The Wakhi language.

x. X category v. § 19.

y. Y category v. § 19.

z. Z category v. § 167.

[113] Zarubin, I. I. "Vershikskoe Narechie Kandzhutskogo Yazika". V. § 500.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The alphabetical order followed in the Vocabulary is as follows:

Vowels: a, ʌ and æ, ai, au, e and ɛ, i and ɪ, o (including ɔ and ö), u and ʊ (and ü).

Consonants: b, č (including čh, ċ and ċh), d and ḍ, f, g, γ, h, j and ĵ, k and kh, x, l, m, n, ŋ, p (including ph and pf), q, r, s, š and ṣ, t (including th, ṭ, ṭh), ts and tsh, w, y, ẏ z and ẓ.

An attempt was made to distinguish and separate a from ʌ, and e from ɛ. This I came to see was a mistake, but only when it was too late to rectify it, except in the Werchikwar Vocabulary, and in the *Burushaski* Vocabulary in the case of initial e and ɛ, which have been combined.

In many cases the differences between these sounds are accidental, due merely to stress, which may vary, and to other undiagnosed causes, and these variable sounds cannot be relegated to one category. In this connection see Professor Morgenstierne's remarks in his Preface, p. XX.

The alteration of some of these variable sounds in the course of revision necessitated the transference of a number of words in the Vocabulary. A few have been overlooked and are now out of their alphabetical place, e.g. *lʌlɛrr*. Attention has been drawn to these in the Corrigenda.

While vowels were over-differentiated, certain types of consonants which should have been distinguished, were treated as one. Cerebrals and non-cerebrals, aspirates and non-aspirates ought to have been kept separate, but I was originally too uncertain about many of the sounds to be able to give effect to this principle. Now, however, the initial keyword represents, in almost every case, the form of the word considered correct by QUB.

Internally, some effort was made to rearrange groups of otherwise similar words according to the presence or absence in them of cerebrals and aspirates (e.g. the entries *dam* and *ḍam*, *dɪr* and *ḍɪr*), but at the stage then reached practical considerations necessitated the abandonment of this procedure, with the

194 result that series of entries such as *thʌm*, *ʈʌm*, *tʌm*, *ʈhʌm*, have remained unadjusted.

The following remarks on a few of the vowel sounds supplement what is stated in § 3.

ɔ˞, representing the sound of English *awe* may some times be heard in a few words as a variant of *o˞*, e.g. *yɔ˞ɽi*.

ö occurring medially in some monosyllables appeared to me to be a short and advanced *o*.

ü I now believe to be *u* pronounced with spread lips and the tongue somewhat retracted owing to the neighbourhood of *y*. The point of articulation is probably in advance of that of *u*.

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BURUSHASKI—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

a, a.
(See also under a).

500 **a-**, **a-** negative prefix used with verbs —, *ine amudíli* don't strike her. *ja jeé apámaiqa ba* I cannot come. V. § 10 & §§ 332 ff.

a-, **a-** privative prefix v. a-.

a· (= *ati*) 2nd sg. Impv. of *-ulas* with 1st sg. Pn. pf.

abad established in occupation of land, settled (in a country); inhabited, habitation; cultivated, prosperous (of a country), populous. — *Minapevalo Kirgiz abad bam* the Kirgiz were in occupation of Nagar. 290.3. *altác varm Šimšalar dum abad manuman* two tribes have come and settled in Shimshal. 272.1 & 13. *Rashimalo abad bam* there was population in R., R. was inhabited. 274.3. *Hindi.e ale ičá samanan.ulo bam abad bam* in those times the people of Hindi were few, i. e. the population of H. was small 192.6. *Čapursan bat abad bilúm* Ch. was thickly inhabited, very populous 280.1. *Hunzo bat abad maimi* Hunza will become very populous, or, prosperous 188.4. V. 290.3, 282.6, 272.1. Prs.

[p. 1]

000 *abādī* y. habitation. Prs.

ādamzād h. human being 14.4. Prs.

ādat y. custom, habit; habit of mind, temper. — *afium ke.a ine ādat manimi* he has become addicted to eating opium. — *ba.a (yamikił) ādatage bai.i* he is good- (bad-) tempered. Ar.

ādil just; justice. — *bat ādil bam* he was very just 3.1. — *ādil etas bai.i* he is a justice-doer, a just man. V. 88.7. Ar.

afsar hm. officer. 344.19. Eng.

afsal ruined (?), destroyed (?). — *je afsal amaiyam* I shall be ruined (?) 118.18. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. *awal*, ruined, destroyed. The meaning originally obtained, "put out, distressed, resentful", and adopted in the Translation is probably incorrect).

afsus, afsos y. sorrow, grief. — *afsus etas yaḳḳi bila* it is right to grieve; *je afsus eta ba* I am sorry. Prs.

agon n. a circle, halo round the sun (or moon?). *Prs. markaz.* — *agon mali bi* a halo has appeared, formed (lit. fallen).

aḥ etas ICB to threaten, to intimidate, *H. dhamkana*; to prevent, *H. rokna.*

aima, aime my, my own. (Doubtful.

000 Only in Gh. Kh.'s ms. سُو (آقٌ). 880.17. V. § 143.2.

ajhe, *ajo* an exclamation of pain, groan. *ajo etome* crying out "ajo", groaning. 106.20.

ag'erusimi v. *γerinas*.

akernas ungrateful. — *akernas hiran bai* he is an ungrateful fellow (*a* + *henas* q. v.).

akhole, *ákhole*, *ákhule* here. 54.1: — *akholotum*, *-olum*, *ákholotum* hence 140.14. *akholotum íčiji* henceforth. *akholum* from here. *ja holum aigetiš* (or, *akoltiš*) *ma akholum ʊmi* don't go from here till I tell you, give you leave. (= *a* + *kh* + *w* + *ále*? (*a*)*kh*- proximate demonstrative).

Aktobar October. 236.1. Eng.

akwle in here, inside here. 54.14. S. λ. — (= *a* + *kh* + *ule*? Cp. Werch. *kwle* = inside).

akurriki this much (?) S. λ. — *ʌap akurriki gosti* he will make your flesh for you into bits like this (indicating with the fingers) i.e. he will tear your flesh into little bits. 168.7. Cp. *akkurum*.

akkurum, *akkuruman*, *ákkuruman* — Adj. Pn. so much as this; this much, all this; so many as this; so much, so many. — Adv. so (much as this). H. *itna*. — *akuruman gaλiq bas mamí* this much cloth will be enough. *akuruman γʊnʌq* so much gold. 88.6. *akuruman yeitʌmo? awa, akuruman yeilum baiʌm* had you seen this much? (or, all this?) Yes, I had seen all this. 88.2. *akurum dʊmiqulo ja wʌqe nelmʌt eʌa ba* for these many years I have been serving you. 374.7. *akkurumʌnar S.Kh.s ʊmimar sénimi* at this point (= *ʌkurumʌnar*) S.Kh. said to his mother.

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000 388.6. V. §182. (*a* + *kh* + *u* + *r*-, cp. *beˑrumʌn* how much? *be* + *r*-. The -*r*- seems to denote "quantity".)

axaˑrʌt, axırʌt, ʌxʌrət the next life, the last day. — *axaˑrʌtə* (or, *ʌxʌrətə*) *guntsulo* at the last day. 58.25, 62.9. *axaˑrʌtulo* at the last day, in the next world (?) 58.26. *uˑŋər axırʌtə jʌkun amanĵa!* may I be your donkey in the next world! 54.28. Ar.

axeˑr, ʌxeˑr finally, in the end, at last, well then. 50,8, 1.9, 10.6. Ar.

axir kaˑr in the end, eventually. 386.2. Ar. + Prs.

ax'oˑn ʌx'oˑn pl. *ax'oˑndəro, ʌxundəro, axoˑyo* hm mullah, priest. 68.25, 302.14, 310.12 ff. Prs.

albʌt, albʌtta, alwʌtta certainly, for sure, surely, doubtless. 10.2, 108.11. 128.12. Ar.

alemum (Na.) from there = *toˑlum*. δ. λ. (cp. *ele* and *ʌle.i*).

alim hm learned man. 48.5. 68.21. Ar.

almaˑri, -miŋ y cupboard, almirah. (Cp. N. *ʌlmaira*).

aˑlta x form of *aˑlto* q.v.

alt'aˑŋuts 8 days. 326.8. (*altʌm* + *kuts*).

altaˑts, aˑltats an x form of *aˑlto* q.v. two. — *tormʌ aˑltatsatsum tʌlo xa tsiˑr guˑčʌn* we shall give you from 12 (= 10 + 2) to 7 goats. 194.12. N. *altaˑts hʌɣuˑrints, kʌbaˑimuts, čʌndamuts* two horses, coats, pockets.

alt'ʌm v. *altʌmbo*.

altʌmbiˑlum, aˑltʌmbilum eighth.

alt'ʌmbo, aˑlt'ʌmbo (h,x,y), *alt'ʌmbi, alt'ʌm* (x), eight. — *altʌmbo hiˑri, haˑkičʌŋ* eight men, houses. *alt'ʌmbi den, hasi* eight years, times. *alt'ʌm kum* eight pairs, sets. *alt'ʌm as* eight months. *alt'aˑŋuts* eight days. *tʌlo alt'ʌmbu.ʌn* 7 or 8 persons.

2b

aˑltʌn h form of *aˑlto* q.v.

aˑltər (invariable), N. *aˑlther, ʌlther* twenty, a score. — *aˑltər hin, hʌn, hik* twenty-one (h, x y, z). *aˑltər hunčo* twenty-nine. *gutsɛ aˑltər* these twenty (x things). *šʌdəršo aˑltərʌn* twenty followers. *aˑltər toˑrumo* thirty.

aˑltərulum, N. *ʌltheriˑlum* twentieth.

aˑlto (y, z); *aˑlta, aˑliaˑts* (x); *aˑltʌn* (h); *aˑlto, aˑlti* (z) two. *aˑltʌn hiˑri, gušiŋents* two men, women. — x *aˑlta hʌγurišo, tsir, šuqamuts* two horses, she-goats, chogas. — y *aˑlto mʌleŋ* two fields. — z *aˑlt'oˑsa* two months; *aˑlto heˑši* twice. *aˑlto den* two years. — z *hik uˑɛr u, aˑlto heši jaˑr jo* give them one share and give me two.

The following examples of a z form *aˑlti* have been recorded:

aˑlti roˑmər to the two tribes. *aˑlti mʌkso* two shares of communal labour. *aˑlti denkus birʌγo* a two-year-old colt.

aˑltokum two pairs, two sets. — *huˑčo aˑltokum* two pairs of pabboos. *qʌči aˑltokum* two pairs of scissors. *jəraˑpičiŋ aˑltokum* two pairs of socks.

aˑltoˑulum, alt'oˑlum.

i. second.

*aˑltolum *-ʌmiš* the second finger (i.e. the one next the little finger);

ii. secondly, in the second place.

ʌwal bərɛˑnin ... *aˑlto.ulum eǰčiŋər bʌr'ɛnin* see first . . secondly look at his waist. 154.18.

aˑltowaˑltər, aˑltu.aˑltər, aˑltuwaˑltər forty. — *aˑltowaˑltər kuts oˑmʌnǰ ʒa* before 40 days have elapsed. 50.16. Cp. 52.10. (*aˑlto* + *aˑltər*).

aˑltowaˑltər toˑrʒmo fifty.

aˑltu pl. h. and x. twins (human or animal). — *aˑltu* (*hilešo, dʌsiwʌnts*) *duˑmʌnaˑn* twins (boys, girls) have been born.

yuwe a·ltu muyu· do·ʌmʌno be·m his wife had given birth to twin sons. 110.14. *ja bu·a . . . a·ltu do·en.ʌnimi* my cow has given birth to twin calves. 354.4. 000

a·ltul (y?) two days. — *gute (kɪta·p) je·ime ha·le a·ltul ɣʌtaiyʌm* I shall read this (book) in my own house for a couple of days. 70.1. *a·ltul duwa·ʊmər* when two days remain. 326.11. *altolʌn iski ku·tsʌn* two or three days. *altul(ʌn)tsʊm i·lji* after two days. *a·ltulʊm ju* come after two days. *i·ne a·ltulʊm yər di·mi* he came two days before. *a·lt'ʊlʌnmo* after two days, two days later. 330.11. *a·lt'ulʊlo* for, during, two days. 300.3.

ɔ·lu x sg. and pl. potato. — *hʌn a·lu.ʌn* a potato. (Prs.) H.

a·m common, public. — *a·m xʌbər* public news, common knowledge. Ar.

a·mi the common people, the common herd. — *ki·n a·mi.e u.i·yen bai.i* this is a son of the common people, i.e. of humble birth. 92.17. (Ar.)

amin hm, hf; *amis* x; *amit* y. (Variants: *ʌmin, ʌmis, ʌmɪn, ami·e*). — pl. *men(ik) amin, amits, amik.* — hf, sg. gen. *aminmo;* dat. *aminmʊr;* abl. *aminmʊtsʊm* etc.

1. Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective "which? who?" V. §§ 159, 161. — *kin amɪn bai.i?* which is this (person)? who is this? *menik sisik duwa·n?* which people have come? *amis hʌɣʊr, bʌyʊm, dʌn?* which horse, mare, stone? *amit mʌl?* which field?
2. In Indirect Questions, v. § 467. — *amin,* etc. . . *ke.* — *ʌmine deliba·n ke ye be·enin* now look and see who has (have) killed it. 184.18.

3b

000 3. Indefinite Pronoun and Adjective, v. § 152. — *amɪn hirʌnɛ . . . . oˑltʌlik yuˑ . . . kʌš oˑli kɛ, baˑdša dyuˑɛši* if any man kills his two sons, the king will escape. 40.14. (No examples recorded of x and y forms.)

4. Relative Pronoun, v. § 185. A doubtful usage; only one example: — *uˑnɛ kinɛ . . . gu.i dimi aminɛ uˑnɛ daulʌt . . . ɛˑrimi* this son of yours has come who wasted your property. 370.10.

5. General Relative, v. § 186. — *amin(ʌn) . . . kɛ, ʌmis . . . kɛ, ʌmit . . . kɛ.*

Often impossible to distinguish from its use as an Indefinite Pronoun in a conditional clause: if anyone comes . . ‖ whoever comes . . *uˑŋ amɪn ba kɛ . . . ja gʌtuŋ aɣ'ʋn* whoever you are give me my clothes. 14.10. *ʌmisər uˑŋɛ xuš bi kɛ isɛ tsu* whichever (horse) you prefer, take it.

am'uko of terrifying appearance, dreadful, fearsome, H. *ḍʌraˑnewaˑla, haibʌtnaˑk.* 158.11. (Probably a- privative, cp. Skr. *su-mukha-*).

amʋlo, ʌmʋlo, N. *ʌmʋli.*

1. where? in what place? whither? *ja pfaˑrtsin amʋlo bi?* where is my cap? *uˑnɛ uˑ amʋlo uyɛtsʋma?* where did you see them? — dat. *amʋlər(?)* N. *ʌmʋliˑrɛ* whither? — abl. *amʋlʋm,* N. *ʌmʋliˑm* whence? from where? *un amʋlʋm dukoˑma?* where have you come from? *kin amʋlʋm d'itsʋma?* where have you brought (this infant) from? 268.6. — Belonging to where? *amʋlʋm ba?*

42

000 where do you belong to? — how? wherefore? *da ɛlɛ a·lta amʊlʊm hərɑ·m umʌnimi.ɛ?* then how have those two (other animals) become unlawful? 64.15.

2. Anywhere, somewhere — *ʌmʊlo čot ɛt'a·* you have dropped it somewhere. *ho·i amʊlo duko·oɣʊriʊma?* will you get vegetables somewhere? 62.28. *hʌsa·r amʊlo ʊ·ɛ aula·dʌn maimi.ɛ* perhaps there may be a descendant of theirs somewhere. 242.5. — *amʊlʊm* from somewhere, somehow. *amʊlʊm pfopuṭʌn d'ɛsmʌ·nʊma* somehow you have given birth to a bastard. 268.8. *Tʌpkiɛnts aula·dʌn amʊlʊm ditsʊn* getting a descendant of the T. from somewhere. 242.2. — *amʊlo (kɛ)* + negative verb "nowhere, not anywhere". *ʌkil ɛisʌn amʊlo ati·miɣʊrčʌn* nowhere shall we find such a person, we shall not find . . . anywhere. *ʌmʊlo ya·rɛ ɛčər diš apim* there was nowhere a place to bury it. 112.21. *ʌmʊlo kɛ e.itsumʌn* they did not see him anywhere. 14.4. *ʌmʊlo kɛ ato·ɣʊrkumʌn* they did not find him anywhere. 10.5.

3. *amʊlo* + verb + *kɛ* wherever. *ʌmʊlo bai kɛ* . . . wherever he is. 30.16. *amʊlo bo kɛ dʊmʊ·tsʊ* wherever she is bring her. 18.11. (*amʊlo* = *am*, *ʌm* + *ʊlo*).

a·o, v. *a·u*. 212.4.

ap-, *ʌp-*. Negative of the verb "To Be" (*a* + *ba* etc.)

Present Tense.

1st. 2nd. sg. *apa*. — 3rd. sg. hm *apai.i*. — hf *apo*. — x, y *api*.

1st. 2nd. 3rd. pl. h *apa·n*. — 3rd. pl. x *apiʌn* — 3rd. pl. y *api*.

drink and have a rest. 124.17. *šu.a araˑmeka yaˑɪki yʌtɪki bɛsʌn uyoˑn ɛpʌči bi* he has excellent comfortable under- and upper-bedding and everything. 124.11. (*ɣʌšil*) *šuˑ'a araˑmɛ ka nesqul* burning the wood at his entire ease. 126.15. Prs. 000

aˑrʌn, *ærʌn -iŋ* y. a wooden frame on which a basket containing saline earth is placed, through which water is poured to extract the salt. — *diščikɛ aˑrʌn* a mould for making bricks. (Cp. Sh. *iˑrɪn*, brick-mould). 258

aˑrɛ N., v. *aˑr*, to me. 000

aˑrkuš y. fear, dread, anxiety. — *ja aˑrkuš bilɩ* I am anxious. Cp. *ʌr*.

ar'un pl. *aruˑyo* disobedient, refractory, Prs. *naˑfʌrmaˑn* (*bərdaˑr*). Said of a horse that won't go on, or a child that won't obey.

asaˑn easy. — *kot buˑt asaˑnɛ dəroˑwʌn bila* this is a very easy matter. 50.20. *ugoˑnɛ gutsərʌs aˑsaˑnɛ me.ibilum* it was easy to traverse everything. 28.17. (*asaˑnɛ* perhaps for *asaˑni* used as adjective). Prs.

asaˑni easiness, ease. — *asaˑni.ska meˑmi* it will be done with ease, easily. Prs.

asʌlaˑm ale.ɪkum; wa ale.ɪkum sʌlaˑm Peace be with you; And with you be peace. 58.18. Ar.

asmaˑn sky — *asmaˑn šikʌm* sky-blue, azure. Prs.

astaˑn x. shrine.—*Mɪsgaˑrulo hʌn astaˑnʌn bi* there is a shrine at Misgar. 290.1. Prs.

aˑšɪq -tiŋ in love with, enamoured of; lover. — *iˑnmu suˑrʌtɛ aˑšɪq mʌnuwʌm* he had fallen in love with her face. 14.7. *šu.a hʌɣuren bi. buˑt aˑšɪq imʌnumi* there is (was) a fine horse. He fell greatly in love with it

000 (metaphorically). 6.8. *a·šıqtiŋε ji·miŋ* the souls of lovers. 358.7. Ar.

a·ški·ltər -iŋ (y) strap with which yoke is fastened to shaft of plough; formerly of withies, now of leather. (*hərε bərpitiŋ*).

ašu·ṣ̌ IUB cheerful music, H. *ba·ja*, *sur ba·ja ka*.

ašu·ṣ̌ nilba·do IUB — ? H. حنگي ديوى — (dīv's bell?)

a·tʌšbεl -iŋ y. fire-shovel. Prs.

a·tʌšgi·r -iŋ y. fire-tongs. Prs.

ati·γunum unripe. (Negative Static pc. of *d*-γunʌs*).

ati·rum raw, not cooked. — *ati·rum čʌp* raw meat. (Negative Static pc. of *dira·s*).

a·u, *a·o* exclamation to call attention, or in reply to a call. Hullo! Yes! Yes? — *yərpa a·u mʌnimi* there was a (call) "hullo" on ahead. 252.10. . . . *gau.u eč'ʌm* . . . *i·tum ine a·u eč'ʌm* (the one) used to call out . . . and the one on the other side used to shout "hullo". 354.8. "*εs ma·ma*" *εsnimi*. "*a·o*" *εtumo* "Mother", said he. "Yes", she replied. 212.4. — Cp. 132.10.

a·u·ỵa N. — *jε a·u·ỵa ba* I have got thirsty. (Probably Perfect tense of a hypothetical *-uỵʌs*. Cp. *yu·ỵʌs* to dry up, and in the same sense *bu·k yu·ỵimi* my throat became dry, I became thirsty).

awa·jε necessary (to), required (by). — *hʌn ʌki·l bʌlkʌn ja·r awa·jε bila* I require a plank like this. *kinε sis duro·wər awa·jε apai.i* this man is not needed (fit?) for the work. — N. *ʌwa·ji -muts*. *jε ju·ỵʌs ʌwa·ji dila* I have to come. *ja·rε mu Burošʌski ba·ṣ̌ hεnʌs ʌwa·ji di·la* I must now know (learn) Burushaski. (Sh. 3rd.

sg. Pres. Fut. of *ʌwa·jo·rki* to be necessary). 000

ayʌš v. *aiyʌš*.

ayʌṭa = *a* + **-yʌṭɛ* upon me.

ayau = *a* + *a* + **-u·* neg. impv. of **-uyʌs* with 1st. sg. Pn. Pf. — *šʌpik ja·r ayau* don't give me bread.

ayɛ = *a* + *ɛ* neg. impv. (short form) of *ɛtʌs*, do not thou do.

ayɛtʌs. Negative of *ɛtʌs*.

aỵa, *ʌỵa*, *-tsəro* hm (**-ỵa?*) 601

1. my father! A Vocative used in addressing fathers and father-equivalents, e.g. paternal uncles, step-father, foster-father, father-in-law; but it is also said that in recent times it has ceased to be used for uncles: "because there is only one father".
2. my father, used in the nominative and other cases.
   uyu·m aỵa father's elder brother.
   jʊt aỵa } father's younger
   ɛčukʊn aỵa } brother.
   a·ỵa di·mi my father came; *ja u·šʌm aỵa* (*or a·u.ɛ*) *hukəmʊlo manin* abide by the orders of my foster-father. 28.1. *je.imo aỵa·r seyʌm*, "*le.i ʌỵa*" I shall say to my father. "O father . . ." 368.3. *mi inɛ aỵa berumʌn dʊroskuyor šʌpik . . . . uče.i* to how many labourers does that father of mine give bread? 368.1.
3. In verse used by woman addressing her beloved (?) 364.3.

   (It is not clear whether there is any etymological connection between *aỵa* and **-uy*. The genitive forms *gu·a* and *mu·a* (282.18. 19) could be referred to a hypothetical **-ỵa*).

6b

ayamo, ʌyamo "our family", "our relations" (an expression used only by women). — *'ayamo hər'o het bi.ən* the oxen belonging to our relations are loose. 246.9. *ayamo bʌɣərkuɛ ba·n* our relations are evil people. 246.13. *ʌyamo gʌliŋʌʧər* to my father's staircase. 364.7. 601

(The word seems to be composed of *aya* (-*ya) and the adjectival ending *-mo* and so should mean pertaining to my father).

a·za·d free, at liberty, independent. Prs. 000

a·za·di freedom. Prs.

aza·r troubled, vexed, displeased. — *bɛsʌnʌʧɛ aza·r numa* being troubled (*or* vexed) by something. 292.13. *bɛsʌntsum a·za·r gumaima?* what are you displeased about? *je u·ntsum bu·t a·za·r* I am much displeased with you. Prs.

ʌ and æ.

(See also under a).

ʌ- v. *a-*. Negative prefix used with verbs.

ʌ-, a-. Privative or negative prefix used in composition with some adjectives and nouns. The corresponding positive prefix being *su-*, e.g. *ʌbʌš, subʌš; ʌçe·mo, suçe·mo.* (Cp. Sh. *a-* and *su-*; Skr. *a-* and *su-*).

ʌba um'a· said to be a Balti expression meaning "It is I", but this is not supported by the L. S. I. 152.14.

*-ʌbʌltʌs, *-ʌbʌlč- to cause s.o. to wash s.t., to wash s.t. for s.o. (probably only of y objects). — *thʌmɛ iriŋ 'e·ebʌlčər mʌhʌrʌmʌnɛ tsil duɛu·čai* a private servant brings water to make the Tham wash his hands. 340.7. *thʌmɛ n'e·ebʌlt da ʌka·bərtiŋ 'o·ɛbʌlča·n* having made the Tham wash (his

hands) they make the elders wash theirs. 340.8. Cs. of *ba·ltʌs*.

*-ʌbərʌnʌs, *-ʌbərɛ- to cause s.o. to look, to make s.o. examine. — *i·tɛ dišər nutsun obərʌnumʌn* taking them to the spot they made them look (at what was there). 284.5. *thʌmɛ ax'on sa·ʌtər 'ebərɛbai.i* the Tham makes the mullah look for a favourable hour. 326.5. *sa·ʌtər nobərɛn* making them look for a favourable time. 300.3. Cs. of *bərenʌs*.

ʌbʌs ordinary, H. *ma'mu·li:* — *ʌbʌs gʌtuŋ* ordinary clothes. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. *ʌbʌs* worthless, useless etc.) Ar.?

ʌbʌš y. difficulty, trouble, hardship, calamity, misfortune; difficult etc. — *ʌbʌš di· bila*, or, *mʌnila* a misfortune has occurred, trouble has arisen etc. Ordinary idiom: *ʌbʌš ju̇yʌs* + dat., or *-ʌṭɛ* trouble comes to s.o. *or*, on s.o. *ja·r besʌn ʌbʌšen ju̇či* should any difficulty present itself to me. 22.6. *besʌn go·r ʌbʌš di·mi?* what difficulty has met you? 26.16. *bu·t ʌbʌš e·r di·mi* he got into great straits. 366.9. *ʌbʌš ayʌṭə di·mər* when trouble has come on me. 22.7. *guyʌṭɛ ʌbʌšen di·mi kɛ* when you have got into difficulties. 22.9. *o·r besʌn ʌbʌš api·m* there was no difficulty to them i. e. they were in no sort of difficulty or danger, 284.20. *ʌbʌš denʌn bila* it is a difficult year i.e. a year of scarcity. (Cp. Sh. *ʌbʌš*).

-ʌbilʌs (-ʌbɪlj-?), Impv. *-ʌbɪl, Ppa. n*-ʌbil to make s.o. put on clothes. (Probably the object must be y as with *belʌs*). — *gʌtuŋ tu.a·ŋ ne.ibil* making him put on new clothes. 32.8. (*sərpa*) *i·ne Ru·mi hir ebilimi* he made the Rumi man put on (the robe). 46.1.

000 *gʌluŋ kiˑnɛ 'ɛˑbɪlin* make ye him put on clothes. 378.18. *gʌluŋ inɛr ɛˑbɪlin* 368.13.

Here the Dat. *iˑnɛr* is peculiar and suggests that the force of the verb is "cause clothes to be put on him." or "put clothes on him".

The dat. occurs in the text in vernacular script written by Sarfarāz, who may have been misled by the Shina idiom. There is, however, a possibility that the verb means, or may mean, "to put (clothes) on s.o. else". Cp. **-ʌltʌlaiyʌs*. Cs. of *bɛlʌs*.

**-ʌbirʌqʌs* to make s.o. dig. — *mʌl uyoˑnulo ɛˑbirʌqimi* he made him dig all through the field. 252.12. *itɛ dišulo 'oˑbirʌqimi* he made them dig in that place. 82.7, also 352.16. Cs. of *birʌqʌs*.

**-ʌbišaiyʌs, *-ʌbišʌč-,*

1. to cause s.o. to throw, put, H. *ḍʌlwaˑna.*
2. to throw, place etc. = *bišaiyʌs.* v. § 242.

dʌsin xʌmʌli moˑbišɛčər in order to make the girl make bread (lit. "throw the *xʌmʌli*" sc. on the griddle). 306.3. *hʌstoˑwʌṭɛ tʌxt n'ɛˑibišɛn oˑtsumi* having a howdah placed on the elephant he made them take it away. 76.20.

The exact meaning of *n'ɛˑibišɛn* is obscure. It very probably simply means "he having placed", though being a king he certainly did not himself place the howdah.

padša ɛsulo aiy'ɛˑbišačaˑn they do not convince him. 134.20.

Probably "they do not inject it

000 into his heart for him ". See generally §§ 242—247. Cs. of *bišaiyʌs*.

ʌblʌq piebald. Ar.

ʌča·čo IUB hasty, brusque.

ʌčəra, ʌč'ɛra, æčəra confused, bewildered, having lost one's head, startled, alarmed, Prs *pərišaˑn; H. gʌbraˑkər.* — *Šʌhri Baˑno ač'ɛra numuˑmʌn qi.u nɛ . . . . sus mumʌnumo* Š. B. being bewildered cried out . . . . and lost consciousness. 30.19. *ačəra num'uˑman . . . iγ'unumo* losing her head she gave him (the things). 212.7. (Perhaps *ʌ* + *čəra*, cp. *čərči* = ˑ*čər* + *tsi?*)

ʌčʌs pl. *ʌčʌšo* x. sheep and/or goat. 72.25.

ʌçeˑmi hf. mischievous (woman), malicious. — *ʌçeˑmi.ɛn* (*γuˑˑikɪšɛn*) *bo* she is an evil woman. (F. sg. of Sh. *ʌçɛˑmo*).

ʌçeˑmo, ʌçeˑəmo, açeˑmo, pl. *ʌč'eˑmutiŋ* h. mischievous, dishonest person; rascal, villain, dangerous person; H. *šʌriˑr*. — *iˑljum biltsɛ* (*bɛltsɛ*) *ačeˑmutiŋ dʌmaˑmʌnumʌn*(?) (Sh. *ʌçɛˑmo*. Cp. *suçeˑmo*).

ʌči = *a* + *tsi*. — *ʌči γʌsičumʌn* they will laugh at me. 98.2.

ʌčo, pl. *ačoˑin*.— 1. wait! *be ačukoˑn, ačoˑin doγərus doˑljɛn* No, my brothers, wait (and only) after enquiring let us beat them. 248.8. — 2. waiting(?) delay (?) *duˑŋ ʌčoˑwər* or, *duˑŋ ʌčo kɛ* presently, soon. *duˑŋ ʌčoˑwər juˑči* he will come soon.

601 *-*ʌço* pl. *-*ʌçukoˑn* hmf. Gen. sg. hm. *-*ʌçu.ɛ*, hf. **ʌçumo*.
(a man's) brother; (a woman's) sister. sg. *a·čo* (*ʌčo*), *go·čo, ɛ·čo, mo·čo; mɛ·čo.* pl. *ʌčukoˑn, go·čukoˑn, ɛčukoˑn, močukuˑn.* *ačutsum* from my (m.) brother. 10.12. *ɛ·čutsum* from his brother. 10.9. —

The following cover certain categ^o^ries of nephew and niece: 601

ʌču.ε i·i my (m.) brother's son. *go·ču.ε i·i* thy (m.) brother's son. *έču.ε i·i* his brother's son. *me·ču.ε yu·* our (m.) brother's sons. *ačumo mu.i, muyu* my (f.) sister's son(s). *go·čumo mu.i* thy (f.) sister's son. *mo·čumo mu.i* her sister's son. *ʌču.ε e·i* my (m.) brother's daughter. *ʌčumo mo·i* my (f.) sister's daughter. *gučumo mo·i* thy (f.) sister's daughter. *inε imimo mo·čo* his mother's sister. *inεmo mumimo mo·čo* her mother's sister. *o·εmo mo·čo* my wife's sister. (*ja*) *o·yere e·čo* my husband's brother. *ro·me εčuko·n* his (the bridegroom's) tribal brethren. 300.8. *u·ε mučuko·n* those sisters of hers. 118.7.

æçumai.i -miŋ y. mischief, evil-doing. 000
æçum'aimiŋ uyʌtis, *æčumaimiŋε sərda·r* leader in mischief.
æčumai.ε etʌšo uyʌtis (or *sərda·r*), *æčumaimiŋ etʌšu ε sərda·r* } ringleader of evildoers.
æčumai.i etʌs uyʌlum uyu·m the chief of evildoers. (Cp. *ʌçemo*. Sh. *ʌčemai.i*).

ʌdʌp, ʌdʌb y. respect, politeness. — *ʌdʌp etʌs* to show respect, treat respectfully. *ʌdʌpε ka huru·* sit respectfully. Ar.

•-ʌdilʌs, •-ʌdilj-, Impv. *•-ʌdili*, Ppa. *n•-ʌdil, n•-ʌdilin*.

1. Cs. of *delʌs*. — *prik delʌs* to leap, jump; *prik •-ʌdilʌs* to make jump. *prik e·diljumε* making his horse jump. 122.21.
2. Equivalent of *delʌs*. (The pronoun prefixes seem to be acting as Ethic Datives) to put, apply, fix. — *εsε hu·nər urinčiŋ o·dilumʌn* they

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fixed their hands (for them) in the piece of wood. 88.16. *hayureṭe balda evdili* put the load on the horse. *hayuriko.ele baldaŋ evdili* put the loads on the horses. (The prefixes referring to "horse" and "horses" respectively). (*irum ine*) *ṭam edilumor* after washing (the dead person). 310.7. Cp. *sap* *-*adilas*, *mali.as*[f] *-*adilas*. Cs. form of *delas*. Cp. § 243.

adzilas satin (?) 88.4. Ar. *aṭlas*.

*-*adevayas*, *-*adevurc-*, Impv. *-*adevo*, to use, make use of, employ (thing or person). — *guse dek edevo* use this pot; *hine sie ayedevo* don't employ this man; *godevuctam*, *edevuctam* I shall make use of you, of them. (Denominative from *dero*).

*-*a.elas* (?), *-*a.alas* (?) Cs. of the *elas* form of *-*alas*? The vowel of the Pn. pf. is lengthened or diphthongal. V. § 240.

*-*asyenas* v. *-*aγanas*.

*-*afat* v. *-*apat*.

afyum, *afyum*, *afium* y. opium. — *afyum ṣeyas* to eat opium. *afyum ṭakare* (or, *minare*) to smoke opium. Prs.

afyumi, *afyumi* opium-eater, opium-smoker. (Prs.).

agar . . . *ke* if. — (*agar* is not acclimatised in Burushaski and has only been recorded a few times). — *agar paarum imanumi ke* if he were to hesitate. 152.5. *agar ṭil achima ke* if you gave me water. 284.15. *agar besan gor musibat di.a ke* if any misfortune comes on you. 286.12. Prs.

(*-*agalas*?) v. *egalas*.[f]

*'-*agiralas*, *-*agirab-* to make s.o. dance, H. *nacana*. — *biteyo 'agiralumaṇ* they

[f] [See corrigenda, category 116, p. 541 — Analyst]

000 made "bitans" dance. 242.1. *da thame menar rʌk etimi ke 'ɛgirʌbai.i* then the Tham makes dance whomever he pleases. 218.6. *ɛgirʌtume ɪsʌŋa* the story of his being made to dance. 192.15. Cs. of *girʌtas*.

*-ʌɛgiyas, *'-ʌɛgyas, *-ʌɛgit-, Impv. *-ʌɛgi; Ppa. n*-ʌɛgin. V. § 243.

1. Cs. of *giyas* v.i. (to plunge into, to enter) to cause s.o. to enter. — *huma darʌr A. K. . . . haγur ɛgicur ditsimi.* A. K. brought his horse to make it enter in order to cross the ford (?) 112.24.
2. Cs. of *giyas* v.t. (to throw etc.). to cause s.o. to throw, to sow (seed). — *Tʌphkɪents aularʌn ke ɛgiʌn* (if) you made a descendant of the Tapkients sow the seed. 242.2.
3. To put, place. Pa. pf. with force of ethic dative. — *ja ʌɛi kaŋʌlɪtiŋ ʌɛgici* he will put chains on my neck (for me). 60.8. *je ke ayureka barʌr kaŋʌlɪtiŋ meɛgici* he'll put chains on my and my children's necks (for us). 62.20.
4. To plant (trees). — *tom ɛgicʌm, ɛgyʌm, ɛgi bai.i* I shall plant, I planted, he had planted a tree. *tom ɛgi, ayɛgi, nɛgin* plant, don't plant, having planted a tree. *bɛkɪtiŋ ɛgiyʌbo hʌm* they are going to plant willow-trees. 176.4. *basi ke . . . gfori . . . majur ɛgi ham* he had made the garden and tank and planted the weeping willow. 18.9. (It is doubtful whether the verb properly applies to the first two nouns).

*-ʌɛgutsiyas, *-ʌɛgutsʌt- to make s.o. lie down, put s.o. to sleep. H. *solarna*. —

000 *eyuṭʌṭʌm* I shall make him lie down. *ayuṭʌṭi* he will make me lie down. *goyuṭʌṭi* he will make you lie down. *eyuṭaiyʌm* I made him, it. lie down. *mopalo dal jalome gorko eyuṭami* he put the donkey foal to sleep beside her. 118.6. *yus moryor ha 'eyuṭaṭow* they make the wife and husband lie, sleep, together. 306.16. *noyuṭʌn* v. 118.10 note. *eyuṭʌ ba* thou hast made it lie down. 118.13. Cs. of *guṭaiyʌs*.

-ʌyuworyʌs N. *-ʌyuworé-*, Impv. *-ʌyuwu* *-ʌs* *-ʌyuworyʌs* to make s.o. fear, frighten s.o. — *ine je ʌre ayuworʌ bai* he is frightening me. *ine ume gue goyuworʌ bai* he is frightening thee. *ʌs eyuworʌ ba* I am frightening him. *ʌs eyuwu!* frighten him! *ʌs aieyuwu!* don't frighten him. Cs. of *guworyʌs*.

-ʌyuṭʌṛʌs to cause s.o. to go, to make s.o. proceed, to despatch, to carry on (government). — *haγur eyuṭʌṛimi* he made the horse go. 8.4. (*p/ʌl*) *eyuṭʌṛimi ime bʌdʌl yʌkʌlʌṭʌr* he made the Div proceed in the direction of his own country. 174.20. *ine hukumʌt eyuṭʌṛimi* he carried on the government. 10.7. Cs. of *guṭʌṛʌs*.

-ʌyʌm distasteful (to), disliked (by), unfavoured (by); disliking, feeling aversion, repugnance (towards person, thing or speech). — *eyʌm yus* his unfavoured wife, cp. *eyurum yus* his favourite wife. *ileṛum ʌyʌm numʌn guyʌkʌl boryʌ ba* for that reason I look at you with aversion, dislike 60.6. *padša ʌʌfa imaibaiʌ, nimʌn buṭ eyʌm maiʌ bila* The King becomes annoyed (at the act of a person).

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Becoming annoyed he feels disgust(?). 120.16. *guṡ goɣʌm mʌnu ke* IUB if your wife should become distasteful to you.

*-ʌɣʌnʌs, *-ʌɣai-, Ppa. n*-ʌɣʌn to regard as, reckon, account, seem to see. The pn. pf. agrees with the subject. — *dʌkil aɣai.a ba* I see it thus, thus it seems to me. *ṷte te.i goɣe ba* you see that thus, it seems so to you. 186.9. *dʌkil eɣa.i bai.i* it seems thus to him. *ṷte ɣunikiš nukoɣʌn* you regarding this as an evil thing. 84.13, 86.1. (*mapeṛe*) *ṷne juɛʌn neɣʌn harlɔr ulsuṷmi*, v. 22.17 note. (Cp. ɣʌnʌṡ to appear and *-ɣʌnʌs to count).

*-ʌɣərʌs, *-ʌɣərč- to make s.o. play music. — *yuṅgušʌnts sitaṛ noɣər* having made his daughters play the "sitar". 182.14. *ginaṇʌ.e hərip oɣərčʌm* they make them play the "ginani" tune. 326.9. The form *eɣərʌs* (q.v.) is used for to play music. Cs. of ɣərʌs?

-ʌɣ'ərkʌs, *-ʌɣ'ərk- to drive oxen in ploughing, to plough with oxen. — *hər oɣərkʌs* to plough with oxen. *ṡeniko* (*hər*) *oɣərkʌm* some people are ploughing with oxen. 248.2. *bʌru.e hərkiʌr oɣ'ərkʌm* (*oɣ'ərkumʌn*) they were ploughing for the buckwheat sowing. 246.12. *hər oɣ'ərkʌsulo* as they ploughed. 246.14. — Twice with u- prefix. "*uɣ'ərkin!*" *oṡumo* she said to them: "plough!" 246.16. *hər noṡuṅ mʌlolo uɣərkʌm* having taken the oxen there they were ploughing in the field. 246.19.[1]

-ʌɣʌsʌs, *-ʌɣʌs- to make s.o. laugh. — *je in eɣʌsʌm* I shall make him laugh. *ine je aɣʌsči.i* he makes me laugh. *aɣʌsimi* he made me laugh. 'oɣʌsʌʌr

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[1] [see addenda, category 116, p. 541 - Analyst]

in order to make them laugh. 116.12. OOO
Cs. of *ɣʌsa·s*, cp. *d*-ʌɣʌsʌs*.

(*-ʌɣolturʌs*) v. *ɛɣolturʌs*.

**-ʌɣunʌs*,[1] *-ʌɣu.i* impv. *-ʌɣun*. (Forms frequently as from *-ɣunʌs*. The Nagiri form, from a few instances recorded, seems to be *-ɣo·nʌs*, *-ɣoy-*) to give (only when the direct object is *y* pl.). The pn. pf. refers to the indirect object. — *pyuwʌn šɪqa aɣun*, *gʌtuŋ aɣun* give me a little grass, give me clothes. *pfʌlo ʌɣunin* give me grain. 140.4. *Di.u Sʌfi·dɛ ɛɣunum bi·škɛ* the hair given him by the Diu Safid. 26.14. *ɣɛnʌŋ moɣ'unimi* he gave her gold. 58.3. (*gʌtuŋ*) *amoɣunimi* he did not give her (her clothes). 14.11. *i·nɛ hi·rɛ sisər gu·r oɣu.i bʌm* the man used to give wheat to the people. 100.2. (*yu·tiŋ*) *o·šu̦.ər oɣ'unumo* she gave the feet to the guests. 232.7. *šu.a dišmiŋ aɣunuma* you did not give me good places. 112.14. (*gu·r kɛ mʌltʌš*) *ma aya·ɣunumʌn* (and *'ayaɣ'u-numʌn*) you did not give me the wheat and ghee. 140.17, 142.2.

Forms from *-ɣunʌs*.—(*ho·i*) *guɣu·yʌm* I shall give you vegetables. 64.4. "*ta.očiŋ kɛ ɪfʌɣo dumərči, ɛɣun*" . . *iɣunumo* "if he asks for his leg-bandages and stick, don't give them to him" . . she gave them to him. 212.7. (Here *ta.očiŋ* is taken as the object. Elsewhere we have *ta.očiŋ kɛ ʌfʌɣo jo* give me my bandages and stick, where *ʌfʌɣo* is taken as the object). *bʌspu·r wʌzi·rər iɣu·i bam* they give the Wazir grain (for his horses). 342.10. *šɪqa iɣu·nʌs bitsa* grass is to be given to him. 342.10. For the Pn.pf. of the 1st. pers. sg. *ja-*, *jʌ-* is sometimes used instead of *a-*, *ʌ-*. V. § 255.

[1] [see corrigenda, category 116, p. 541 – Analyst]

000 *hɛvi jaγərɛnaa?* wilt thou give me vegetables? 64.2. *gʊte γʊnʌqiərʊm gʊmʌn jaγʊm* (or *aγʊm*) give me a little of this gold. 64.23.

(*-aγʊrʊiyas?*) to cause to defecate. I.1. — *hin gʊnʌne muʌi niγʊrʌn* a woman having made her (baby) ease stool. 272.8. Cp. *γʊrʌi*.

ahmaq, *ʌmmʌq*, *aγmʌq* fool. — *ʊŋ bʊt ahmʌq* you are a great fool. 73.7. Ar.

ahwʌl (v. *hal*) state, condition, circumstances. Ar.

601 *-ʌi* pl. *-γʊyʊdʌnts* hf.

1. Daughter (also, brother's daughter N.)—*ʌiʌi, gʊi, ʌi, moʌi* my, thy, his, her daughter. *miʌi, miʌi; miʌi, mʊi; ʊʌi* our, your, their daughters. *ʌiγʊyʊdʌnts* my daughters. *γʊyʊdʌnts* his daughters. *mʊγʊyʊdʌnts* her daughters. *moʌi mi* our daughter and son. *mijʊ miγʊyʊdʌnts* our sons and daughters. *gʊyʌn dʊmʊmʌnʊ ke* if a daughter were born to you. *ʼʊyʊ mʊrʊnʊ ke mʊrʊrʊr ʊrʊnʊ* the (his) daughter said to her father and mother. 280.13. *mʊmʌiʌrʊm mʌiʌyʊm da mʊiyʊm dʊrʊmʌimʌn* a son and a daughter will be born of you (pl.). 280.14.
2. Tribal daughter. — *hin hʊrʊtʊm gʊmʌn Pfʊkʊrʊm ʌi hʊm* there was a woman with child (who was) a daughter of (the people of) *Pfʊkʊr* (name of a village or community). 242.7. *Bʊrʊtʌliŋ ʼʌi hʊm, Hʊrʊkʊtʊ ʊʊ hʊm* she was a daughter of the Baratailing (tribe) and a wife of the Hurukuts (tribe). 288.2.

000 *-ʌlkinʌs*, *-ʌlki(y)*, Impv. *-ʌlkin*.

1. To teach, instruct, educate, train

000 (human being, horse etc.). With Pn. pfx: ai.ik(ru.at), go.ik-, a.ik-, mi.ik-; mi.ik-, mei.ik-, o.ik-. — *je ai.ikimi* he will teach me. *je ung go.ikir.am* I shall teach you. *ine mi mi.ikimi* he will teach us. *oye.ikin!* don't teach him! *i.ikirum bai.i* he is educated. *i.ikirum huɣ* a trained hawk.

2. To inform, communicate (a message). — *duraiko ka ter (or, daya) o.ikias bai.am* I had informed them by a messenger. *o.ikin.am* I informed them; *o.ikip.am* I shall inform them. Cs. of *h.ikin.as*

ajap, ajab strange, wonderful, extraordinary; wonder. — *ajab sis.en bai.i* he is a strange, wonderful man (in praise or blame). *ajab dustak.on* an extraordinary thing (article). *je ajap o'a bi* I wonder, marvel. Ar.

ajaib.ab strange, wonderful. — *h.on ajaib.ab h.ayuren bi* there is a wonderful horse. 6.1. *ajaib.ab beren eiaii* he says a strange thing. 78.18. Ar.

ajol ajol ICB quickly, H. *jaldi*.

ajoli, hajoli, v. *hajoli*, marriage-song. H. *bodi ka git*.

ajona ICB strange. H. *ajib*. (Sh. *ajona*).

-*ak*, (-*k*) a suffix associated with the idea of instrumentality. V. s.v. *jama*, *-*me*, *-*ing*, *fiik*, *ter*.

*-*ak* v. *ka* with, along with.

akabir, akabar, -ting, -daro, -dero. leading man, headman, elder. — *thamo kin ... akabir.anar ... ordar* on the Tham's giving the order to a superior elder. 224.13. *akabirting*, 218.5, 226.3 f. *akabirdaro*. 218.7. Kho. (< Ar.)

akar اکر ICB enemy, H. *dushman*. (Cp. Sh. *akara* hostile).

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ak.aru without knowledge, without reason; H. *nasma'laim*, *narḍaq*. 000

*-*akartum* in the service of. — *akartum ėsu*, *ue* that person, those persons, in my service. *gokartum ėsu hir* (*gus*) the man (woman) in your service. *ja 'kartumar ev ıṣaler oči* tell those in my service. 94.10. *mukartum dasin* the girl who accompanies and stays with the bride for the first days after marriage. 306.2. (Probably derived from *kar̄* with, otherwise from *kar̄* condition, undertaking). [585]

*-*akal* -*iŋ* y. armpit. — *akal.arum* (*akal gaŋum*) *birkis* hair from under his armpit. 22.8. '*akaliŋgarar ja dam ai'čhaltimi* my breath did not reach (under) his armpits. 110.8. *jakune gorko akal.aru niḍilis* putting the donkey-load under his arm. 118.4. (Perhaps *-*aqal*, cp. *-*qal*).

.*akhon* IUB inopportune, untimely (?). H. *naraqt*. (*a* + *khon*).

akhar̄, IYB, *akaṫ*, *akaṫ*, pl. *akaṫaro* strange, novel, extraordinary, remarkable; stranger. — *hirus kut akaṫ dayan etai.i* this man says this strange thing. *akaṫ dastaikon* a strange thing, object. *akaṫan bai.i* he is a stranger. (Cp. Sh. *akhar̄* unfamiliar, inexperienced).

*-*ak*-i* N. daughter and son, children. — *ekari*, *gokari*, *eki*; *mukuni*, *mukari*, *ekari*. (*-*ai* & *-*i*. Cp. *-*ak* *-*gui*). [601]

akhi akhi = *akhil akhil* — *akhi akhi sumon hiran dayami* the man, having said thus and thus, hid himself. 379.18.

akhil IYB, *akil*, *akil akil*. — Adj. such as this, like this, of this kind. — Adv. thus, so, H. *aisa*. — *akil balkan* a plank like this, of this sort. *akil ėcyeli* don't do thus. *akil oman* don't be like this.

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5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
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ʌkhèlʌfe in this wise, thus, in this manner. — *ċʌγʌ ʌkèlʌfe ečʌrʌ* they tell the story on this wise, thus. *ʌkèlʌfe berumʌn gunturiŋ nìmi* some days passed in this manner. 8.7. 000

ʌkhèljuko pl. h. (of *ʌkhèl*) similar, such as. — *thʌumuturum ʌkèljuko the muyo dumʌʌumʌn* a hundred similar sons were born of her. 102.17. *be, ai, ʌkèljuko γom'ikiʌnts men ke apʌrʌ* No, my son, there are no such ill-favoured people (as you). 168.22.

*-*ʌkin*, *-*ʌkimiŋ*, N. *-*ʌkʌniŋ*, y. liver. — *hʌn 'ʌkinʌn . . èčičʌrʌ* they give him one liver. 288.17. Cp, 66.6, 66.15, 74.4.

*-*ʌkirminʌs* EOL to make s.o. write. Cs. of *girminʌs*.

ʌkivìʈʌrum of dreadful, alarming, appearance, H. *haibatnak*; ill-favoured, hideous (?); IUB *hʌdpurʌl*. — *ʌkiviʈʌrumʌn bai.i* he is a terrible-looking person.

ʌkure these (people). — *ʌkure hʌmʌn upʌrʌ* all these people who are present. 172.8. Variant of *kure* pl. of *kine*.
k- (*kh-*) has the force of a proximate demonstrative and is sometimes preceded by *ʌ-*, *a-*. V. § 133 note.

ʌk'ole here. — *yàr ʌk'ole d'i biʌ* has the bear come here? 228.8. Cp. *kole* and preceding note.

ʌlaš IUB without leisure (?) H. *narfurṣat*. (Cp. Kho. *γoš* leisure).

*-*ʌkušelʌs* v. *-*ʌqušelʌs*.

*-*ʌk* *-*yu* daughters and sons, children. 601

Sg. 1. *ʌk aiyu, ak ayu.*
2. *gok guyu.*
3. *ik yu.*
mok moyu.
Pl. 1. *mik miyu (miyu).*
2. *mʌk maiyu.*
3. *ok uyu.*

13b

601 *mʌk maiyu baˑnaʔ awa nʌxər, ʌk ayu baˑn* Have you (pl.) any children? (lit. are there your children?) Yes Sir, I have children. *gok guˑi* (*guyu*) *baˑnaʔ* have you (sg.) any children? *ma ja ak ayu baˑn, seniˑn* you are my children, speak. (Cp. •-*ʌk* •-*i*).

•-*ʌxakin* v. •-*xakin* daughter-in-law.

000 *ʌxəna . . . ke.*

1. if. — *ʌxəna pfut ma deli bʌm ke buˑt tsil dušum tse* if you had killed the Div, much water would have come out. 292.9. *ʌxəna duˑyen ke . . . oˑsu.in* if they come (lit. came) say to them . . . 246.16.
2. though. — This meaning (H. *ʌgərče*) is supported by IUB and by one other doubtful example. *ʌxəna maper bʌm kuli sʌfərete niˑmi* though he was an elderly man, he went on a journey.

   •-*ʌxənʌ* is rarely used in Burushaski and its occurrence is perhaps due to the influence of Shina. (Sh. *ʌxəna* if).

•-*ʌxərʌs* v. •-*xərʌs.* — (Written by IUB اخارس i.e. *exaˑrʌs*, but *ixərʌs* was probably meant).

ʌxʌret v. *axaˑrʌt.*

•-*ʌxeˑrsʌs*(?) v. •-*xiˑrsʌs* to rend (slay). (Only once so recorded). — *həri həri s'iŋgetiŋ ex'ersʌs* the render (slayer) of famous monsters. 176.11.

ʌxmʌq v. *ʌhmʌq.*

ʌxta castrated. — *ʌxta etʌs* to geld (a horse). Prs.

•-*ʌxurpʌt -iŋ,* v. •-*xurpʌt,* lung. — N. *exurpʌt* his lung.

ʌlʌm, alʌm -iŋ, -ičiŋ flag, standard. — *ʌlʌm deli.ʌs* to put up, plant a flag. *ʌlʌm di.usʌs* to take down, remove, a flag. *ʌlʌm deskuyʌs* to lower, haul

000 down a flag (leaving the flagstaff). *ʌlʌmičiŋ n'idilin* having put up flags. 206.16. *alʌm gai.i ba·n* they carry the flag. 252.18. Ar.

***-ʌlʌs** *-ʌlj-, Impv. *-ʌl, Ppa. n*-ʌl.* The Pn.pf. refers to the subject. Only recorded in *til *-ʌlʌs* to forget (with, or without, an object expressed). — *ti·l a·ljʌm* I shall forget. *ti·l a·lʌm* I forgot. *ti·l a·la baiyʌm* I had forgotten. *til go·əl!* forget; *til ako·l* don't forget! *til ako·lǝ* you (sg.) mustn't forget. Ppa. *na·l, nuko·l, ne·l, numo·l; nime·l, nʌma·l, no·l* I, thou, he, she etc. having forgotten. EOL. *je ti·l a·lʌsʌn baʔ* am I one who forgets? *hʌn bərʌn til me·lumʌn* one thing we forgot. 22.5. *yu·lji ni.itsin til e·limi* he had a dream and forgot it. 72.1. *ulji . : . ti·l o·lʌn ke* if they have forgotten their dream. 74.13. *tu·mʌriŋ je til(e) na·l daiyʌm* I have come, forgetting the talismans. 356.2.

-ʌle, -ʌlər case suffix, v. § 67.

ʌle.i, ɛle.i N., there. — (*ha) ʌmuli dilaʔ iti ɛle.i* (or, *ʌle.i dila*) where is (the house)? Over there (*or* it is there). EOL. (Cp. *alɛmum* and Hz. *ele*).

ʌlmaira N., pl. *ʌlmairimiŋ* cupboard. Cp. Hz. *almaṛi*. (Anglo-Indian, *almirah*, H. *almaṛi*).

-ʌltʌlʌnʌs, *-ʌltʌlenʌs, *-ʌltʌlai-, Impv. **-ʌltʌlʌn*.

1. to turn over v.t. (bread on griddle, cloth drying in sun etc.) — *xʌmʌli ine eltʌlai bai* he turns over the bread (on the griddle). *gur eltʌlʌnʌs* "to thresh the wheat" (probably to "turn over" the cut wheat in order to let it dry. D. L.).
2. to turn back v.t. (a person on road, horse, bird etc.). — *i·lji eltʌlʌn*

turn him back! *i·lji ayɛltʌlʌn* 000
don't turn him back!

3. to wave round, revolve v.t. H. *fɪra·na:* — *(thʌmər) gušiŋʌntsɛ uriŋ(či.ᴊ) 'ɛltʌlai.i ba·n* the women wave their hands (in compliment) to the Tham. 290.7.

This is a demonstration of reverence made by women to the Tham, 782 a shrine etc. They wave their two hands with a circular motion in front of the body, each hand inwards, upwards, outwards, downwards, and so on. They remain sitting while doing this.

Cs. of *-*ltʌlʌnʌs*, cp. also *tʌlɛ·nʌs*.

*-*ʌltʌli·k*, *-*ʌlti·k*, pl., Adj. and Pron. 000 both, the two of. — *mɛ·-*, *ma·-*, *o·-* both of us, we two, both of you, both of them. — *o·ltʌlik bʌlko·ŋ* both planks. *mɛltʌlik niyʌs ami·mʌnumʌn* neither of us had to go. EOL. Cp. 42.1, 148.10, 198.5. V. § 177.

*-*ʌlt(h)aiyʌs*, *-*ʌlt(h)ʌč-*.

1. to put (shoes) on s.o. else; to cause s.o. to put on (shoes).

   In the 3 examples available the first meaning would best suit the sense, and in the third of them the second meaning is unsuitable. See note on *-*ʌbilʌs*.

   yu·tiŋulo kʌfšamuts ɛ·ltai.in, and *yu·tiŋulo kʌfša 'ɛ·ltai.in* put ye shoes on his feet. 368.14, 378.19. *go·ltʌčər bɛsʌn aiy'aiye·ʌm* I got nothing to put on you, i.e. to shoe you with. 156.20. Cs. form of 2. *-*ltaiyʌs*, cp. also 3. *t(h)aiyʌs*.

2. In an obscure note I have: *yu·mušonə ɛ·ltʌmi* glossed "he joined on".

   The idea, I think, is that "he

000 added falsehood to truth", "he embroidered on the truth".

Here *ɛ·ltʌmi* might be the Cs. of **-ltaiyʌs* meaning "he caused (falsehood) to follow (truth)".

ʌltheri·lum N. v. *a·ltərulum*.

**-ʌlti·k* v. *-ʌltʌli·k* both. — *meltik* we two, *ma·ltik* you two, *o·ltik* they two.

**ˈ-ʌlti·rʌs*, **ˈ-ʌlti·rč-*, Impv. **-ʌltiri*, Ppa. *n*-ʌltirin* to show (s.t. to s.o.).

The Pn. pf. refers to the Indirect Object. Where the Indirect Object is also expressed by a noun or independent pronoun this is uninflected. *i·n u·ŋ go·ltirčʌm* I'll show him to you. *u·ŋ in ɛ·ltirčʌm* I'll show you to him. *gʌn a·ltiri* show me the way. 28.4. *Pʌŋču.ɛ mɛn ayo·ltirumʌtɛ i·sɛ jʌkune go·ko Lʌŋa Brumo mo·ltirčai.i* P., without showing it to anyone else, shows the donkey foal to L. B. 120.8. *bɛsʌn a·ltiri. nuko·ltirin tsučʌm* show me something (says a thief). After showing it to you I'll take it away. (This perhaps refers to some unexplained form of the 'confidence trick'). *itsɛ* (*buro·ndumuts*) *ma·ltˈirʌ kɛ* if I show you (pl.) the rings. 80.23. (*ma·ltira* 1st. sg. pret., v. § 314.2). The form recorded in N. is **-ʌti·rʌs* q.v.

ʌm, *am*, v. *am* and *amulo*, where? whither? — *niša·niŋ ʌm bitsʌn?* where are the tokens? 136.4. *kos ʌm ni·mi?* where has this (bread) gone? 30.9. *u·n am niča?* where are you going? Cp. 72.12.14. — + *kɛ* wherever. *akolɛ fʌt eta bayʌm. ʌm ni·mi kɛ api.* I had left it here. Wherever it has gone, it is not (here now). 166.22. *ʌmi·tɛ ʌm nimo* she departed somewhere or other(?) = she vanished. 198.7. V. s.v. *ʌmi·te*.

OOD *ʌma, ʌmma* but. — *ja·ka wa·d ɛtimi, ʌma pur' ai.ɛtimi* he made an agreement with me, but did not fulfil it. *Sai.id Ša Hunzoiɛum . . . du·ɛimi, ʌmma Hunzulo hʌn . . . dišʌn . . . bu·t xuš ɛt'ʌm* S. Š. departed out of Hunza, but there was a place in Hunza which he had taken a great fancy to. 292.16. So also: 58.12, 102.9, 220.7, 228.5.

In a number of instances the adversative nature of *ʌma* is not clear This may be due to inconsequence of thought or looseness of expression on the part of the narrator. So 84.18, 118.18, 164.15.. Ar.

**-ʌmʌlʌs, *-ʌmʌlj-*, St.pc. **-ʌmʌlum.* to feel shame, be ashamed, H. *šʌrma·na.*

ʌmʌn peace, quiet. — *bu·t ʌmʌnɛka . . . huru·timi* he abode in great peace. 32.14. Ar.

'ʌmʌna then, then next. — *wazi·r kɛ ɛ·ɛqʌnimi, ʌmna ʈu·ru kɛ tʌq ɛtimi* He slew the Wazir and then he broke the pumpkin. *i·ɛɛ ʈuru.ulum dɛlɛ bərtsilʌŋ duwcašimi (=duwʌšʌmi?); ʌmna . . . ikhər ɛɛqʌnimi* from the pumpkin flowed streams of oil; then he slew himself too. 384.23.

**-ʌmʌnʌs *-ʌmai-* to be able, can, to be capable of. The dependent verb is put in the *-ʂ* form.

1. With dependent clause v. § 359.
   ju·ʂ 'a·maiya ba I can come.
   jɛ niʂ ay'a·maiya ba I can't go.
   ju·ʂ am'omai.i bo she can't come.
   kʌš o·tiʂ ame.imaiyan we shall not be able to slay them. 44.15.
   šu· ɛtiʂ gomai ima? are you able to blow? 162.3. *γʌtʌnc̨ aiy'e·mʌnimi* he was unable to read it. 48.5

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000 *ɛtiṣ me·mʌnʌn kɛ* if we can do it. 50.10. (*me·mʌnʌn* 1st. pl. short preterite).

One apparent instance of the infinitive in the dependent clause has been recorded: *je mu niyʌs aiy'ʌmʌnʌm* I have become unable to go now. 92.25. The short vowel, however, makes one suspect that the verb may be *-*mʌnʌs* not *-*ʌmʌnʌs*.

2. Without dependent clause: to be able, to be able (to do s.t.).
bɛ g'oma·: ba? } what will you
bɛsʌn g'o·maima? } be able to do?
120.26, 144.16. *be·rumʌn go·me.i ba kɛ to·rumʌn* (*ʌɣun*) (give me) as much as you can. "*Gər Mʌhʌlmʌsɛ ɛ·či*" *sɛnimi.* "*aiy'e·mai.imi*" *sɛnumo* "*'e·mai.imi*" . . . "G. M. M. will do it" said he. "He won't be able to", said she. "He will be able". 164.21. This use is common in the negative: to be unable, to fail, to do (s.t.). *ay'a·maiya ba* I am unable. 48.6, Cp. 48.8, 176.25. *ʌko·mʌnuma kɛ* if you fail. 150.2. *da bɛsʌn ay'e·mai.imi* he won't be able to do anything more. 150.18. *be·rumʌn tsučai.i kɛ e·mʌnumʌn* . . he may take away as much as he can. 140.3. *e·mʌnumʌn* seems to be the. St.pc. + *ʌn* and to have been transposed with *tsučai.i bɛsʌn ame.imʌnʌsʌn?* what may we not be able to do? V. 50.11 note.

ʌmbu·r -iŋ, -miŋ h. pincers, pliers. — *u·mɛ do·pirtsʌs ʌmbu·r* teeth-extracting pliers, i.e. dentist's forceps. Prs. *-*ʌminʌs*, *-*mi-*, Impv. *-*ʌmin*, to cause s.o. to drink. — *tsil inemər muči mo·min* give her the water and make

000

her drink it. 106.21. *sčuko·n . . . mel o·mi bai.i* he makes his brothers drink wine. 300.8. Cs. of *mina·s*.

*-*ʌmis* hm grandson, H. *nʌwa·sa*. 242.14.

*-*ʌmɪš*, pl. *-*ʌmi.ʌnts*, (-*ɛnts*), x finger, (toe).

The fingers are reckoned in order from the little finger.

γɛ·l a·mɪš my little finger. *a·lto·lum a·mɪš* my third finger. *makuči a·mɪš* my middle finger. *wa·ltilum a·mɪš* my first finger. *lʌphut a·mɪš* my thumb. *gutise go·mɪš* thy toe. *o·mients čoru·k o·tumʌn* they bit their fingers. 188.10, *to·rumo ˈɛ·mi.ʌnts uyo·nulo (burˈo·ndumuts) bi·ma bɛ?* were there, or were there not, rings on all his ten fingers? 80.18. *ɛmɪšulo buro·ndo . . . ɛll(ai)in* put a ring on his finger. 368.18.

ʌmitʌle only twice recorded. — *ki·n . . . ʌmitʌle din miyər du·sai.i . . .* coming by some (what?) way he has got in front of us. 124.7. *i·se bʌšʌṭər nimʌn. Ti ʌmitʌle gʌn apim* they proceeded to that bridge. There was no road any other way(?) 156.1.

The exact nature of the word is obscure. Perhaps it is *ʌmit* + *ʌle* = on, or by some or any (way).

ʌmi·te ʌm somewhere or other(?) Only once recorded. — *ya·re beske lɛ·l omʌnimi. Ʌmi·te ʌm ni·mo* Nothing further appeared (became known); she vanished. 198.7. The phrase is glossed H. *kɪdhərse kɪdhər gi·a*.

*-*ʌmo·qɪš*, v. *-*mo·qɪš*, cheek. 92.1.

ʌmula·r being of base birth, low-caste; H. *bʌdza·ti*. (Cp. *ʌmu·lu*[1] Sh. *amula·r* opposition, hostile).

ʌmuli N. where? *ʌmuli·m* whence? *ʌmulire* whither? Cp. Hz. *amulo*.

[1] [See corrigenda, category 116, p. 541 — Analyst]

ʌmu·lo IUB base-born, of low birth. 000 (Cp. *ʌmʊla·r*. Sh. *amʊlo* base-born, low-class, mean. < *a* + *mu·li* without root?).

ʌmʊlʊm v. *ʌmʊlo* whence?

-ʌn, (*-en*) Suffix.

1. Denoting Singleness, Individuality, used with nouns and predicative adjectives. V. § 48.1—5.
2. With various Interrogative, Indefinite, Quantitative Pronouns and Adjectives, and with the Numerals. V. § 48.5—7, also §§ 201 & 208.
3. In the plural endings of certain tenses of verbs, e.g. 1st pl. fut. *eč-ʌn*, 3rd pl. pret. *et-ʊm-ʌn*. V. paradigms of verbs.
4. In certain cases with the Static Participles (or Static Participle forms), especially those of the verb "to be", and with the Infinitive form. V. § 48.8.

ʌnda·zʌn approximately, about. — *ʌnda·zʌn a·ltər denʌŋ* for about twenty years. 212.1. Cp. 196.7. Prs.

-ʌngə Only once recorded, apparently for *-ʌŋe* q.v. *jʌkʊr ṣu·limutsʌngə tobʌk* a gun with two barrels, a double-barrelled gun.

ʌŋʌro, *ʌŋa·ro* y Tuesday. — *ʌŋʌro gʊntse* on Tuesday. 306.16. *ʌŋʌro tso·rdimo* Tuesday morning. 306.17. (Sh. *ʌŋga·ro*).

-ʌŋe, *-eŋe* Suffix used with nouns and pronouns. For uses and examples v. § 68. Cp. *-ʌŋgə* and *-iŋye*.

ʌŋye·r N. hail. (Sh. *aɪya·r*, *aɪ.a·r*).

*-*ʌ.olʌs* (?), *-*ʌ.olj-*, to cause s.o. to put on, (an x garment). With Pn. pfs: *au.ʊl-*, *go·l-*, others not recorded. — *i·ne je ṣuga au.ʊlimi* he made me

000 put on a choga. *u·ɛ je šuqa au.ulumʌn* they made me put on a choga. *je u·ŋ šuqa go·ljʌm* I'll make you put on a choga. Cs. of *γo·lʌs.*

•-*ʌpʌči* beside, close to, with, in the possession of. Used almost exclusively with reference to animate beings. Dat. •-*ʌpʌčər*, •-*ʌpʌčiər*. With verb of motion denotes movement to, up to, a person. For uses and examples v. § 79.

•-*ʌpʌčim* Abl. and adjectival form of •-*ʌpʌči.*

1. From beside, from the presence of (referring to human beings). *o·pʌčim hʌme·ša fʌt ayɛtʌs* never to let him go from them. 116.18.
2. Being with, beside, in the possession. *Pʌŋču ɛpʌčim u.ɛ mariŋ sis delja·n* the superior persons (who were) beside Pangchu beat him. 120.11. *go·pʌčim ki·ne hile·s* this boy (who is) with you. 154.1. *zərgər ɛpʌčim du·ro* the work (which was) in the hands of the goldsmith. 162.10.

ʌpʌro·ʈo upside down, inverted, inside out(?). H. *ulʈa.* (Sh. *afro·ʈo* twisted, complicated).

ʌp'ʌrts, ʌpərts, ʌpa·rts, apa·rts the wrong way, contrariwise, reversed, wrong side out; perverse, cross-grained, H. *ulʈa*, Sh. *ʌbo·m.* — *apa·rtsʌʈɛ hu·nts de·sgus* pulling out the arrow in the wrong direction. 154.9. *guse šuqa ʌpərts bi* this choga is inside out. EOL. *ise gʌlu.ɛ ʌpərts* the wrong side of the cloth. EOL. *warts apa·rts čʌγamiŋ aiy'eli* don't talk confusedly. *ʌpʌrts sisʌn bai.i* he is a perverse man. (Negative *a* + *warts*).

000 • *-ʌpʌt*, (*•-ʌfʌt*) *-iŋ* y side, flank (of person); beside, close to. —*ja a·pʌtulo huru·timi* he sat down beside me. *dʌl a·pʌt* beside me on the upper side. *khʌt a·pʌt* beside me on the lower side. *ilji a·pʌt* behind me. *ya·r a·pʌt* in front of me. *mopʌtə dʌl jʌkune go·ko e·gučʌmi* he put the donkey foal to sleep along beside her. 118.6. *e·fʌtər guča bai.i* he is lying on his side. *iriŋ 'epʌtʌfe jek netʌn* laying out his (the dead man's) arm along his side. 812.2. *furu·wʌn thʌm yər epʌt o·simi* he placed a pumpkin before the Tham. 884.21. *go·pʌt ya·rum e·rʌs —?* Prov. 17. (Cp. Sh. *efʌt* side, direction; beside).

601 •*-ʌpi -tsəro* hmf grandfather, grandmother (on either side). Used also of any old man or old woman. — *je·imo a·pi* my paternal grandfather. *a·pkutse a·pi* my maternal grandfather. *wa 'api!* O father's mother! 286.4. *wa čʌkər api!* O dear mother's mother! 228.15.

In these two cases the renderings are as given by the narrator. The woman was not actually related to her interlocutor.

Kɪsəre e·pi mutsuya ba I have married Kiser's grandmother (father's mother). 182.18, cp. 184.1, 8. *gute kita·b gopkutse go·pi.e bilum* this book was your maternal grandfather's. 70.2.

•*-ʌpkuts* (related on the mother's side), maternal; maternal relatives. *a·pkutse nʌna, a·pkutse a·ŋgo* my maternal uncle. *a·pkutse a·pi, a·pkutse da·do* my maternal grandfather. *e·pkutsatsum dumərumʌn* they demanded (the boy) from his maternal relatives. 242.18, cp. 70.2.

•-ʌpusʌs, *•-ʌpuš-*, Ppa. *n•-ʌpus* to tie up, bind, fasten (s.t. on to s.t.). OOO

Only recorded with pn.pf.s *a-*, *e-* & *o-*. *amu·puš napus* tying up my muzzle for me(?) Prov. 14. *sʌp e·pusʌs* to shoe a horse. *sʌp e·pusʌs bi* (the horse) is to be shod. *sʌp o·pusʌs mʌni·š* (the horses) must be shod. ‖ *•-pfusʌs*, cp. also *pusu·yʌs*. Semantically compare Sh. *sa·rpe gʌno·ɪki*, H. *na'l ba·ndhna* — to shoe (a horse). Cp. *pusu·yʌs*.

ʌqəl intellect, intelligence, sense. Ar.

ʌqəlkɪš, *ʌkɪlkɪš*, pl. *ʌqəlkyents*(*ik*) intelligent, clever, wise, sensible, prudent. — *ja u·ŋ ʌqʌlkɪšʌn ba* you are my clever fellow (sc. son). 58.17. *ye mu bu·t aqəlkyentsik nʌma·n Paŋču̇ər bərə·nina* now you. very intelligent people go and have a look at P., 128.13. (Ar.).

•-ʌqərʌṭʌs, *•-ʌqərʌš-*, Impv. *•-ʌqərʌṭ*, St.pc. *•-ʌqərʌṭom* v.t. to stick, fix, join on to, H. *jo·ṛna, paiwʌst kʌrna*. Only recorded with Pn.pf. *e-*, *ɛ-*, *gute ba·lk ba·ltse eqərʌṭ* fix this plank on the wall. Cs. of *xərʌṭʌs*.

•-ʌqʌtʌnʌs(?) *•-ʌqʌtai*, Impv. *•-ʌqʌtʌn* ppa *n•-ʌqʌtʌn* to cause s.o. to read. Cs. of *γʌtʌnʌs*.

•'-ʌqušelʌs (*-k-*), *•-ʌqušelj-* to spoil, damage. Recorded only with Pn.pf.s *e-* and *o-*. — *gəro·mi.e xʌmʌli 'e·kušelumo ke* if the bride spoils the bread. 300.9. *iśu·ŋ 'ekušeljume* obliterating his footmarks. 312.4. (*sis*) *but bušai.i o·quśeljʌm* (people) used much to damage (their) land for them. 256.2. Trs. of *qušelʌs*.

ʌr, *ər*, *ar* (afraid, frightened).

1. *ʌr•-ʌtʌs* to frighten, put in fear, threaten, startle. *menʌn ʌr etʌs*

to threaten s.o. *in ar etam* I frightened him. *foraʒitsum, ar netan, (kok) duswyam* putting him in fear I took these things from the treasurer. 61.14. 000

2. *ar *-manas* to be afraid (of), to fear.
The object, when expressed, is put in the ablative:
akil ar gumaiʌi ham ke if you were so afraid. 212.21. *ar namʌn at'aiya ba* I have not returned, fearing (i.e. out of fear). 283.22. *je ungtsum ar amaiya ba* I am afraid of you. 11.6. *Š. Bahram Din Safidtsum ar niman . . . mostaqami* fearing the Din Safid, Š. B. . . . hid her. 16.4.
The dative is found in:
ɛpačiʌr nirčʌr ar ɛmaiʌham they were afraid to go to it. 222.5. (Cp. Sh. *ar*).

*ar *-manas* as Adj. and Noun.
1. One who fears: cowardly, timid. — *ar imanas hirʌn baiʌi* he is a timid man.
2. That which one fears; alarming, dangerous, dreadful, terrible (to look at). — *ar mimanas dil, gʌn* a place, road which we are afraid of, i.e. a dangerous place, road. *ar mimanasʌn bai* he is a dangerous man, or a man of alarming aspect. *ar mimanasʌn (haγur) bi* it is a dangerous horse.

arʌba -muts x gun-carriage; a kind of crude wheel barrow, on which a basket is fixed, used for transporting earth. 493

arʌn v. *a'rʌn*.

arʌq -iŋ, -ičiŋ y alcohol, spirit, arrack. — *gindaʌwers arʌq* spirit made from "Sinjid" (fruit of jujube tree). *birʌnts arʌq* mulberry spirit (used 273

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273 to be made till recently in Hunza). *hir sise biranate arakitiq diwein* the men, having produced mulberry spirit. 330.4. *padša mowakawolo araq mi ham* the King was drinking spirits in the court. 86.16. *padša iriqolo araq bilum minimi* the King drank the arrack that was in his hand. 88.21. Ar.

601 *-*arwr* -*de* his son-in-law. — *lel 'arwr!* O (my) son-in-law! *ewers he bart ... manimi* he became much pleased with his son-in-law. 89.2. *padša holers etimi* . . . . *we ewerdusr* the King gave orders to those sons-in-law of his. 130.21.

000 *-*aras*, *-*arí*-, Impv. *-*arí*, Ppa. *n**-*arín*.

1. To send (s.o.), despatch. The Px. pl. refers to the direct object.
   ine je awíi he will send me.
   gowíam I'll send you.
   ewíam, mowíam I'll send him, her.
   mowíumaı they'll send us.
   mawíam I'll send you (pl.).
   owíam I'll send them.
   newrin having sent him.
   we oiguwi don't send them!
   Imaran Yaw Bay Puikeja ewi send I. Y. B. to Puik. *da altan ewimi* again he sent two men. 24.8. *ine* . . . *gutikar mowumaı* they sent her to the hut. 114.6.
2. It may be regarded as supplying the causative of *niyas* to go, i.e. to cause to go.
3. It is used, more or less metaphorically, in various idiomatic expressions: — *guse* . . . *ṭan awrdi ke jirtaum awíi* if this (elephant) flings me down it will kill me (despatch me from life). 76.25. *wine daulat yenikat dewriqolo*

000 _evimi_ he has expended (squandered) your wealth in evil doings. 370,11.

ite hal upum ite tili e fałeri.ər evimi he stuffed the marrow into the section of the walnut(shell) (glossed H. _bharaya_). 138.18.

hot evimi he made the sky clear. 160.3.

dagisum movimi } he roused her
dag movimi } from sleep. 118.9.

(In the former phrase the meaning would seem to be "he caused her to go from sleep" in the second, "he caused sleep to go away for her", the result being in both cases the same).

gurabil.əum guvde 'evvi wipe the dust off your face.

malah *-_əras_ to overturn (thing or person).

ite tili malah evuman, } they felled
or, ite tili daliman } the walnut tree. 200.8.

movəs IUB to divorce (a woman).

*-_as_ *-_əras_ EOL to discourage.

as aguvi don't discourage me.
es egovi don't discourage him.
mo amovi don't discourage her.

It will be noted that most of the above idioms become easily intelligible if we take *-_əras_ as "to cause to go", and in fact in intransitive expressions _niyəs_ "to go" is associated with _hot, dag, & malah_. (Cp. _d_*-_əras_).

ərajo lazy, slack.

arbab -_tiŋ_ hm headman (of Wakhis only)
Galmitum arbabtiŋ the headmen of Galmit. 336.6. Ar.

*-_ərərəs_ v. *-_ərfai.əs_ to get drunk.

aryum, aryun born of a mother of inferior status to the father, e.g. the child of a Tham by a commoner, (non-royal), wife. Pun). _dərəga_. Oppo-

ed to *karali* q.v. Prov. 7. (Cp. Sh. 000
arγun, low-born).

armán y sorrow, grief; longing, desire. — *armaṇ et.as* to grieve. *kuyoṅ uṅ gupeinaṭe armanulo bué* here your subjects are earnestly longing to see you. 4.7. *Šahri Buran ja jeṅ motsaryaṭe gane arman biham* I desired to marry S. B. myself. 18.18. *ja armanuṅe* . . . *γeyaṅ* (vernac. Ms.) 304.9. (In my dictated Ms. it is: *ja jimo* . . . *γeyaṅ* my beloved's hair). Pre.

*-*arṣ̌ai.as* *-*arṣ̌oṣ̌*- Impv. *guvṣ̌a*, Ppa. *n**-*arṣ̌an*. (Also received as *-*arṣ̌e.as*, 1st sg. past. *arṣ̌aiyam* 3rd sg. hm *aṣ̌emi*, 3rd pl. *arṣ̌aman*) to get drunk, become intoxicated.

arṣ̌oṣ̌am I shall get drunk. *arṣ̌oṣ̌i* he will get drunk. *arṣ̌e.am* I got drunk. *a.rṣ̌emi* he got drunk. *guvṣ̌ama* you got drunk. *guvṣ̌ai.a?* have you got drunk? *akuvṣ̌a!* don't (thou) get drunk! *amarṣ̌ai.in!* don't (ye) get drunk! *thamo ṭpaṭi mel mamin narṣ̌an juṭam* having drunk wine and got drunk, he used to come to the Thama. 208.11. *nukuvṣ̌an* you, having got drunk. 310.1. *n'urṣ̌an* they, having become drunk. 330.4.

arz -iṅ y representation, statement, petition. — *arz et.as* to make a representation, state (respectfully). *dryaruimi*, "*be gumanumal?*" *arz etumo*, "*le ja ava mu ṣ̌ikiro ayuṅi bi* He asked: "what's the matter with you?" She replied (with all respect): "O my father, the monster is now going to devour me". 303.14. Cp. 20.23, 23.3. Ar.

arzan, *arzan* cheap, plentiful, abundant. — *tmale ṭi.as mu'guku le arzaṅ, bua* *minaṣe ṭiil ke ʌraṣe* he has abundance of food to eat and water to drink. 134.19. Pra. 000

ʌraṣi cheapness. Pra.

*-*ʌs*, y. *-*ʌsoṇuc*, x heart, mind. — *A. D. . . . hunts daṣqus ʌs ćʌi ne (B. L.) irimi* A. D., drawing out the arrow, breaking his heart, B. L. died. 184.9. (It is not clear whether A. D. or B. L. is the subject of *ćʌi ne*). *padša ʌsulo aiy'ʌbišʌšʌm* they do not project it into his heart (they do not convince him?). 184.19. *L.ʌqabruṣe mariṅʌsʌr ʌsulo ruŋ etimi* he planned (or desired) in his heart to marry L. B. 116.16. *goʌs muḍ'ʌr bel.ʌʌe gow maʌimi?* how will the desire of your heart come to pass for you? 66.11. Cp. 84.8. *ʌsu ke gute ʌsʌnuṇʌ.ʌn "mi ʌsiyʌ kʌš ʌsʌn"* they did not with their hearts (gladly, spontaneously?) say this: "we will slay our sons". 44.21. "*ya padša goʌs kaygaltumʌl etʌs ke ke gute ćaya gow etʌm*". "*'ʌsʌ ke altumʌl etʌm*" "If you, O King, will listen attentively, I will tell you this story". "I will listen attentively". 96.10. *ʌsulo besʌn ʌpi* there is no harm in him. EOL. *ʌsulom* v. s.v. *-*ʌsulom*. *-*ʌs* figures in a large number of idiomatic phrases:

1. *-*ʌsʌʌe* + vb. "to be", to remember ("to be on one's mind"). — *ja ʌsʌʌe bila* I remember (it). *goʌsʌe ʌpi.a?* don't you remember?
2. *-*ʌsʌʌe* *-*ʌtʌs* to remind s.o. — *ine ja ʌsʌʌe 'ʌʌtimi* (or, *daʌʌtimi*) he reminded me. *sahib ʌsʌʌe ʌti* remind the Sahib.
3. *-*ʌsʌr* + st. pc. of *ʃuyʌs* + vb. "to be" to like s.o., or s.t. —

000 *ʌsɔr domoˑmʌn bo* I like her.
ʌsɔr diˑmʌn bi I like it (x).
ʌsɔr dim ʌpi I don't like it.
goˑʌsɔr dim ʌpi you don't like it.
ʌsɔr (domoˑm?) ap'o I don't like her.

4. In combination with adjectives:
**-ʌsɔ* (or **-ʌse*) *ʌkaˑto* faint-hearted, poor-spirited, cowardly.
ese ʌkaˑto bai he is poor-spirited.
**-ʌsɔ (-e) dʌŋ* stout-hearted, courageous, valiant.

In the following the adj. is predicative:
**-ʌs bidil — kiˑme* (gen.) *es bidil bi* his heart is cowardly, he is a coward. 144.11. *A. K. . . . siŋge es biˑm* A. K. was lion-hearted. 114.2

5. In association with verbs: (se under the respective verbs).
**-ʌs *-ʌrʌs* EOL to discourage.
**-ʌs d*-ʌtsʌs* to make s.o. take heart, encourage, EOL.
**-ʌs duxʌrʌs* IUB to become happy.
**-ʌs faˑnʌs* IUB to become vexed.
**-ʌs gusuˑyʌs* ; N. to fear.
**-ʌs *-ʌgusuˑyʌs* N. to frighten.

In the above where the verb is intransitive the subject of it is **-ʌs* so that the idiom is "some one's heart performs some particular function".

Where the verb is transitive the Pn.pf. refers to the direct object.

ʌsa soft, tender, not tough (of cucumbers, lambs etc.).

ʌsɔl, ʌsɪl v. *ʌsɔli.*

**-ʌsʌlʌs, *-ʌsʌlj-* Ppa. *n*-ʌsʌl* to look at, watch. Recorded only with Pn.pf.s *ʌ-* and *e-*. — *B. J. esʌljʌm. "menʌn bai.i mʌtʌnum ʌsʌlʌs iˑne?"* B. J. was looking at him. "Who is that who is looking at me from a distance?"

93.10. [illegible] *[illegible]* *ja* [illegible] *[illegible]?* why do you look at me from a distance? 93.13. *[illegible]*, *[illegible]* they were watching, watched him. 133.8. 134.10. *[illegible]* he watched him. 64.8. [illegible] *[illegible]* *ja* keeping an eye on the time, come; i.e. come when it is the right time. *[illegible]* *duro etam* I did the thing intentionally (cp. "with my eyes open").

amli, amli, aml, aml real, proper.
amli yənat bila, } it is real gold.
aml yənat bila } 50.22, 62.5.
aml hagiy bila it is a real cornelian.
[illegible] amli [illegible] [illegible] entering into his own proper skin, i.e. changing into his proper form. 133.21. Cp. 143.10.— *amli duro etam* I did the thing intentionally(?). (Perhaps **-a* + *[illegible]*). Ar.

**-[illegible], *-a* Impv. **-[illegible]* Pple. *[illegible]* (*[illegible]*). For additional forms see § 298.5. The Pr.pl. refers to the person addressed. To say to s.o., to tell s.o. s.t., to call s.o. s.t.

Pres. *[illegible]* I say to you. *[illegible]* "*ja*" *[illegible]* the King says to you: "come"] 78.8. "*[illegible]*?" *[illegible]* he says to him: "can you blow the bellows?" 78.8. *B. K.* "*ja [illegible]*" *[illegible]* he says to her: "I'll slay B. K." 134.8. *[illegible]* "*[illegible]*" *[illegible]* they say to me "thou, lost one"? 334.12. "*[illegible]*" *[illegible]* [the calf] says to him: "I'll hide you".

Fut. *[illegible]* I'll say to thee. 58.7.
[illegible] I'll say to him.
[illegible] he will say to thee.
[illegible] - - - to me. Cp. 330.14.
[illegible] - - - to them.

Pret. "[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "fetch the sheep" he said to me. 73.31. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "pour it into that (room) too" he said to him. 194.9. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "bring it here that I may see it" she said to him. 106.20. [illegible] I said to her. 18.8. [illegible] he said to her. 148.4, 204.12. "[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] he said to us "take it back". 78.8. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "take (marry) whomsoever you please" he said to them. 116.21. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "he will be afraid and run away" she said to them. 144.19. "[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] "Go and look" they said to them. 184.9.

Perf. [illegible] v. s.v. 68.20.

Plup. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] my mother had said to me. 158.18. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had not I said to thee? 114.16, 188.17. [illegible] [illegible] hadst thou not said to me? 73.18. [illegible] [illegible] he said to the Paris. 18.1.

Imper. Sg. ([illegible]) [illegible] tell me. 189.23, 148.23. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] say thou to the King. 78.4. [illegible] say to her.

Pl. [illegible] [illegible] tell me. 88.14. [illegible] say ye to him. 78.23.

Once or twice recorded without the -n-.
[illegible] 24.10 and [illegible].

Neg. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] don't tell me a thing.
[illegible] don't tell him.

23 B

000

-4 Form (*-[illegible]).

A. D. mene ay'[illegible] may no one call me A. D. 180.6.

P. P. mene ak'[illegible] may none call thee P. P.! 180.2.

Past Pc. Act.

"ja ha'ar ja" nusen . . . ni-imi saying to him "Come to my house" he went off. 68.9. *"ši menene dəli bai.i" ucimi. nucun, "niin" ucimi* He said to them: "Someone else has killed it". Having said (this) to them, he said to them "go" 138.7. *[illegible]* saying to her. 194.12.

St. Pc.

[illegible] on his saying (this) to him. 182.12. . . . *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* He said to her. . . . When he had said this to her, she said . . . 148.5.

Infn.

Wazir badšaw gute [illegible] [illegible] duwimi... The Wazir, after saying this to the King, went out. 4.12. *mi [illegible] (gu-?) [illegible] faida?* what advantage (would there be) from our telling you? 88.10. *[illegible] ne "ni" [illegible] [illegible]* there is no one to say to you, commanding, "go". 94.2.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] pl. y..

1. Kit; weapons, arms; horse-furniture; equipment. — *[illegible] [illegible]* taking arms, arming themselves. 200.12. *padša [illegible] [illegible] . . . . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* the King, having the bridle, saddle and all its equipment put on his own horse. 78.11.
2. + -*an* sg. (x?) — *[illegible] ke [illegible] [illegible]* he put another (metal) article on the forge. 149.6.

000 *asbrban(e)le gimaṇ karder manimi* there was a noise as of something being poured(?) into a big vessel. 140.7. Av.

(**-asfarṇas?*)[1] TUB to praise oneself. *asfarimi* it may praise itself, H. *apnī ta'rīf karā.* Prov. 16.

(Perhaps *-*as* heart + 3. *gfarṇas* to grow. There is also *-*as farṇas* to be vexed (v. sv. *-*as*) which may possibly be *-*as* + 2. *gfarṇas* to crack).

asi, awi x breakfast (only for Rājās and aristocrats).—*tarvāmo asi* early breakfast, *dṛyurimo asi* midday breakfast, *asi bi.a?* is there breakfast? is breakfast ready? *awi ṭi bai.ia?* has he eaten breakfast?[1]

as'i -mato (x) star.

asir, asiv.

Adv. near close.

u.e asir bern they are near.

asir drigaltam he had arrived, got near. *asirer niñi ke* when he went near. 200.2.

Postp. (with the dative) near.

ina gopaler asir fat ayeti don't let him near you. *harler asir drigaltimi ke* when he arrived near the house. 278.24. *turimi tsuraṭmer asir* near 10 o'clock.20.1.

but: *ha asir mal'ayan* hiding near the house. 40.5. *guamo ha asir maimi* he came near the old woman's house. 200.11.

*'-*asiras*, *-*asirẹ*, Impv. *'-*asiri* v.t. to feed, make s.o. eat(?), give s.o. s.t. to eat, H. *khilānā*. The Pnpl., which frequently develops a subordinate -*ṛ*- refers to the eater. The object eaten is in the nominative form. *awirti* he will feed me.

24 a

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[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.541-Analyst]

000 *ʃapik gʊtsirčʌm* I'll feed you with bread. I'll give you bread to eat. *ine je aˈtsirimi* he fed me. *atsirumo* she fed me. *gʌ.tsirʌm* I fed you. *etsirʌm* I fed him. *ʃapik ke ˈetsirumo* she fed it (the lamb) with bread. 68.2. *mo.tsirimi* he fed her. *bʌyum (hʌɣʊr) bʌspʊr etsiri* feed the mare (horse) with grain. *biga etsiri* give it grass to eat. *hʌɣʊr(iŋ) ˈetsiri* feed the horses. *gʌlimeṭe etsirumo ʃʌɣa ʊr etimi* he told them the story of his being fed with bread. 182.18.

Metaphorical.

dʌmijʊr gʊtsirʌm N. I have caused you trouble.

(The exact force of the word is doubtful. It has the appearance of a Cs., but no corresponding simple transitive form is known).

ʌsiri, asir, pl. *ʌsiri; ʌsiri* N. pl. *ʌsirimeṭe* cook. — *thʌmʊr ɣoltin ke de ʌsiri.e ʂʌm eton* the head cook and the assistant cook(s) (*Gujhavlie*) prepare vegetable soup for the Tham. 340.9. *ʌsiriʌr ˈaltʌ huyʊre . . . bʌlʊŋo biltʌ* the skins . . . of the two goats are (allotted) to the cooks. 342.2.

(I understood that in Hz. *asir* was the sg. and that *ʌsiri* was pl.: but in view of the forms recorded in N. and the Sh. sg. *ʌsiri*, pl. *ʌsire*, it seems probable that *ʌsiri* is also the Hunza sg.).

ʌsirum adj. near. — *ʌsirum jʊm* near relative. EOL.

(Adjectival form based on *asir*).

(*-*ʌsisirʌʌs?*) in the form *ʌsisirʌʌs* N. to strain, filter (water). — *ʌsisirum tsil* filtered water. (Cp. *sisirum* and Sh. *sirino* clear, pure).

24b

000 *-askhaγun hollow below the lower end of sternum. — *askhaγunulo axarjiila* I am suffering from heart-burn(?), indigestion(?) (*-*as* heart + *khaγun* spoon? Morg. reports Yidgha *kafči*, spoon, used in the same sense).

*-*askʌnʌs* v. *-*asqʌnʌs* to kill.

*-*askhorʌnʌs*, *-*askhorui*-, Impv. *-*askhorʌn*, v.t. to make s.o. late, delay s.o., keep s.o. waiting. — *-*askhoraiyʌm* I shall delay .. *-*askhorʌnʌm* I delayed .. *urge ine guse besi mosakorʌnuma?* why did you delay that woman? *amosakorʌn*, *wa* don't keep her waiting, give it to her. *besi osakorʌnuma?* why have you delayed it(?)? why have you brought it late? Cs. of *-*khorʌnʌs*.

*-*askortʌs*, *-*askorté*- (*-*askorti*-), Impv. *-*askorte*, Ppa. *n**-*askorte*.

1. To cut, cut off, cut down, cut (wood) across.

The Pn.pf. generally refers to the person who has something cut off. *guyetis gosakortu ba* I am going to cut off your head (for you). 84.8. *kerkamucin yatis ayosakortaij an* so long as the fowl's head is not cut off. 84.8. *guyetis akosakortaij an* so long as your head is not cut off. 84.4. *guyetis nukosakorte* cutting off your head. 72.4. *ulʌtalik uyetisnulo nosakorte* cutting off the heads of both of them. 174.34. *yatis osakortenulo ka* after its head has been cut off. 84.4.

In the following the Pn.pf. does not refer to the person affected. It perhaps refers to the object *yupaq*: *yupaq ee osakorčam* I shall cut off my hair for him. 888.16.

And in the following the verb seems to be used without an object:

(*čuṛe*) *ay'ɛskərtsimi* (the knife) did not cut. 42.4.

2. To make gallop, to make s.o. flee, put to flight, rout. — *avɛskərtsumʌn* they put me to flight. *u.ɛ un goɛskərčumʌn* they will put you to flight. *hoɫ ɛskərtsumʌn* they routed the army. *noɛskərts* putting them to flight. (*hʌɣur*) *dʌndʌnefe ɛskərčume dilsimi* he brought (the horse) along, making it gallop over the stones. 122.8. Cp. 150.18.
3. To decide (a matter, case), settle (a quarrel, dispute). — *ye ɛskərts gute ʌtʌm . . . ɛskərčʌm* Now decide this case . . . I will decide it. 83.19. *ʌtʌm ɛskərtsumʌn* they decided the case. *thʌme gute ʌtʌmulo beʌn ɛskərtsimi?* what did the Mir settle in this case? *yʊr ɛskərtsum ɛtɛum bila* Na. it is a previously-decided case. — Also: *goviʃum bila(?)* Na. *tsundo rupiʌ mʌr ɛskərčʌn* they settle the brideprice at five rupees. 304.7. Cp. 302.17.
4. To make come down, to make pour down (of rain). — *hɛrʌltʌn ɛskərtsimi* he made a storm of rain descend, pour down. 158.26.

IUB gives two meanings for **-ʌskərčʌs*:

A. To separate, H. *juda karna*.
B. To remove, drive away, H. *dur karna*.

It is not clear whether there are two radically distinct verbs of the same form. There is obviously one **-ʌskərčʌs* which is the Cs. of *goviʌs* q.v.

This covers the examples given under 2 above. It also possibly

000 covers 4, as *gaᵛriṣʌs* seems to mean "to flow" as well as "to run", and in one idiom it apparently means "to throw oneself (down)".

There remain the meanings under 1 and 3. The underlying sense of the first "to cut (off)" is probably seen in IUB's "to separate, *juda kʌrna*". In cutting off there is a separation of parts, but it is still rather a long step to *gaᵛriṣʌs*.

Similarly there is doubt in regard to the conception which lies behind the third set of meanings, to "settle, decide".

There are two points to be mentioned:

a. A synonym for *ʌstaᵛm eskɔrtsʌs* is *ʌstaᵛm hʌnpa etʌs* to put a case or a decision on one side which suggests that the former may contain the idea of "separation" or "removal", IUB's *juda kʌrna* and *duᵛr kʌrna* respectively.

b. From a very early note it seems that Ns. gave me *ʌstaᵛm gaᵛriṣum bila* as a synonym for *ʌstaᵛm eskɔrtsum bila*, which would imply that *eskɔrtsʌs* in this idiom was derived from *gaᵛriṣʌs*.

Note that the Sh. *čhinaᵛrki* and the Kho. *čhinik* mean both to cut, sever and to settle a dispute etc.

Attention may be drawn to the following phrases which correlate the verbs *gaᵛriṣʌs* and *°-ʌskɔrtsʌs* 1. to cut off:

°-iᵛl gaᵛriṣʌs "(a person's) means of subsistence to be cut off, stopped"; *°-iᵛl °-ʌskɔrtsʌs* "to stop (a person's) means of subsistence". *gwimo gu.iᵛl a.eskɔrts* "don't yourself destroy your own means of livelihood".

000 **-ʌski* y. remembrance; longing, desire. H. *a·rzu*. Recorded only with the Pn.pf.s *ʌ-, e-, & mo-*. — *sailər eċʌn. But ʌski duwo'ʌlila*. Let us go for a walk. I have conceived a great desire (to do so). 52.26. *ja jʌma·ʌt mo·ski duwo'ʌlila* my wife ardently desires. . . . 56.8.

duwo'ʌlila appears to be the 3rd sg. Perf. y. of *duwʌlʌs*, of which the ordinary meaning is to fly. It is stated that when a member of the family (?) has returned from, or is going on, a long journey the women say: *ʌski duwʌlimi* ("my heart has risen" sic!) and kiss and touch the eyes of the traveller. *wʌtʌne e·ski di·nin i·lji di·mi* his desire for his country coming on him, he came back, i.e. feeling a longing for his country he returned to it. 386.21. (Cp. Werch. *eski* which seems to be a locative form of **-ʌs*).

-ʌskrr*, pl. **-ʌskündəro*, hm. father-in-law i.e. wife's father, or wife's father's brother, or husband's father. — *e·skire ha·lər dimi* he came to his father-in-law's house. 32.7. *o·skirʌlər* to their father in law. N. pl. **-ʌskrri·nts* "father-in-law on either side, or father-in-law's brother, or father-in-law of your child, or any male relation by marriage". (-ʌs + hir?* Cp. **-ʌskus*).

**-ʌskirʌs* IUB, **-ʌskirė-*, St.pc. **-ʌskirum*, to dye, H. *rang karna*. — *e·skirum* Ns. dyed. *oskirumıšo gʌlunts* EOL dyed cloths.

ʌskurr, oskurr (*ʌsqurr* Gh. Kh.) *-iŋ* y.

1. Blossom, flower.—*bʌsi·lum ʌsqurriŋ deeu·n* bringing in flowers from the garden. 392.11. *es belis ni·n oskurriŋ i·rmi* the sheep went and

ate the flowers. 64.9. *joŋ duxərčome . . gir'amələr ʌskuriŋ di·mi ke* when, the apricot trees coming into blossom, the blossom (pl.) has reached the village. 320.1. 000

2. *ʌskur* sg. (?) & pl. x. smallpox rash, smallpox. — *i·ntsə ʌskur duwʌlə bi.en* smallpox rash has come out on him. *ʌskur awʌla ba* I have got smallpox. *ʌskura (i)walai.i(?)* or *ʌskure wʌlai.i(?)* he has got smallpox. *ʌskurtsum du·sai.i* he has recovered from smallpox. *ʌskurtsum duwʌla ba·n* they have recovered from smallpox. (Cp. Kho. *ispru·* blossom, smallpox; Sh. *pfunər* flower, smallpox).

**-ʌskurtsʌs* v. **-ʌsqurtsʌs.*

-ʌskus, *-ʌsgus,* pl. **-ʌsgušiŋʌnts* N. **-ʌskuši·nts* hf. mother-in-law, wife's mother, husband's mother, H. *sas, xušda·mʌn.* — *a·skus apo* my mother-in-law is not (here). *go·skus tele bo* your mother-in-law is there. *hʌn pʌči.en . . . mo·sgusmor fʌt ečubo* she leaves a shirt . . . for her m.-in-law. 306.5. *ise gʌtu mo·sguse* (or *mo·ʌskuse*) *yo·ljubo* her mother-in-law puts on that garment. 306.6. (-ʌs + gus.* Cp. **-ʌskir*). 601

**-ʌsmilʌs, *-ʌsmilj-,* to pacify, placate, persuade, IUB. H. *ra·hpʌr lana, mʌnguw karana, qʌbul karana.* — *uyum ine i·'ʌsmilʌsər duγ'ʌrutkinimi* he began to persuade the elder son (H. *use manane lage*). 374.6. 000

**-ʌso* pl. **-ʌsumots* kidney. — *jotšo mo·sumots* our "little kidneys" (meaning?). *go·sumots* thy kidneys. 66.15. *e·sumots* his, its, kidneys. 66.6, 74.4, 336.16. *'esumots du·isimi, kabab o·timi, d'otsarimi* he took out its kidneys and roasted and cooked them. 66.11.

000

1. *'-*ʌspʌlʌs*, *-*ʌspʌlj*- Impv. *'-*ʌspʌl* to kindle, light, H. *jʌlana*.

Only recorded in the form *espʌlʌs*, the object in all cases being singular x and y.

črʌʏ (or, *črʌq*) *espʌlʌsulo* at the time of the lighting of the lamp. 314.12. *gəri espʌljam* they light a lamp. 314.2. *pfu espʌl* light the fire. *pfu espʌljʌn* let us light the fire. *ai.espʌl* don't light (it). Cs. of 1. *bʌlas* v.i. to burn.

2. *-*ʌspʌlʌs*, *-*ʌspʌlj*-, Impv. *-*ʌspʌl*, Ppa. *n**-*ʌspʌl*.

Recorded only with Pn.pfs. *go*-, *e*-, and *o*-.

1. To lose, H. *gum karna*. — *gukər ayespʌl* don't lose yourself. *ei* . . *espʌlʌ bəiyam* I had lost my son. 368.16. *gʌrčo* . . . *'espʌlam* we had lost thy brother. 374.16. *yʌwe čume ʌrʌrʌ espʌlimi* he removed (lit. caused to be lost) the trace(s) of the burial. 56.22.
2. To exile, deport, expel, H. *jila watan karna*. — *kʌre thʌmo espʌlimi* . . *nespʌl* . . he drove out those kings . . having driven them out. 142.16. *ʌʊʌ gospʌljam*; *gospʌlam* I shall expel you; I expelled you. *W. H. Črʌwər 'espʌləmʌn* they exiled W. H. to Chitral. 344.15. Trans. and Cs. of *ʌsvʌlʌs* to be lost.

(*-*ʌspʌpʌyʌs*?) probably only in the form *espʌpʌyʌs* q.v.

*-*ʌsporʌs*, *-*ʌsporč*-, Impv. *-*ʌspor*. v.t. to tire, fatigue, exhaust. — *ʌsporči* he will tire me. *gosporʌm* I have tired you. *ʌmʌsporčʌm* I will not tire you (pl.). N. (EOL) *-*hʌr esporʌs*

27b

000 to tire (one)self, exert (one)self. *gukər ay'espər, akuwor* don't exert yourself, don't get tired. *gukər lukʌn espərʌs bila* you must exert yourself a little. Trs. and Cs. of *-ʌwərʌs* to become tired.

(*-ʌspʌsʌs?*) only recorded in the form *ɛspʌsʌs* q.v.

(*-ʌspi.ʌs* and N. *-ʌspuyʌs?*) only recorded in forms *espi.ʌs* and *espuyʌs* q.v.

-ʌsqʌnʌs, *-ʌsqai-*, Impv. *-ʌsqʌn*, Ppa. *n-ʌsqʌn*, v.t. to kill, slay, murder, H. *mar ḍalna, qʌtl kʌrna.* A number of forms are given in § 298.3. *aɛsqaimi* he will kill me. *uŋ ke goɛsqaimi* he will kill you too. 264.20. *ʌk'ər ɛsqai.ʌm* I shall kill myself. 12.9, 16.13. *padša je ke u.ŋ meltʌlik m'ɛsqaimi* the king will kill us both you and me. 64.21. *je ma mʌsqaiyʌm* I shall kill you (pl.) 12.2. *ʌsqai.i ba? goɛsqai.a ba* are you going to kill me? I am going to kill you. 64.17, *aɪu ɛsqʌnai.i* he has killed my father. 70.16.

Also:

aɪu aɛsqʌnai.i he has killed my father (for me). 70.15, 80.12. *imo yu ɛsqʌn.ʌm* he had killed his own sons. 266.18. *ayɛsqʌn* don't kill him. *aiyʌsqʌn* don't kill me. 64.22. *guśiŋɛnɛ ɛsqʌnin* kill the women. 240.4. *in ɛsqʌnš bɛ g'ɛmai.i ba?* how can you kill him? (or you can't kill him?) 70.23. *in be ɛmaibai.i je aɛsqʌnš?* how can he kill me? (or he can't kill me?) 70.24. *Tʌpki.ɛnɛ ɛsqʌnʌmɛtsum ilji* after the killing of the T. 240.17. *yu ɛsqʌnum iɪu dikɛlo* at the place where his father was killed. 82.6, cp. 84.4. *je 'ɛsqʌnʌs ba* I am going to kill him. 70.25. *ke mɛnɛ ɛsqʌnʌs*

000 *be* let no one kill these persons(?) 86.18. *kine gu ɛsqʌnʌsulo* at the time of the killing of this father of yours. 82.21. *ɛsqʌnʌsər . . ʌk etimi* he determined to kill them. 288.10. *nɛsqʌn* . . . having killed him. 84.2. IUB *esqaimtse* (he) would kill him (?), H. *marta ʒərn karta*. *esqʌnum maimtse* he would be killed (?), (or, he would have killed him). IUB gives as equivalent H. *mara hoga* he will have killed, which seems to be wrong.

(*-ʌsqʌnʌs?*) *esqʌnʌs* IUB to make beautiful, H. *xubsurʌt bʌnana*. (Perhaps connected with *γʌnas* to appear).

-ʌsqərʌnʌs?) *esqərʌnʌs* IUB to carve, draw(?), H. *nʌqš karna*. *esqorai.i bai*, *esqora.i bʌm*, *esqərʌnimi*, *esqərʌnum*.

-ʌsqʌsʌs to make go bad, rotten, addled. The only example is: *tiqaiyo ɛsqʌsi bi* (the hen) has addled her eggs, i.e. has let her eggs go addled. Cs. of *γʌsas*.

-ʌsqulʌs, *-ʌsqulj-*, Ppa. *n*-ʌsqul*, IUB *nesqulin*.

1. To burn, burn up. Only recorded with the Pn.pf.s *go-* and *e-*. — *'ɛsqulʝam* I shall burn it. *ɛsqulam* I burnt it. *ise Boyo Gʌlə hʌm aiyɛsquljam* they do not burn the wood of that Boyo Juniper. 216.5. (*γʌšil bitse*) *nɛsqul* burning the wood (y. pl.). 126.15. *ɛsqulʌs γʌšil* wood for burning, firewood. 173.22. *bi.ulo gosquli* he burnt thee in the forge. 356.5.
2. To roast, parch. — *gʌy'ʌm hori n'ɛsqul* roasting, parching a little barley. 328.9.
3. IUB to lose, waste, squander (?), H. *nuqsan karna*. Cs. and tra. of *γulas*.

*-*ʌsqurtsʌʌs*, N. *-*ʌsγurtsʌʌs*, *-*ʌsqurš-* 000 v. t. to sink, make sink, drown. — *aˑsqurši* he'll sink me. *goˑsqurišʌm* I'll sink you. EOL *aiʌsγurts* don't drown me. *aiʌsγurts* don't drown him. Cs. of *-*γurtsʌʌs*.

ʌstakaˑl old, aged, very old (of human beings only?); an elder. (Sh. *ʌstʌkaˑl*, cp. Kh. *aˑʌsqaˑl* from Turki *aˑqsʌqaˑl* = white-beard).

ʌstʌm, ʌstaˑm, astaˑm, astʌm -iŋ y.

1. Judgment, decision, settlement of a case, justice, H. *ʿʌdaˑlʌt*. — *jaˑ astaˑm aytimi* he did not do justice for me, did not decide my case. *ma ʌstaˑm etin* do you decide the matter. 106.10. *ʌstaˑm noˑʌn* getting people to decide the matter. 106.4. *-aˑ ʌstʌm ne* settling the matter for them. 43.20. *ʌstaˑmar duˑsimi* he came up for a decision. 106.5. *ast'ʌmulo ja maʌi bi* according to justice (in law?) it is mine. 104.4. *γuˑ'ikiʌŋ astaˑmiŋ* bad decisions, unjust judgments. 93.29 *maˑ tʌʌnʌ ʌstʌm eˑčʌm* I shall do true justice for you (pl.). 98.8.
2. A matter for judgment, case, suit, cause. — *ʌstʌm eskortʌʌs* to settle, decide a case v. s.v. *-*ʌskortʌʌs*. *ʌstʌm hʌrpʌ etumʌn* they settled the case. *ʌstʌm hʌmpa manimi* the case was settled. *thʌmʌ gute ʌstʌmulo besʌn faisʌlʌ etimi?* what decision did the Tham give in this case? *ja ast'ʌmʌn bila, ite ʃʌwaˑ aˑ eti* I have a case, settle it for me first. 80.8. *Baltitum walti giram Hʌmatʌtiŋʌhʌ ast'ʌm etumʌn* the four tribes of Baltit instituted a suit with (i.e. prosecuted

dings against) the Hamacheting. 358.1. 000
(Cp. Sh. *ʌsto·m* judgement).

(**-ʌsthayʌs*) v. *esthayʌs* to extinguish.

**-ʌsthap.* — *ı ı ʌstʌp manumulo divʌ.e gaṛi manila.* 358.4. Glossed: "in the middle of my back behind the heart" (a bullet wound has come). *ʌst'ʌph* was elsewhere given by IYB as a word with a final aspirated *ph* with the meaning "between the shoulders at the back", but it was written by him in the above passage, *ʌsthap.* (Probably a compound of **-ʌs*).

**-ʌstʌqəyʌs, *-ʌstʌqaċ-,* Impv. **-ʌstʌqa.*
1. V.t. to hide, conceal (living beings).
je uŋ gostʌqaćam I'll hide you.
je estʌqaćam I'll hide him.
mostʌqaći he'll hide her.
yuve uyom estʌqaćum they hide all the others. 332.8.
Pret. *gostʌqəiyam* I hid you.
estʌqami he hid him.
mostʌqami he hid her.
Perf. *estʌqa bai.i, mostʌqa bai.i.*
Static Pc. *moyaći estʌqam ine paluwʌnʌr erumo* she said to the pahlwan (who was) concealed beside her. 146.9.
2. To close (the eyes). — *ʌ·ćin estʌqəyam* I closed my eye. *i·ćomuts estʌqam bi.e ke* if his eyes are shut. 264.24. Cs. of *dʌyəi.ʌs.*

ʌwu etʌs to chew the cud. — *ʌwu eći bi* (the cow) is chewing the cud.

ʌwuhrʊ gullet (based on the preceding *ʌwu*?).

-ʌsulom* which-is-in-the-heart, pertaining to the heart. *ʌsulom i·ts ber uŋ eṣa* you speak to me the thought that is in my heart. 60.8. (-ʌs + ulo + om*).

*-*aś* pl. *-*aśoməts* x.

000 1. Neck, nape of the neck, external throat. — *ine hir Kisere eɛ́aśe gɛ́a ne* Kiser, throwing the man on his neck i.e. over his shoulder. 184.5. *yurmušo ortum ine eɛ́aśe halda* the burden (be) on the neck of him who has lied! (i.e. he must be responsible). 46.4, cp. 178.8. *gośer kaṇaliṭiṇ g'ogičam* I'll put chains on your neck. 60.2. *yuṇ .. jot ći eɛ́aśo waktəi.i* the father falls on his younger son's neck. 388.9. *burt gośi tiṇ eśo* don't stretch your neck too high (said to a proud, insolent person). *eɛ́aśoməts..e dum* seizing them by the necks. 206.9.

Special locative: -*aśi* v. § 66, on the neck. — *ja aśi kaṇaliṭiṇ eyiti* he will put chains on my neck (for me). 60.5.

As regards meaning this locative appears from various examples to replaceable by *-*aśaśe* or *-*aśer* be as in the preceding illustrations.

2. Collar (of coat, shirt, choga).

3. Col, neck of hill. — *domeiare Hindi Kane ber eśaśo, eśaśum laɣiśer dum'u.iseman* bringing her to the col opposite to the Hindi fort, they took her up from the col on to the spur. 184.5.

4. Pommel (of saddle). — *ber ke tili eṇ(e) eśer u'u.lasaśin* putting also the whip on the pommel of the saddle. 78.15.

aśaśo, aśaśo, aśaśo weak, feeble, powerless, destitute. — *ine hir burt yoriś bam, but aśaśo bam* the man was very poor, he was very weak (or powerless). 84.5, also 106.6, 11. Cp. *-*as aśaśo* s.v. *-*as*. N. has

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000 *alelo* pl. *aletomuts*. af *aleti* pl. *aletimuts*. (Sh.m *alelo*, f. *aleti*, < *a* + *kal*?).

alolokoi weakness.

akalgarw IUB weakness, poverty, H. *kamzori*, *muflsi*. (Sh. *akalew*. *akalgarw*).

-altiŋ y. pl. small of back, loins, reins, waist, (of human being and animal). — *altiŋgar harʹwaša, bat biʹwaše bilan* look at his waist it (pl.) is very slender. 184.18, 188.8. *a-altiŋ uyumjo manimi* my loins have become big (a narrator's slip for *halgaltiŋ* back). 188.8. *yuyo altiŋulo bam* he was (still) in his father's loins. 88.21. *ine altiŋ gami* its back has been touched i.e. it is sore-backed (of a horse). *altiŋaţe kalyan imani bi* a wound has come on its back, or, it has become wounded on its back. Cp. 64.18.

altom waistcloth, waistbelt. Recorded:

1. In the form *altom* in the following: *altom -ʹtʃo* (waist)belt (of patta). *altomo bergit* leather belt. *altomo jakurmi* thin belt of poor man. *altomo mudo bi* (no translation, but *mud* glossed "edge"). (In *altom* the *a* is invariable).
2. In the form *altomudi*. — *altomudi tili bilum* there was a dagger at his waist (explained as stuck through between his waistcloth or waistbelt and his body, handle up, point down). 188.6.

In the light of *altomo mudo* this must be taken to be *altum* + *mudi*, *mudi* being a locative of *mud*, which means any extremity i.e. end, edge, side. What the exact meaning would be here it is difficult to ascertain.

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From *elʃom* and *olʃom* we may assume a basal form **-alʃom* taking the pronoun prefixes, *olʃom* being the 3rd plural form applying to people in general. 000

(**-alʃom* must almost certainly be connected with **-alʃiŋ* the waist etc. which is y. pl. and presupposes a singular **-alʃ* which has not been recorded, but which would stand in the same relation to **-alʃiŋ* as English loin does to loins and perhaps actually possesses the same significance: -om would be the adjectival suffix and **-alʃom* would mean what pertains to the loins or waist and might be specialised to mean waistbelt).

aldor v. *aldor*.

alʃom ugly, evil-looking H. *badsurat*.

**-alki* at the head, under the head (of a person lying down); bedhead, pillow, H. *sirhana*. — *doγum iriŋ 'elki sewlan* putting (the corpse's) right hand under his head 313.2. *han γ'unan elki olun* they put a clod under his head (as a pillow). 313.3. *hin daskinan elkirtum dumo bo* a girl has come up to his head (as he lay there). 180.6.

alkhal (*alkal?*) happiness, comfort, dalliance(?). H. *aish, lisuq, araam*. — *alkhal senas horuṭuman* they abode happily. (Cp. Sh. *alkal hoski* to embrace). 142.11.

**-alkiṣ* pl. **-alkimiŋ* y. pillow.

(**-alporaŋ?*) y. pl.

Only recorded in form *elporaŋ* mane. *haγure elporaŋ* horse's mane. *burme elporaŋ* a markhor's mane (beard?). *bokoṭas elporaŋ* the calf's mane. 104.24, 184.8, etc. (Probably **-al* neck + *bur* hair).

000

ašlan, ašlan, ašlan, pl. *ašlaiyo, ašlaiyo* hm groom, "sais". — *ímo haγur* ... *ašlane ka ótsumi* he sent his own horse with the groom. 76.11. *hai hašto ašlaiyo!* O elephant grooms! 76.23. *ašlaiyo w'altuman* four grooms. 336.5. *han ašlaiyo.ar uto'rum* they give one (goat's head) to the grooms. 340.15. (Sh. *ašlim*).

ašq̇o by chance. — *ašq̇o manimi* it happened by chance. *ašq̇o dui'ulam* I heard by chance. (Cp. Sh. *ašq̇'a, ašiq̇aiyo* unexpectedly, accidentally).

*-*ʹtas*, *-*ʹet*, Impv. *-*ʹeti* and *-*ʹe*, Ppa. *nᵊ-ʹtan* and *nᵊ-ʹe*.

For forms v. §§ 374 and 398.4. Some of the short Impv. forms will be found separately mentioned in this vocab., v. *er*, *et*, *mer*, and neg. *ape, eipe, aipe*. To make, to do etc.

The pronoun prefix refers to the Direct object, or to the Indirect Object, or to a Noun Dependent on the Direct Object.

Where the word to which the Pn.pf. refers is the 3rd pers. hm sg., x sg. y sg. or pl., the Pn pf. is *e*-.

Where the verb is associated with a noun to form a compound verbal expression, the noun being the object of the verb e.g. *gur etas* to marry, we get compounds in which the *e*-prefix remains constant (— *etas*).

etas also fills the place of the English "to do" where the direct object is a thing or action.

In view of these facts it is natural that *etas* is much the commonest form of *-*ʹtas*, so much so that it appears to be an invariable verb in its own right.

000 1. The uses of **-ɛtʌs* in association with a noun, adjective or adverb are analysed and illustrated in the Grammar § 261, and need not be further dealt with here.

2. To do, make, carry out etc. — *ćaγʌ ɛtʌs* to make a statement, tell a story, narrate. *ime hukũ.e duro ime Waziriʌ etam* his Wazir used to do the business of, i.e. manage, his land. 1.4. *ha etʌs* to make, build, a house. *ʌapik ke šərbat etʌn* preparing bread and sherbat. 342.8. *nʌmʌrʌ etʌm* they do (i.e. recite) prayers. *gute baseŋe ʌsil . . . eti* make the round of these gardens. 10.12. *ine gute duro eti* he will do this. 94.16. *nʌurʌz . . . etʌm* they hold, celebrate, Nauroz. 316.1.

In the above we have the *e*-prefix only because the object is in every case x or y sg. It would be the same were it y pl.

With the x pl. we get *o*-. *γiʌtimuts ɛr otumo* she made cakes of bread for him. 182.8. *iski gurmutsiŋ . . . bʌt'eriŋ otʌm . . . alto ćukʌn haŋi otʌm* They prepare three sacks of dried apricots . . . they prepare two "*ćuks*" of kernels. 306.22.

3. Cs. to cause to do, make do. — *ʌsʌm mo'tʌn* making them decide the case. 106.4. *je hunʌriŋ otʌm* I'll make them show their accomplishments 106.6. *xʌmʌlićiŋ sukuryo dotsun daŋ otʌm* fetching their relatives they make them bake "*xʌmʌli*". 300.4. *ite hʌsi otʌm* he had made them (people) make that garden. 12.6. *ćumʌrʌ giriʌn*

000 *oˑtimi* he made them (people) make an iron peg. 190.8.

+ Infin.

oˑpačim hʌmeˑda fʌɪ aystʌs oˑčai.i he causes them never to let him go from beside them. 116.18.

4. To let, allow, permit. With the -*ɉ* form of the dependent verb: *iˑn nɪɉ eti, aysti* let him go, don't let him go. *nɪɉ ayoˑti* don't let them go. V. § 359.
5. With a dependent Infinitive the sense is causative:
iˑse bʌˑntsum hoˑle duˑsʌs aiyˈetumʌn they caused it (the donkey) not to come out of the boulder. 200.17. N. *gute čʌɣʌ ine sis deˑyʌlʌs eti* make that man hear the story.
6. To say, to speak (a language).
etʌs is apparently occasionally used with the meaning "to say". It is not a regular idiom as with the Sh. *thoˑrki* to do and to say. *bɪsmɪlla ne* saying "bismillah".8.1. *mukɔriŋe . . . ʌkil ecubo, "da kot be mʌnimi" nusen* she says thus to herself "What is this that has happened?" says she. 118.11. *kiˑne sifʌt maˑr ečʌm* I will tell you his merits. 92.1. *Burušʌski etʌs* to speak Burushaski.
7. To have sexual intercourse with (a woman). — H. *čoˑdna, mujaˑma'at k.* — *moˑtʌs* to "have" (a woman). *hʌn yaˑn . . hʌkičʌŋər diˑn gušiŋʌnts oˑči biˑm* a bear used to come into the houses and violate the women. 228.2.

In this sense are probably to be interpreted: *goˑtʌm* (recorded as a term of abuse), *matumʌn* (recorded as referring to illicit intercourse).

-ɑṭe, ɑṭe, -ṭe suffix on, upon; over. 000
V. § 70.

-ɑṭer suffix to. V. § 70. VI.

-ɑṭum, -ṭum suffix from on, being on. V. § 70. VII.

*-altiwas H., *-altiwai-, Impv. *-altiwi to show s.t. to s.o., cp. Ns. *-altiwas. Pn.pf. refers to the indirect object. H. *ine sis ke kete kitap ataltiwabai* the man is showing me this book.

(*-*altsal.as?*) v. *altsal.as*

*-altsal.as, *-altsal-, Ppa. n*-altsain.

1. To press down, crush down, trample on; to stuff into, fill into a vessel, trample down (earth etc.), H. *ḍoborus*.
   a. Pn.pf. referring to Direct Object. *gutaltsalam* I'll trample on you. *gutingɑ ṭik altsai bai.i* he has trampled down, stamped down the earth with his feet. 84.1. *gi'ṭiŋ ke hanjil hayuro gapulo 'itsaisi. Itsain* .... he stuffed ashes and charcoal into the horse's skin. Having done so ... i.e. he stuffed the skin with ashes etc. 160.10. *ḍaṛyumo mikiṛo uṭiŋ.ulo 'altsaiḍumo. a'altsain* .... pouring (the flour) into the bin they trample it down with their feet. Having trampled it down ... 224.5. *kharoh altsai bai.i* he has pressed down the straw. With the Pn.pf. referring to the indirect object: *halolo gi'ṭiŋ gutaltsal'amai* .... I would have stuffed (or would stuff) ashes into your skin(s) (for you), i.e. I would have stuffed your skins with ashes. 184.2, Cp. 160.10, 176.10.
2. Metaphorical: to oppress, treat unjustly, wrong (of a superior doing

injustice to an inferior, refusing share of property due to him etc.) — [illegible], [illegible] he treated me, us, u. justly. [illegible] oppressing us. 243.8. 000

3. *-[illegible] (*-[illegible]) gʸe *-[illegible] to set fire to, burn v.t. The Pn.pf. refers to the thing set fire to. — [illegible] gʸe [illegible] he will set fire to, burn down that temples. 92.21. [illegible] gʸe [illegible] you have set fire to me, ruined me. 103.8. (*-[illegible] in 3 is clearly the Cs. of [illegible], but it is difficult to connect the latter with *-[illegible] in 1 and 2).

*-[illegible], *-[illegible]. In the form [illegible], to send.

The verb appears to be the causative of [illegible] with the pronoun prefix of the 3rd. pl. "to cause them to take away", but the "them" frequently does not refer to people who have been actually specified.

In no case recorded does the u- refer to the object sent.

On the whole it seems probable that [illegible] is in origin "to cause them (i.e. people) to take away", but that it has become so identified with the idea of "sending" that the pronoun prefix itself, i.e. u-, has lost all definite significance.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he sent it to his own country (conveyors not specified). 168.11. [illegible] . . . [illegible] he sent the horse to him. 78.11. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. "'[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] putting a howdah on the elephant he sent it off. Saying: "Say to him "Mount

000

on this and come" " he despatched the elephant. They took the elephant away. (Here there are conveyors). 78.20. *ile* [illegible] *uyoner ayi e'tsumi* (m. *bilumi*) he despatched a letter to all those countries (no conveyor mentioned). 98.10. [illegible] *jamaraŋ ke* [illegible] [illegible] *e'tsučare* . . . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they send dishes of food also to the Tham's wife . . . they send them to them to their own quarters. 140.18. (Here neither subject nor conveyors are clearly specified). [illegible] *kerki wale e'tsupam* I sent (what?) to them several times.

*-A.wljaičas, Impv. *-A.wlja, Ppa. n*-aljan to cause s.o. to mount (on a horse), v.t. to mount (s.o. on s.t.) Pa. pl.s recorded: *e'(wl-), a.(wl-); e(l-)*. — *awlja* make me mount. *a'wljaičam* I made him mount. *haγure gapale e'aljami* he mounted him on the horse's skin. 150.11. *ne'wljan* having made him mount. *haγur* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] take out horses and having made them mount bring them in. 36.9. Cs. of *haljaŋas*.

1. *-A.wri.as, *-A.wri.af- Impv. *-A.wri.a to expend, use up, make use of, put to work. Only recorded with Pa.pl.s *e(wr-)* and *o(r-)*. — (*dumar*) *e'wri.ami* he made use of (the iron). *i'se hanjil* (x pl.) *e'rgami* he expended that charcoal. 170.20. *rupia* (x pl.) *awri.alam, awri.ami* I'll spend, he spent, the money. '*e'wri.a* put him to work.
2. *-'A.wri.as (as 1. *-A.wri.as) to teach, train. '*e'wri.am haγur* a trained (to polo) pony. *ši'ra* '*e'wri.al'ai* he is training it well. *i'ne ye*

000 [illegible] ba.a 'ewi.eiai he is teaching, or training his two sons well.

* ʌwejas, *'-ʌwed-, Ppa. n'*-ʌwej. Pa.pl.s recorded: go(r-), ew(r), mo(r-); e(r-).

1. To cause to sit; seat. — kursi.aje ewersi.ai he makes him sit down on a chair. 74.10. dalimed moewdara they make her sit at the upper end (of the room). 204.19. 'ewerimi he made the animal lie down (when going to slaughter it), (or, matimi he cast it). gotirje no.ewed d'ime.in seating him on this (litter) bring him here. 78.2. gotirje mana.ewet getewien seating you on this we shall take you away. 78.5. ba.a ditnaw dewalumi ewerimi. Newed [illegible] [illegible] he set him down in a nice place and made him sit down. Having seated him, he salaamed to him. 8.8.
2. To settle, cause to dwell, make stay. — ja ung kole gewedam I'll settle you here. ite [illegible] mowerimi he established her in the palace. 172.24. Ultere bagre ewelom.an they settled their flocks in Ulter. 280.6.
3. To maintain, keep (servants, animals etc.). — haγur (noker) borom.an ewda? walto haγur ewda ba how many horses (servants) do you keep? I keep four horses.
4. To keep, detain (a person), H. rakhna. — mi [illegible] gave ewerimi [illegible] a man detained under our hands, i.e. a hostage. Cn. of hurutas (cf. IUB etc.).

ʌwa, ewa yes (in answer to a question). — Hakabi padsa ei mottara be? ewa, [illegible] ba. Have you not married the daughter of the Hahashi king? Yes, I have married her. 88.4. *awa senas* to say "yes", consent, agree. (Cp. Sh. *awa*, yes). 000

awwal, *awal* in the first place, firstly, originally. — *awal* [illegible] *yudiŋ jutiŋ bilan.* [illegible] .. firstly look his feet are small, secondly. 104.18 .. *awal Hunza Baltitulo Taghi.*[illegible] *bam* originally the T. were settled in Baltit in Hunza. 188.1. *awalulo* . . . [illegible] firstly, originally, he had appeared there. 188.20. Ar.

awwalulum(?) first.

awwalum N. first.

(**-awwas?*) v. *gwawas*.

**-awal* back (tooth), molar. — *awal amo* my molar tooth (or teeth). *gowal gumo* thy ditto. *mayal mimo* our ditto. (Other authority gives **-wal* **-mo*).

**-awalt.as*, **-awalt*, **-awalt*, Pps. *n*-awaltin*, *n*awaltin*. Only Pn.pfs recorded: *go-*, *mi-*, *mo-*(u) to cause to throw(?), to throw, put, place.

The problem of this verb is discussed in § 246. Occasionally it seems to be a causative, but in the majority of cases it is most naturally to be rendered by a simple transitive, the pronoun prefix referring in many cases to a third party who is in some way affected.

The following appears to be causative, but may possibly belong to the transitive category:

Laqa Bruŋo mashkam muši [illegible] *tail dum*[illegible] making L. B. throw a "mashk" on her neck, he made her fetch water or throwing a water-skin on her neck (for her) he made her fetch water. 176.16.

000

The following seems more probably to fall into the transitive category: *Alqaš ai gaši guunkʼam* I'll throw Alqash's daughter on your neck (for you), i.e. I'll secure her for you as wife, 88.15. Cp. *ine ei* (i.e. *ie*) *burkar* [illegible] he threw his arm on his neck, i.e. he embraced him. 278.12.

For further examples see § 246. Cs. form of *wašias*.

*-*gapias* N. *-*gapi*-, Impv. *-*gapi* to break s.t. affecting s.o. else; to make s.o. break s.t.(?) — *ine pind ai-gapi* don't make him break his polo-stick. N. *jimelen bolo delaasle tham une pind gorgapiiši* tomorrow the Mir will make you break your stick when playing polo N.

The meanings of these two sentences however appear suspect and it seems more probable that they are to be rendered in the same way as the following.

a-asurdin bacaa orgapi ke if the horse throws me and breaks some (part of me). 78.18.

I have taken it as actually meaning "breaks something (for me)", cp. *a.u orgapaaiti* he has killed my father (for me). 78.15. Cs. form of *-*gapias*.

-*ɣanas*, *-*ɣani*-, Ppa. *-*ɣan* to cause to take, or carry; to load up; to charge with.

The problem of this verb has been dealt with in the Grammar § 347, where typical examples are given. A few more examples and forms may be added here:

hakin 'siλgar han gʼalan bim dilaimi he brought a djin who was there, in order to make him carry (or to load on him) the treasure. 174.18.

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C.C.C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cutting off their heads he made (people) carry them (?), or loaded them up (?). 174.23. *ja* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *un* take away this token which I have made you take, or have charged you with (?) 136.16. [illegible] . . . *kin* [illegible] [illegible] . . . making a herd carry the milk. 322.6. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they make them carry the Mir's bag of gold. 348.4. [illegible] *balde* [illegible] put the load on the horse. [illegible] *baldaŋ* [illegible] put the loads on the horses (in this last the [illegible] cannot refer to *baldaŋ* which is *y* pl.). *ja uŋ* [illegible] I shall make (some person) take you up (H. [illegible]). *ja uŋ* [illegible] I shall make (some persons) take you up. *ja uŋ* [illegible] I shall make thee take up (something). (*uŋ* in the last cannot be the object taken up).

Infin. + *ar*.

[illegible] in order to cause him to carry. [illegible] in order to cause you to carry.

Pron. base + *ar*.

[illegible] in order to make me carry. [illegible] in order to make you carry. [illegible], [illegible] in order to make him carry. Cs. form of [illegible].

*-[illegible], *-[illegible], *[illegible], Impv. *-[illegible] to fall asleep, go to sleep. — [illegible] I shall go to sleep. *uŋ* [illegible] thou wilt go to sleep. *mi* [illegible] we shall go to sleep. *ja* [illegible] [illegible] I am going to sleep for a little. 282.3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the King's daughters went to sleep. When they had fallen asleep P. got up and went out. 118.2

000 *m'uyenʌme* she fell asleep. 108.17. *moyenʌmulo* or *moyenʌsər* after she had gone to sleep. 108.18. *eyenai.i* he has gone to sleep, is asleep. 204.24. *eyenʌm* he had gone to sleep. *goyen* go thou to sleep.

**-ayerum, *-ayerum, -tiŋ* beloved, dear, favourite. — *ja ayerum* my darling (said to child, wife, lover, brother). *ja ayerum bapa.lo* my dear friend! *goyerumuko gaya* thy beloved sons. 44.18. *eyerum yoo* his favourite wife (opposed to *-*aɣʌm*). *Ś. Bahram ke beri eyerum bʌm* S. B. was also very dear to him. 18.10. *hinimu 'eyerumuko bʌm* they were dear to each other. 80.1. *Xodaye ja ayerum dayopalimi* God took away my beloved (child). EOL.

ʌʒdar, aʒdar dragon, monster x. — *iaruulo bʌn ʌʒdaran bim* in it (the pond) there was a monster. 280.4. *le ja ɐu, mu ʌʒdare aparti bi* O my father, the monster is now going to eat me. 282.14. (Prs. *ʌʒdar*. Cp. Sh. *ʌʒdaro* brave, valiant. *ʌʒdar* occurs as a man's name among Shina-speakers).

ai.

(ai- before i or y is merely a modification of a or ʌ).

aib, aip -ičiŋ (EOL) y defect, harm, fault; injured. — *haɣure besan aib bila?* what's the matter with the horse? *ja besan aib bila?* what fault is it of mine? *aib api* there is no harm, it doesn't matter. *manasal aip amanʌm* falling, I hurt myself EOL. *aip gumanʌma* you were injured EOL. Ar.

ai.i bf. v. *-*ʌ.i* my daughter.

ai.ina -muts x mirror, glass (as window pane). — *beloyo ai.ina* mirror of thick

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glass. *ũsũrũ aiina jũmʌn bai* he is like a mirror (compliment to a handsome young man). 000

aiinʌk -išo, -ũc x spectacles, eyeglasses. — *aiinʌkũc* a pair of spectacles.

aiinʌq, ainʌq, -išo x marmot. — *aiinʌq aenʌs ʌan jandʌwʌn bi* there is an animal called a marmot. 232.21. (Said to be a Širiqoli word. Cp. Wkh. *ũrmuk*).

aiuru v. *ũruu*.

aiya verses of the Qur'an. — *ʌnũdũrʌs aiya yʌtʌlʌi bʌrʌ* the mullahs recite verses of the Qur'an. 312.6. (Ar. *ʌyʌt*, pl. *ʌyʌt*).

aiyʌrʌn, aiyʌnʌnʌ v. *-ʌyʌs*. 374.9.

1. *aiyʌš, ʌyʌš, ʌyʌš* y the sky, the heavens.

a. *ʌyʌšulo* in the sky; *ʌyʌšulum* from the sky. *ʌyʌš bʌlʌm* sky-blue, azure. *yʌlʌu aiyʌš yʌkʌl mʌlʌšum ũn tʌlor bišʌmi* he shot up towards the sky at the middle pigeon. 148.8.

b. Heaven, = God(?). — *ja aiyʌš ʌe ũy gultʌnʌr bʌyʌrʌ ʌmʌnʌ bʌ* I have become evil in the sight of heaven and of thee. 389.4. (A literal rendering, probably unidiomatic, of the H. *mai ʌsmʌn kʌ ʌur tere nʌzʌr mẽ gunʌhgʌr hũ*, "I have sinned against heaven and before thee". Luke XV.18).

2. *aiyʌš, aiyʌš* pleased, happy, delighted. — *zʌrgʌr bʌrt ʌũ imʌnimi, bʌt aiyʌš imʌnimi* the goldsmith was greatly pleased, he was greatly delighted. 102.10. Cp. 122.10, 374.18.

aiyʌ, aiʌ = *a* + *i* + *-ʌ*, neg. Impv. sg., with 3rd. sg. Pn.pf., of *-ʌtʌs*. — *yʌt gʌltʌr aiyʌ* don't do so again, next time.

& Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
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aiye = *a* + *u* + *-*ʌ* neg. Impv. sg. with 3rd. pl. *Pn.pl.* of *-*i/as*. — *niyʌny fat aiye* don't let them go. 000

au.

au- N. Negative verbal prefix, cp. Hz. *o-*. *aufrim* bravo! — *aufrim manʌt!* bravo be to him! 172.9. Prs.

aulad usually plural, sg. *auladʌn* h offspring, descendants. — *ine Datusiŋe aulad* . . . *alʌm gaiʌbam* the descendants of Datusiŋ carry the standard. 282.17. *ine Barti auladitum murto* . . . *10, 15 habiʌq maniʌm* from the offspring of that B. there have now become 10 or 15 households. 272.10. *murto ke ine aulade* . . . *hanik niʌn niʌʌi* even now a descendant of his goes with the bowl. 212.30. *Taphʌsute auladʌn amulum diʌum* fetching from somewhere a descendant of the T. 242.2. Ar.

auqat y sg. means (of living), resources. — *auqat biluman zʌrt etʌm* he had expended all his means. 372.10. Ar.

e, e.

e-, *e-* represents 1. Pn.pl. *i* + *-*ʌ-*.
2. Neg. *a* + *i-*.

e sg. Impv. of *i* + *-*ʌlas*, *etas*. — *guʌi hal e* slay thy son. 42.3.

etukuru younger, youngest. — *etukuru ayu* my father's younger brother. (Cp. Werch. *etuyum*).

edilas, v. *-*ʌdilas*, to rub on, apply. — *garʌʌte maliʌm* (or *mali*) *edilas* to rub ointment (or medicine) on the wound.

egiʌas v. *-*ʌgiyʌas*. — *tiliʌŋ egi* put on the saddle.

etas v. *-*ʌtas*, *-*ʌlas*. Cp. § 240. — *tiliʌŋ eti* put the saddle on (the

600 horse). *han haɣuran tiliaŋ ṭoṭhaŋ meṛican* is there is a horse saddled and bridled. 6.11.

ɛspalas,¹ *ɛspalit-* to drive s.t. into s.t. — *ṭoraŋ i'ts gurmic meigal* driving (or, digging) his horse into the meadow(?) 132.22. (**-spalas*, Cs. of *palas*?)

ɛspyas v. **-spiyas* — *ṭom ɛspi bai.i* he has planted the tree.

ɛsyuras, *'ɛsyurɛ-*, Impv. *'ɛsyur*, Ppa. *n'ɛsyur*. Cp. **-syuras*.

1. To play (a musical instrument, including drum). — (*gitis haṛip*) *ma ka 'ɛsyurɛm* even at the present day they play it (the Div's tune). 254.16. *han haṛipan sitar-ate ɛsyurin* . . . *ɛsyuruman* play (pl.) a tune on the sitar . . . they played. 180.12. *tɔrumi baja ma n'ɛsyur nitum* playing till 10 o'clock they then go away. 226.9. *ɛsyurɛ bɛrišo* music-playing Doms, musicians, bandsmen. 216.10. *damalo* (*dadaŋ*) *ɛsyuras bɛriša* drummer.
2. To strike (of clock). 6 *baja—mišindi 'ɛsyuruman* (or, *'ɛsyuras*) when six has struck, at or, after 6 o'clock.

ɛsyulturas EOL. *ɛsyulturɛ-*, Impv. *ɛsyultur*, Ppa. *nɛsyultur*. To turn upside down, invert. (Probably **-syulturas*).

ɛs'unjinyas, *ɛsunjiɛ-*, to be eclipsed. — *sa, halanɛ, ɛsunjimi* (*ɛsunjiai*) the sun, moon, was (will be) eclipsed, there was an eclipse etc. (A later informant gives the verb as *ɛs'unjiyas*, *ɛsunjiɛ-*).

(*ɛsunyas*?) v. **-syuniyas*.

ɛš, v. **-š*, my son.

ɛi, *ɛi*, *ei*, exclamation, O! *ɛi Laŋa Brumo!* O, Langa Brumo! 180.16.

ɛk, *ɛks* y pl. sg. *ɛt* q.v. V. § 140. Demonst. Adj. & Pron. those, those things. Cp. 128,22, 142.2.

¹[See corrigenda et addenda, Category 11b, p. 641 - Analyst]

ele, ele, ale there.

OCO

1. *ele ke apai* there too he is not. 202.10. *ale han burum bi* there is a boulder there. 194.2. *'ale kole* there and here, i.e. here and there. *ale kolum eie duro* people coming from there and here i.e. from every side. 286.12.
2. *elar, elar* thither. — *elar niu* he is going thither. 194.4.
3. *elum* from there(?)—*elum dji* thereafter, after that. 268.16. (*i* + *ale*? Cp. *kole*. V. also *alemum* & *ale.i*).

1. *ale.i* N. there.
2. *alere* thither. — *alerer* (= *alelar*?) thither.
3. *alemo* thence. (Cp. *ale.i* and *alemum*).

'elgit, -aro (*-daro*?) a she-goat (over one year old, which has not yet borne young).

er, er to him, for him. — *er ulurnin* don't open (pl.) for him. 12.1. *er mamo daro nelum* milking (her sheep) for him. 266.2. *er gus eluman* they called to him. 284.15. (Agglutinative Pronoun *i-* + *er*, v. § 123).

erubale v. *-*ras* (= *ern ba* + *ale*?) 1st sg. Perf. of *eras* to say to him + suffix *-ale*? on my having said to him. 68.20. V. § 407.

ete, ene, ene x sg., pl. *ele*, q.v. V. § 140. Demons. Adj. and Pron. that, that one, that thing, it. — *we ete gulas urimo kole eturutuman* they placed the (that) corpse in their own house. 112.20. *ete doman* its (the horse's) owner. 6.11. *ete ke eturmanimi* he did not begin on (lit. with) it (x). 108.9. *ja ete am lasma?* where have you taken that thing (x) of mine? 106.28. *etaifum nilarun* the marks that were on it (the calf). 186.4.

000

seisimas v. (*-*asisimas*).

sepalas v. 1. *-*sepalas* and 2. *-*sepalas*.

sepapayas v.t. to make s.t. boil, to boil s.t. *-*sapapayas*(?) Cs. of *bap..yas*.

sepasas, *sepas*-, Ppa. *nespas*. To make s.o. sit down; to complete, finish off, settle; to cool down (boiling water). *guke* '*sepas* seat yourself, quiet yourself(?) *gor nespas* finishing off the marriage. 16.1. *goriŋ sepasuman* they concluded the marriages *-*sepasas*(?). Cs. of *hasas*.

sepi.as, *sepic*-, Impv. *sepi*, neg. *asesepi*, Ppa. *nesepin*. V.t. to dry, parch (clothes, bread etc.). — *phute sepi.as* to dry it at the fire (or, by fire?). (*hok*) *phu.ulse gorawum ne nesepin* warming them (y pl.) at the fire and drying them. 182.7. (*kyum ine*) *n'sepin* drying him (the dead man). 310.8. (See end of next entry).

sepuyas N. v.t. to dry. — *sepuyas gane sale ee* put it in the sun to dry.

Regarding the relationship of this verb to the intrans. verbs *buyas* v.i. to dry used of y subjects and *guyas* used of x subjects, v. § 232.

It is probable that *sepi.as* just above is properly *sepiyas* and referable to the same source, though the well-authenticated -*i*- vowel requires explanation.

sethayas,[1] *sethas*-, Impv. *setha*, pl. *sethas.in*, Ppa. *nesthan(in)*, (it is doubtful whether the root contains -*th*- or -*t*- to extinguish, put out, blow out, H. *bujhana*). — *čirag*, *laltin*, *phu*, *setha* put out the lamp, lantern, fire. *nestas* KOL, *nesthain* (-*tha*-?) IUS having put out. *-*asthayas*(?). Cs. of 1. *t(h)uyas*, or

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda category 116, p. 541 - Analyst]

thʌiyʌs. (A later authority gives *thaiyas* to go out, but *ewaiyas* to put out). 000

evelum IUB melted, cooked(?), H. *galaya hua, pakaya hua.* (Static Pt. Pass. of *evelayas*(?) Cs. of *dayas* v.i. to melt?).

evelayas(?) v. preceding.

eċumuċi, v. °-*ʌċum*. 198.6.

e·ṭiš = *a* + *i* + *ṭiš*, negative *-ṭ* form of °-°*ṭi.ʌs* £‸ with Pn.pf. *i*-. V. s.v. °-*ṭi.ʌs*.

eltsqurʌs, IUB *eltsqurè*-, Pp.a. *neltsqur* to clean ears of corn with the hands, to separate, H. *hatheli-ko hathon se saf karna, juda karna. jau ya gehũ ke bali-ko hathon dwara alag karna*, i.e. to separate the grain from an ear of corn by rubbing it between the hands. (Cp. *iltsqurʌs*, but where does the *l* come from? It is clear in both IUB's and ŚY's Mss. and in a number of forms of the word and cannot therefore be a casual slip for *s*). 252

eltsqurʌŋ v. °-*ʌltsqurʌŋ*. 000

et, *ete* y sg., pl. *eke* q.v. V. § 140. Demons. Adj. and Pron. that, that one, it. — *ilmo et yʌnʌ̈ ke ṭuumi* he carried off that gold for himself too. 60.10. *mi ete dolʌtʌum* from that property of ours. 366.8. *et ke ʌsǝ* tell me that too. 148.21. *et heričʌm?* what can we do with it (the book)? 49.9.

etʌs v. °-*ʌtʌs*.

1. To do, to make. The form of °-*ʌtʌs* with the Pn.pf. *i*- referring to a noun which is hm sg., x sg., or y sg. or pl.

   The form is stable in some verbal compounds v. § 261.

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£‸ [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 541 – Analyst]

000 2. Do-able, possible to be done. — *ečas duro* a possible thing. *gute ayečas duro bila* this is a thing that is not to be done, this is impossible.

3. Noun and Adj. do-er, one who does, pl. *ečaḳo*. — *rajaki ečaḳo sis* people who do forced labour, v. § 402.

eta, etas N. x pl., sg. *es* q.v. V. § 140. Demons. Adj. and Pron. those, those ones, they. — *ete alta* those two (animals). 64.15. *etas haγurišuta, hapikišuta* those horses, those pieces of bread.

°-(y)eltas, *°-(y)erč-*, Impv. *°-(y)eta*, Ppa. *n°-eta(in)*, or *°-iltas*, *°-il* Impv. *°-ita*,-, Ppa. *n°-itain*. To see; to find. — The Pn.pf. *i* + *°-eltas* ➔ *yeltas*. *y* also usually appears between any other Pn.pf. and *°-eltas*. —

The following are typical forms:

Fut. *ja ine yeltam* I shall see him.—

Pres. *ja uṅ guyerča ba* I see you.
yerča ba I see him.
uyerča ba I see them. 164.3.
ine yerčubo she sees it. 120.9.
ja akuerča ba I don't see you.
ja orča ba I don't see them. 164.2.
uṅ je ayeičila? (or *ayeičerča?*) don't you see me? —

Impf. *mene ečam* no one (pl.) used to see him. 25.16. *ine uyerčam ue ečam* he was seeing them, they were not seeing him. 30.7.—

Pret. *ja guyeltam* I saw you. 118.20.
ja ine yeltam I saw him.
ja walto bum uyeltam I saw 4 markhor. *uṅ ke uyeltuma?* did you see them too? *gusas moyeltimi* he saw a woman. 24.4 *moyeltuman* they saw her 292.20.

& Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1938
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 Pret. [illegible] I did not see him, it. ja u [illegible] I did not see them. hadke [illegible] [illegible] he did not see the King's face. 1.8. ite [illegible] they didn't see him, 1.4. [illegible] [illegible] they did not see her anywhere. 344.20. —

Impv. [illegible] [illegible] see me at the time of departure. ite [illegible], ite [illegible] see him, don't see him. —

-ŝ Form. ite [illegible] [illegible] on so long as I don't see his face. 74.18. —

Ppa. Pa.pl.

1st. sg. [illegible], [illegible] having seen me.

2nd. sg. [illegible] having seen you.

3rd. sg. hm. x and y [illegible], [illegible] having seen him, it. 6.4, 22.18, 30.18.

hf. [illegible] having seen her. 14.7. —

1st. pl. [illegible] having seen us.

2nd. pl. [illegible] having seen you.

3rd. pl. h and x [illegible] having seen them. 345.5.

y ([illegible]).

Static Pa. Act. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (their) grief, at not having seen thee, having not departed . . . 4.7. —

Infin. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here the people are greatly desiring to see you (in the longing of seeing). 4.8. [illegible] [illegible] cap of invisibility. 28.21. (a + u + *-[illegible] not to see them).

[illegible], [illegible], (*-[illegible]?) to fix (?) plants (?). — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to fix

40 b

S. Lorimer L-3 (1920-4, 1934-5) 1935
AV? Burusho AV?

out thorn bushes on (the top of) ooo
a wall (the equivalent of broken glass).

[Perhaps a variant of, or related to, *-alimas].

ɛwalas, ɛwalǰ-, to winnow (*-walas, connected with *dewalas*).

ɛwarkas, ɛwarkit-, to plant (flowers), plant out (seedlings). — *braw šiγard ɛwarkas* to plant out rice-seedlings. [Later authority gives a verb *-awarkas*].

i, ɪ.

1. *-i.* Corroborative Pronoun (taking the Pn.pfx) self (myself, thyself etc.) e.g. *ja i, gwi* etc. V. § 142.

a. Adjectives are formed by the addition of the suffix -mo e.g. *jaimo, gwimo* etc. V. § 143.

b. The 3rd person is frequently used with nouns or other pronouns. Thus: *ɛne ɛ* he himself. *ɛn ɛ bai* he is he himself, it is he himself. *hayur ɛ* the horse itself. *ha i* the house itself. *hakičaŋ ɛ* (y pl.) the houses themselves.

c. The 3rd person form, *ɛi, ɛ*, may come to mean: by himself, on his own initiative; by itself, separately, H. *alag*, e.g. *manotalɛ doorčam; ǰamaliar ɛ, šarbalar ɛ, gɛtalar ɛ* they grind flour for the "*ǰamali*" separately, for the "*šarbat*" separately, for the "*gala*" separately. 300.1. *ja šaldečam ɛi ɛltimi* he acted himself, apart

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from my order, i.e. he acted on his own contrary to my order. 000
i·i· hakičaŋ separate rooms. EOL. Other persons can probably be similarly used. IUB gives *mi· mi·*, separately, apart, Ar., H. *'alahda*.

2. **-i*, **-i·*, pl. **-yu*, **-yu·*, **-yuṛa* 601
hm. son,

He. son.

Pn.pf. sg. 1. *e·i* my son. 2. *gu·i* thy son. 3. *i·*, *i·i* his son. *mu·i*, *mu·i·* her son.

Pn.pf. pl. 1. *mi·*, *mi·i* our son. 2. *mai.i*, *mai.i·* your son. 3. *u·i* their son.

Pn.pf. sg. 1. *ayu*, *aiyu·*, *aiyu·ṛa* my sons. 2. *guyu·* thy sons. 3. m. *yu·*, *yu·ṛu*. f. *muyu·*.

Pn.pf. pl. 1. *miyu·*, *mi.u* our sons. 2. *maiyu·*. 3. *u·yu·*.

N. son, brother's son.

a·i·, *æ·i* my son. *a·yu·ṛa* my sons. *yu·ṛu'a* his sons. *mu·ju·ṛa* her sons.

II. examples:

le e·i! O my son! 374.12. *gu·i·yen dimanimi ke* . . . if a son is (was) born to you. 56.15. *uyu·m i·* his elder son. 388.18. *jot i·i.e i·imo besan uyo·n gati·nelan* his younger son, collecting all his own property. 372.6. *hire i·yo· gusan dumu·ṭasar ṛak etimi ke* . . . when a man decides to fetch a woman (wife) . . . for his son. 298.13. *mu.i·yen dimanimi* a son was born to her. 58.9. *le aiyu·ṛa* O my sons. 346.8. *je ke ayu·ṛa ke* I and (with) my sons. 62.19. *miyu a·ltalik* both our sons. 40.18. *mai.imo maiyu altan kaš e·tan ke* . . . if you were

601 to slay two of your own sons. 44.11. *Hʌmača·tiŋe uyu·ik Ultʌrər o·rʌm* The H. had sent their sons to U. 246.30.

000 *ičʌɣər, -iŋ* (y) ray, beam of light, H. *ki·rʌn.* — *sa ičʌkər* ray of the sun, sunbeam. *sa ečʌkər dusimi* a sun beam has come out. *saə ičʌkər duuʌšimi* the rays of the sun have come out. EOL.

i·čər (*i* + *-čkər* q.v.) his (a man's) voice; voice of non-human animate being; noise, sound (pertaining to or arising from an inanimate object).

i·čit, ičit y permanently cultivated land, H. *a·ba·di.* — *ki·tə pa ičit bila?* is there any cultivation hereabouts? *gutə diš ičit bila* this place is cultivated (land). EOL.

iḍiga·r tʌli (Gh.Kh.), *i·tiga·r tʌli, i·diga·ri, itiga·ri* round s.t., round about (s.t.), round about (Adv.) — *mʌzər i·teg'ari desʌm bila* the grave is enclosed round about. 220.8. *itə sam i·diga·ri ma·u etimi* he mewed round the smokehole. 174.12. *i·lčumotse itiga·ri* (or, *itiga·r tʌli*) *tikumotə eča·n* round his eyes they paint spots. 300.9. *ha i·tiga·r tʌli* round the house. *itiga·r tʌli dᵉ-ʌšeʌs* to surround. *ta·ŋə iḍiga·r tʌlə* round the palace. 384.9. (*-ḍ-* Gh. Kh.). (Later found to be a form of *°-ḍiga·r*).

iɣʌsʌs, iɣʌsum, v. 2. *ɣʌsa·s.*

i·i v. 1. *°-i,* and 2. *°-i.*

ija·zʌt y permission. — *ija·zʌt eči·mi* he gave him permission. 36.24. Ar.

-ik suffix added to the plur. of Nouns and Adjs. V. § 44.

°-i·k, -ičiŋ, y name; good name; good reputation, H. *na·m, ne·kna·mi.*

000 Pn.pf. sg. 1. *e.ik*, *ai.i·k* my name. 2. *gu.ik*. 3. m. *i·k*. f. *mu.i·k*.
Pn.pf. pl. 1. *mi·k* our name. 2. — 3. *u.i·k*.
Pn.pf. pl. 1. *mi·kičiŋ* our names. 2. *mai.ikičiŋ*. 3. *u.i·kičiŋ*.
u·ŋɛ g'u.i·k ja ake·ya ba . . . ja e·i·k Pfʌsʌn Karʌski bila I do not know your name . . . My name is P. K. 104.12. *inɛ i·k Duŋpa Mi·ru osumʌn* they named him D. M. (lit. they placed his name D. M.) 100.5. *ku·ɛ guyu·v u.i·kičiŋik o·s* give these sons of yours names. 110.18. *goyʌn dum'umʌno kɛ gugu·i mu.i·kan o·s* if a daughter is born to you give her a name yourself. 56.15, *da ɛi.a·rʌtɛ i·k kɛ i·t'e·tsum Ba·ba l'ɛundi ɛe·iba·n* so for that reason they call the shrine also B. Gh. 286.19. *Xuda·ɛ i·kʌfɛ* (*dolʌt*) *xərč eti kɛ* . . . if he were to expend (his wealth) in the name of God (i.e. as alms etc.) 28.23. *i·nɛ i·k* (γ)*oni·kɛš mʌnila* his name, reputation, has become evil, he has been disgraced. *i·k du·sum* (*ɛis etc.*) famous, notorious, well-known (of man, horse, thief, liar, gun).

i·k dultʌlʌnʌs, v. *dultʌlʌnʌs*, (to begin) to bear fruit (of a tree).

i·kɛ y pl; sg. *i·tɛ* q.v. Demons. Adj. and Pron., those, the; those ones, they — *inɛ hile·ɛɛ . . . i·kɛ čʌγamiŋ de·yelimi* he heard those words of the boy's. 64.19. *wa·lto šariŋ . . . i·kɛ . . . muγu·nʌs ča kɛ . . .* four cities . . . if you will give them to (her). 96.21.

izʌči in one's mouth, into one's possession(?) — *izʌči tʌbʌŋ e·tumʌn* they put a bridle in his mouth. 78.22. *Kɛsa·rɛ i·mo šamɛ izʌči* (or, *iriŋ*) *bʌli·mi* K's own bow fell into his mouth (or, hand), i.e. came into his possession. 170.20. (*i* + *-*xʌt* (mouth) + *tsi?*).

ixʌt v. *-*xʌt*.

ɪxti.a·r y right of decision, (free) will, powers, authority. — *sərka·rɛ . . . gʌvərnəri.ɛ ɪxti.a·r iči bʌm* the authorities had given him the powers of governor(ship). 346.2. Ar.

*-*i·l, -iŋ* y. With Pn.pf. Sg. *e.il*, (*ai.ɪl*), N. *a·i·l*; *gu.i·l*; *i·l*, *mu.i·l*. Pl. *mi·liŋ*; *meliŋ*; *u.i·liŋ*.

1. Lip. — *ya·rum i·l* the (his) lower lip. *yʌtum i·l* the (his) upper lip. *-*i·ltsɛ ɛtʌs* (to put to the lip?) to taste (first fruits), to handsel = (*ha ha ɛtʌs*). *i·tɛ mʌmu . . . thʌm i·ltsɛ ɛvčər tsuča·n* they take the milk away to make the Tham handsel it. 322.7. *tumɛšeliŋər həri.ɛ tsʌgurtsɛ u.i·ltsɛ ɛča·n* at the Tumešeliŋ they begin on (i.e. eating from) the barley bin. 334.5. *-*i·l pfa·nʌs, ɛ·l pfa·ni·la* my lip has swollen owing to a kind of soft boil. *-*i·l ga·rtsʌs* IUB *-*i·l ga·rš-* the lip to be cut (off); means of subsistence to be cut off, stopped. *ɛ·l ga·rši* my lip will be cut off, my subsistence will be cut off, H. 1. *lʌb kʌṭna*. 2. *ru·zi kʌm ho·na*.

2. Edge, brink, bank (of river, cliff). *sinda i·l* the edge of the river, side of the river. *sind i·liŋtsɛ* on the river banks. *čərɛ i·l* - brink of the cliff. *mərtɛ i·l* brink of earth-cliff. *kʌyulo sinda iltsɛ bo·či.ɛ* they light on the strand at the side of the river. 206.13. *gušiŋʌnts i·lʌtər di·n* the women coming otu

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on the edge (of the cliff or bank). 336.10. *i·lʌʃe.* 190.12.

il eye of needle. — *il ʌpim sel* eyeless needle, i.e. pin. (Cp. Sh. *il* sluice (opening) on side of irrigation channel, eye of needle).

ila·j cure, remedy; device, means (of escape). — *ila·j etʌs* to cure. *dərouər ila·j eti* find a remedy for the affair; put the matter right. *hʌzaᵊr besʌn ila·jete dauwe·řʌma* perhaps by some means, device, I may escape. 60.9. Ar.

ɪla·qa district (term used officially for the various states of Gilgit). *Nʌgər ɪla·qa.olo* in the district of Nagir. 276.2. Ar.

**-i·lʌs, *-i·lj-,* Impv. **-i·l,* Ppa. *n*-i·l, n*-i·lin* to soak, steep; to wet(?). — *dʌɣu.i gap i·te bu·lolo i·lʌn ke* . . . if they soak raw hide in that spring. 128.19. *i·te bu·le tsilolo hu·čo ke ta.očiŋ* (y pl.) . . . *i·ljʌm* I shall soak (my) boots and leg-bandages in the water of that spring. 128.22. *bərenin tsilolo hu·čo* (x pl.) *u.i·ljaiya be ke* . . . see whether he soaks his boots in the water or not. 130.17. *maltʌʃe delolo i·l'ʌm* he had steeped them in oil of ghee. 130.21. (*ipʃʌgo*) . . . *i·ke taočiŋ isəᵊʃe ni·lin o·šai.i* after soaking them (in water?) he has put the leg-bandages on it (his stick) (*isəᵊʃe* is almost certainly dependent on *o·šai.i* and not *ni·lin*). 130.19.

Other forms:

Pres. 3rd sg. m *i·ljai.i.*
Pret. 1st. sg. *i·lʌm.* 3rd pl. *i·lumʌ.n*
Perf. 3rd sg. m *i·l'ai.i.*

tsilolo i·l, aiyi·l soak it, don't soak it, in water. *tsilolo ni·l* having steeped it in water. [Cp. *di·lʌs?*]

ilbʌn y the name of a certain tax in kind paid by the inhabitants when the Tham is leaving a place (in Herber). 342.14. *Xuda.aba·de ilbʌn Nʌfie gušpu·rər bila* the "ilban" of Xuda.aba·d is (assigned) to Gušpu·r Nʌfie. 342.21. 651

ilbʌʃ 1UB both sides, edges, of s.t., edges of mouth of leather bag. 000

ile·m, i·lem x pl. nap of cloth.

i·lgʌʃ, -iŋ meeting point; corner of eye. — *a·ki·ne i·lgʌʃ* the corner of my eye. (Cp. Sh. *ɪrgi·l*, corner of eye).

*-*i·likinʌs*, *-*i·liki-*, Impv. *-*i·likin*, Ppa. *n**-*i·likin* to do reverence to, worship, supplicate (God, the Prophet and the Bo·yo); to do honour to, propitiate, cajole (?), speak fair (?), praise (?). Pn.pf. + *l-*: *e·l-*, *gu.il-* (*gul-*), *i·l*; *mi·l-*, —, *u.i·l-*. *Xuda i·likinʌr bila* God is to be worshipped. *Dehka·n Pir n i·likin* doing reverence to (?) supplicating (?) the Dehkan Pir. 328.7. *sise i·tse* (*bo·yo*) *u.i·liki bʌm* people used to do reverence to them (the Bo·yo). 214.4. *bo·yo u·i·likinʌšo* Bo·yo worshippers, heathens. *ja i·liki.a ba* I propitiate him. *ja gu·liki.a ba* I propitiate thee. *i·ne je e·likimi* he propitiate me. *i·likin, ai·likin* propitiate, don't propitiate him. *uku.i·likin* (*ni·likin*) *šičʌm, yoljʌm* I shall eat, put on (a garment), in thy honour, in his honour. *u·i·likimi oγəršam* they are ploughing praising them (the oxen, as they do so). 248.6. *mi·likimi* praising us. 248.9.

i·lji cp. *-*lji*.

1. Adv. afterwards, behind, back. — *ho ilji iski ro·m duwʌšača·m* then afterwards (after them) the three

000 tribes come out. 300.13. *i·ne i·lji di·mi* he came afterwards. *i·n i·lji bʌm* he was behind. *je yər ni.ʌm in i·lji jucai.i* I went on ahead, he his coming behind, *or* I went first, he is coming later(?) *i·lji pfʌt umʌnumʌn* they were left behind. 8.6. *Sərka·r Angri·zi Hu·nzo ukʌn i·lji be·rumʌn dʌnʌŋ xa·šiŋər* The British Government, having taken Hunza, afterwards for some years . . . 196.10. *i·le dištsum i·lji di·mi* he came back from that place. 54.11. *i·lji tsu·in* take (the elephant) back. 76.25.

2. + Abl. after, behind (prep.) — *i·ne niyʌstsum i·lji* after his going. *altultsum i·lji* after two days. Cp. 296.4. *Tʌplʌʌnts o·sqʌnumtsum i·lji* after the slaying of the T. 240.17. *gutetsum i·lji o·sʌn* after this, hereafter, in future, don't say so. *mamʌtsum ilji dʌšyʌlčʌm* I shall arrive behind you, i.e. I shall overtake you.
3. *i·lji ne* backwards. — *i·lji ne de·gusimi* he drew it (the arrow) out backwards. 150.22. *i·se šime i·lji ne kʌyʌnts bim* the arrow head had barbs pointing backwards. 152.1.
4. Adjective hind-, rear-, back-. — *i·lji* (properly *i·ljum?*) *i·dumus* ite hind-knee, i.e. hock. *i·lji-mušum i·ne* the back-end, i.e. the last, man. 138.10.

i·ljikʌn behind, at the rear of. — *Xərum Bʌt i·ljikʌn no·birʌk* making them dig behind the X. B. 352.15. (Cp. *alji·kʌŋ*, v. s.v. *-lji*).

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1. Adv. from behind, from a preceding date. — *i·ljum i·n hʌsa·b bʌbər etimi* he completed the reckoning (from a date in the past). 104.18. *i·ljum ɣʌšil ... dusuwa·n* they have brought firewood from behind (the last camping place). 128.9. *i·ljum u·e uyər bai.i ye·ša·n* from behind they see that he is in front of them. 124.6.
2. + Abl.: from behind (prep.) — *u ja·tsum iljum doṣqʌltumʌn* they arrived from behind me, i.e. they overtook me.
3. Afterwards, later: + Abl.: after. — *i·ljum di·mi* he came afterwards, later. *i·ntsum in i·ljum ni bai.i* he has gone after (i.e. later than) him. *thʌm . . . Š. Behra·mtsum i·ljum mʌnuwʌm* (he who) had become Tham after Sh. B. 24.1. *be·ruman deniŋtsum iljum* after some years, some years later. 240.12
4. Adj. hind-, rear-, back-. — *i·ljun yu·tiŋ* its hind legs. *tili.eŋ iljum pfʌta* cantle of saddle.
5. Adj. v. § 413, pertaining to what is behind, last; pertaining to what follows, next. — *i·ljum hisa* last month. *i·ljum hisa* next month.
6. Adv. last in a series, last, latest. — *i·ljum dimʌnum* the last born, latest born.

i·lmuš, -iŋ y selvedge.

ilt'ʌɣʌyʌs, *iltʌɣʌč-*, Impv. *iltʌɣʌy* to plaster, daub. — *iltʌɣ'aya·n* they have plastered (it). (**-ltʌɣʌyʌs?* from *tʌɣʌy?*).

**-iltʌṣ* x pl. cattle (in general, cows, goats etc.), live stock, Prs. *ma·l*. — *i·ltʌṣ a·pi.en* he has no cattle (lit. his

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cattle are not). *u·iltʌṣ a·pi.ʌn* they have no cattle.

i·ltai.ɪŋ y pl. complete legs (of man or animal).—*hʌɣure i·lji* (*ya·rum*) *i·ltai.ɪŋ ɪa·ɪko bitsʌn* the horse's hind- (fore-) legs are long. *i·ltai.ɪŋ thai.iko.ʌn bai.i* he is a long-legged fellow. (From **-ltʌnts*, pl. **-ltai.iŋ* y).

**-i·ltse etʌs* v. **-i·l.*

i·ltumʌl v. **-ltumʌl.*

i·lturʌs, i·lturč- v.t. to pull down, dismantle, pull to pieces, undo. — *ha, hakičʌŋ, ilturčʌm, ilturʌm* I shall pull down, did pull down, the house, houses. (Later authority gives the verb as **-lturʌs.* Cp. also 2. *turum* and *turu·mi*).

iltur, iltu·ro mʌna·s, v. **-ltur,* to imitate. — *Bulčuto·ko iltu·ro numa . . . nimʌn* . . . imitating B. they went. 206.8.

ima·m Imām. 284.11. Ar.

ima·n y faith. — *ima·n bilumʌn bai.i* he is a faithful fellow. Ar.

ima·nda·r faithful, loyal, trusty. — *ima·nda·rʌn bai.i* he is a faithful fellow. Ar. Prs.

imʌrʌyas IUB, *imʌrʌḍ-* to cut, pollard. (Stated to be a variant of **-mu·ru·yʌs*; v. s.v. *im'u·ritinʌs*).

ima·rʌt palace. 186.23, 84.20. Ar.

imʌkɪṣ, pl. *imʌki.ents*, x.

1. A vessel for dough, H. *xʌmi·rda·n.*
2. A man who is lazy and doesn't move about ("travel").

imauquti N. *-muts* x cupboard.[1]

ime·kus, im'e·kus, i·mekus, pl. *i·mekuyʌnts* x small peg which fits into a hole in the bolt (*sʌri·k*) of a door and so secures it. Rung (of ladder). [355]

(Perhaps **-me* tooth. For *-kus* cp. *ya·roku·s* and *yʌtoku·s*) It may also be noted that the word for bolt in

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[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, Category 116, p. 541 —Analyst]

000 Sh. is *sərikos* and that the Burushaski pl. *sərikuyʌnts* would correspond to a sg. of this form).

i·mi numu·yen a term of abuse. It is noted that *numuyen* does not come from *yʌnʌs*, but this must, I think be a mistake, as it has all the appearance of being the Ppa. or Impv. with the infix *-mu-*. — *ese i·mi num'u·yen!* having taken its mother(?) 64.18.

imi·rʌs, imirč-, to act homosexually (of a man or animal); to commit sodomy, to have carnal commerce (of males?); sodomy. IUB H. *jima·' karna, muja·mʌ'at.* — *imi·rčər rai etimi* (the male dog, goat, mule) wanted to mount (another male?).

i·mo, i·imo hm and x sg.; y sg. and pl. his own, its own; his, its (referring to subject, cp. H. *ʌpna* and Latin *suus*). V. § 148. — *Bosur Jʌmhu·r i·mo ha·lər ni·mi* B. J. went off to his (own) house. 68 17. *hakičʌŋ* (y pl.) *i·mo ra·ʌti tʌpi doritsʌn* the houses have fallen down of themselves at night ("by their own will, or intention"). Cp. 286.9.

im'u·ritinʌs[1] v.t. to pollard. — *tom imu·ritinʌs* to pollard a tree. *imu·ritinum tom* a pollarded tree.

The following forms were also given, which imply a form of the infinitive without the *-in-*.

1st sg. Fut. *imu·riʌm*.

1st sg. Pret. *imu·rutʌm* ‖ *imu·ritinʌm*.

(Later information gives three forms of this verb: **-mu·rutʌs*, **-mu·rot-*; *mu·rutinʌs*[1] **-mu·ruti-*; and **-mu·ru·yʌs* with no Pres. base. V. also *imarʌyʌs*).

ina·m y reward, present. — *bu·t ina·m*

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 541 - Analyst]

000 *goˑr etʌm* I shall give you a great reward. 72.9. *ja kuˑər inaˑm uˑči.ʌm* I gave these people presents. 92.24. Cp. 378.7. Ar.

iˑnč inch. Eng.

iˑndil v. *-ndil* hill slope, face of hill. 294.5.

iˑne, ine hmf., oblique m *iˑne*, f *inemoˑ*; x *iˑse*, y *iˑte*. Pl. h *uˑe*, x *iˑtse*, y *iˑke*. Demons. Adj. and Pron., and Personal Pron. that, the; that one; he, she, it. V. § 120.

ɪnkaˑr etʌs to deny. Ar.

ɪnsaˑf y justice. — *ɪnsaˑf api* it is not justice, there is no justice. *ɪnsaˑf etʌs* to do justice. *ɪnsaˑf etʌs eis* a doer of justice, a just man. *ɪnsaˑf apiˑmʌn bai.i* he is an unjust man. Ar.

ɪntɪzaˑm y arrangement. — *ɪntɪzaˑm etʌs* to arrange. *gute ɪntɪzaˑm netʌn* making, carrying out, this arrangement. 386.10. Ar.

-iŋe case suffix, v. *-ʌŋe*.

[252] *ipfuˑpərʌs*, Ppa. *n'ipəpor*, to rub grain between the hands to get the husks off. — *heri ipfuˑpərumʌn ke* if you rub barley between your hands. 328.1 Ppa. *n'ipəpor*. 328.9. (*-pfuˑpərʌs?* but probably always with *i-* as object is probably always y. Cp. *eˑšpupurʌs*).

ɪqraˑr confession. — *ine ɪqraˑr etimi, "ja ɣiˑki ba" nusen* he confessed 'I have committed theft'. Ar.

ɪraˑda y intention, purpose, design. — *ɪraˑda besʌn bila?* what is the intention? *ɪraˑda etimi* he intended, proposed to . . . Ar.

iˑrʌn, -ɪbo x cream. — *iˑrʌn bi* there is cream. Cp. 340.12. (A liquid that is x and not y is a surprising phenomenon).[1]

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.541-Analyst]

-i·rʌs, *-i·rč-*, Ppa. *n*-i·rin* to die. — Pn.pf. + *r-*: *e·r-* (*e·ɪr-*), *gu.i·r-*, *i·r-*, *mu.i·r-*; *mi·r-*, *me·r-*, *u.i·r-*. 000

Fut. *e·rčama?* shall I die. 146.19. *gu(w)i·rčuma* youwill die. 134.4. *a·ku.i·rčuma* you will not die. 146.20. *i·rči*, he will die. 44.10. *a·rči* he will not die. 44.9.

Pres. *be ke jɪ e·rča ba* otherwise I am going to die. 44.12, cp. 50.8, 358.5. *gu.irča* you are going to die. 50.6,11. *ʌku.i·rča* you are not going to die. 50.18. *jimʌlɪ padša i·rčai.i* tomorrow the King dies. 38.19.

Pret. *e·rʌm* I died. *i·rimi* he died. 112.15. *mo.i mu.i·rumo* her daughter died. 66.22. 72.25, cp. 226.2. *be·rumʌn u.i·rumʌn* how many of them died. 4.8.

Perf. *sa·ʌli irai.i* he (has) died yesterday.

Plup. *i·rʌm* he had died. 308.15, 370.15.

-*i* form. *uyo·n u.i·šʌn!* may they all die! 172.4.

Pres. Pc. *u.i·rčume* they dying. 128.9.

Past Pc. *ni·rin* he having died. 296.3, 344.11.

St. Pc. *i·rum* dead. — *ai.ɪrʌmər* when I am dead. 218.4. *i·rum gutʌs* the dead corpse. 114.23 *i·rum bʌm* he was dead. 378.21. *mi·rumər* when we have died, after we are dead. 202.1. *u.i·rumə ha·lər aiya·rin* don't send me to a house of dead persons i.e. where someone has died. 201.16.

As Optative: *o·yər i·rum* may my husband die! 356.5.

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Infin. *i·rʌsɛ γʌmulo* in grief for his death. 38.20. *gu.i·rʌs gunts di·mi* the day of your dying has come, i.e. your last day. 50.6. *i·rʌs(ər) imʌnimi* he nearly died. 000

Pres. Base. *inɛ γʌli·z nimʌn i·rčər imʌnai* having fallen ill he is (has become) about to die.

Conditional. *'e·ɪrčum tsɛ* he would not have died. 150.21.

The following form I cannot explain:

i·rɛ i·rɛ nimʌn dyu.ɛsimi having been on the point of death, he recovered.

i·rɪš pl. *i·ri.ʌnts* (*-ɛnts*), *i·rɪšo* x crest. ridge (of a descending spur). — *mərlɛ, čərɛ, i·rɪš* spur, ridge of earth-cliff, of rock-cliff.

The word was on two separate occasions given me in the plural duplicated:

i·ri.ɛnts i·ri.ɛnts bi.ɛn, i·rɪšo i·rɪšo bi.ɛn and *i·ri.ʌŋ i·ri.ʌŋ(?) bi.ɛn* This must denote some common physical formation — a series of spurs?

i·rum v. *-*i·rʌs* dead.

'sa·ma·num IUB first-born (child), H. *ʌwʌl bʌča*. (According to later information a form of *-*ts'amʌnum*). [601]

isʌn IUB a stone vessel. H. *pʌtthʌr ka bʌrtʌn*. (Not confirmed).

isərkʌs v. *-*sərkʌs*.

i·sɛ, isɛ x sg., pl. *i·tsɛ*, cp. h *i·nɛ*, y *i·lɛ*.

Demon. Adj. and Pron.: that, the; that one, it. V § 120.

isɛ tisɛṭər nitsun e·sqʌnimi taking him to the (that) pit, he murdered him. 56.20. *i·sɛ yā· ʌkolɛ di bi.a?* has that bear come here? 218.8. *i·sɛ dʌn zi.a·rʌt ɛt'ʌm. da mu kɛ isɛ·ṭər nu·n hi·ri.ɛ sʌla·m ɛča·n* they

000 had made that stone a shrine, and even now, men going to it, pay their respects. 290.6. *gusɛ hʌn bʌlʌsʌnɛ hʌn isɛ·r se.ibi* this bird is saying to that one. 96.18.

i·sk, -umuts x V. **-sk* the young (of, an animal).

i·ska v. **-sqa.*

iskɛ N. hmf three. — *iskɛ hirikʌnts* three men. *iskɛ guši·yɛnts* three women.

i·skɛn hmf three, v. §§ 188 and 201.

i·ski x three, v. §§ 188 and 190. Cp. *usko* (x y).

**-i·ski* h in form *u.i·ski*, v. §§ 133 and 201.

i·ski surface(?) — *kʌfša ya·rum i·ski* the sole (under surface?) of a shoe. (Probably *i·skil* from **-skil*. Cp. however Kho. *i·ski* heel).

i·ski a·ltər sixty.

i·ski a·ltər (or *ʌltər*) *torumo* seventy.

i·skikum, ɪskikum, ɪski·kum, three (referring to composites?), three pairs, three sets of, triplets). — *i·skikum yu·tiŋ* three pairs of feet, three people's feet. *ku·ɛ ɪskikum ro·m Šimša·lulo ba·n* these three tribes (tribal groups?) are in Sh. 272.14, cp. 286.1. 850.2. V. § 197.

iskikuts.

1. Three days. — *a·ltul i·skikuts pfʌt ɛti* let the matter stand for 2 or 3 days. 72.6. *iskikutsum ʌŋʌro guntsɛ* after three days on the Tuesday. 306.16.
2. Terms applied to certain ceremonies observed 3 days after a person's death. — *mots'i·stɛ iskikutsɛ čɪraɣ ɛspʌlumʌn* in her funeral rites they lighted the "iskikuts" lamp. 244.21, cp. 312.20.

iski·l, -iŋ y v. **-ski·l* face, side.

ski·lum N. } third.[1]
s ki.'u·lum }

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 541-Analyst]

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

ispʌkpa y minced meat. (Said to be Shina). 000

ɪstinjaˑb ɛtʌs to urinate, relieve nature. 54.4. Ar. *ɪstɪnjaˑ*.

iˑstəər, *-iŋ* y.

1. Lining, inner side of cloth. H. (IUB) *ʌstʌr*, *kʌpṛe ke ʌndʌr ka rux*.
2. Planks fixed on outside of house to keep off rain. (IUB vernacular Ms. *ɛsčər*, but this is probably merely due to a misuse of symbols).

-iˑš, *-š* (*šʏ*) Nominal suffix, v. § 21.c. e.g. *ɣʌsaˑs* to laugh, *ɣʌsiˑš* laughter.

-iš, *-š* Verbal suffix, v. §§ 321 and 357.

iˑša solstice. period following the solstice(?) — *sa išaˑr wʌlimi*, or *niˑmi* the sun has fallen into, or, entered the *iˑša*, i.e. the sun has reached the solstice. *bai.imo iˑša* winter solstice (explained as the months of Dalv, (Ḥuˑt), Jaddi — the Chilla, but the Chilla is roughly only January and the beginning of February). *šinimo iša* summer solstice. *sa iˑšaˑr giˑmi jɛ šərmaˑr guyʌm* or *sa išaˑr jɛ kɛ šərmaˑr* the sun has gone into the *iša* and I have gone under the rug(?), i.e. I have got fever. 805

(Biddulph gives B. iša and Sh. iša as "winter solstice" and "summer solstice". Leitner gives them as "January" and "July" and translates iša literally as "mill pond". V. "Handbook" pp. 18—20).

išaˑra, *išaˑrʌt* y sign, signal. — *išaˑra ɛtʌs* to make a sign, to signal. *ɛˑmɪšʌtɛ išaˑrʌt ɛtimi* with his finger he pointed out (the hill). 28.11. Ar. 000

ɪšpoˑš y sg. and pl. seedling (of rice, tobacco etc.). *brʌsɛ ɪšpoˑš ɛˑcərkʌs* to plant out (rice) seedlings.

išq y love (of lovers). Ar.

itʌn. *itaiyo* x. v. *-thʌn*, top, point.

48b

000

i·tɛ y sg., pl. *i·kɛ*, cp. h *i·nɛ;* x *i·sɛ.* Demons. Adj. and Pron. that, the; that one, it. V. § 120. — *i·tɛ pʌči* that side, the other side, v. *i·ti. i·tɛ diš wər xuš di·mi* that place pleased them. 294.9 *hʌn kɛ ha·n bila i·tər kɛ gu* there is another house too, put the charcoal in it. 164.7.

As a Pronoun it provides an abstract "that". — *i·tɛ·tsum* for that reason, therefore. 30.5, 240.14, 54,21, 56.5. *itɛ·tsum i·lji* after that, thereafter. *xʌn ʌwe·ši kɛ . . . itɛ·r bɛ ˊɛčʌm?* if it throws me down . . . in that case(?) what shall I do? 78.1.

·ti,[1] *i·tɛ* that side (of), across, H. *pa·r, usṭʌrʌf.* — *ja ba·gu.ɛ i·ti du·ša* you are going across my share (of land). 114 1. *dəri.a·tsum . . . pačša kɛ ho·l i·ti duwašɛ bʌm* the king and army had crossed the river to the other side. 146.22. — *i·ti ki·ti, i·tɛ ki·tɛ* that side and this, backwards and forwards, H. *ɪdhʌr udhʌr. si·nda huma i·tɛ ki·tɛ mʌnumʌn* they went backwards and forwards over the river ford. 114.26. cp. 264.27. *i·tɛ ki·tɛ ɛtʌs* to exchange (prisoners). *i·ti ki·ti mʌnimi* (the matter) has been settled, decided.

ɪtifa·q.

1. Agreement, composition. — *ɪtifa·q nɛ* agreeing together.
2. Chance. — *ʌjʌb ɪtifa·qtsum* by a strange chance. 378.15. Ar.

**-itsʌs* v. **-ɛtsʌs.*

i·tsɛ x pl., sg. *i·sɛ*, cp. h *i·nɛ*; y *i·tɛ.* Demons. Adj. and Pron. those, the; those ones; they. V. § 120. — *i·sumʌltsɛ itsɛ čərko.ɛ du·ni.ɛ* the (those) cliffs closed on (seized) its tail. 156.10. *i·tsɛ* (sc. *duwʌlʌšo*)

[1] [See Corrigenda et addenda, Category 116, p. 541 - Analyst]

duwaẑaċi.ε they (those birds) come out. 206.13. *i·tse·tsum tsẑ aľumər me·r ʌbaẑ εċi.ən* when we have taken oath by them (bo·yo x pl.), they will work us evil. 250.10.

000

i·tse, i·tsi, v. **-tse, *-tsi.*

itsi·mo v. 1. **-tsimo.* 130.20.

itsi·mo fresh(?), latest(?). — *mʌltaẑ itsi·mo bila* the ghee is fresh. (From **-tsi* after, "what follows", i.e. most recent?).

itsi·r v. **-tsi·r* 1, 2 and 3.

i·tsu v. **-tsu.*

i·tum the other, the further (side). — *i·tum pʌċi* that side, the other side. *hu·nts i·tum pər* (*pa* + *ər*) *atu·sum* the arrow not having come to the other side of the man. 146.11. *senumər i·tum i·ne a·u εċʌm* on his saying this the man on the other side used to about "a·u". 354.3. (Adj. based on *i·ti?*)

iyo·l v. *yo·l.*

ɪzzʌt y honour, respect. — *bu·t o·r ɪzzʌt εtimi* he showed them great honour. 22.18. Ar.

o.

(See also under u).

o·, N. *au*, Negative verbal prefix, v. § 339. *o·ni* don't go. 120.26. *o·senuma* you did not say. 22.6.

o·di the collection of milk in the Wazir's house for the Mir of Hunza. — *jimʌle o·di isərkʌs* (or, *usərkʌs*) *bila* tomorrow the "o·di" is to be kept, set aside. 322.2. (Vide note on the passage).

*odo·ri *-ʌtʌs* (*odo·ri, udo·ri*) to seek, search for, look for. — *odo·ri εta·na bε?* have you looked for it or not? *bəriẑ udo·ri εtʌs* a searcher for news, 000 i.e. a spy. *beˑrumʌn gunʦiŋ za odoˑri m'oˑtumʌn* they searched for her for several days. 244.20. *doγ'ərušume odoˑri oˑtumʌn* (keeping) making enquiries they searched for them. 242.6. Cp. 10.4. (Sh. *oḍoroˑʐki* to look for).

oˑγ'ərkʌs v. **-ʌγərkʌs*.

oˑγur -šo (x) wave.

oˑiyʌs, oˑič-, Impv. *oˑi*, to measure grain (by bulk?). — *phʌlo oˑi, aiyoˑi* measure the grain, don't measure it. *oˑičʌm* I shall measure; *oˑimi* he measured.

okši rʌkši y plenty, abundance (of food). — *besʌne kʌm aˑpi, okši rʌkši bila* there is no scarcity of anything, there is abundance.

oˑlja = *a* + *holja* neg. impv. of *holjʌyʌs* don't mount (the horse).

'oˑltʌlik v. **-ʌltʌliˑk*.

oˑr to them, for them. — *oˑr ʌst'ʌm ue čup oˑtʌm* settling the matter for them I silenced them. 42.20. *oˑr čʌγa ečaˑn* they report to them. 124.19. (Agglutinative Pron. u- + *ər*, v. § 123).

oˑri.ʌs v. **-ʌ.uri.ʌs*.

oˑrutʌs = *a* + *huruˑṭʌs*.
1. Not to sit etc. 2. Uninhabitable. *oˑrutʌs guti.en bim* there was an uninhabitable hut. 112.12.

o.rutʌs = *u* + **-ʌ.oruˑtʌs*, to make them sit etc.

oˑšʌs, oˑš-, Impv. *oˑs*, Ppa. *noˑs(in)* to put down, place, set, lay; keep (things); impose (tax). — *kilaˑb tiˑkeʦe oˑs* (*ayoˑs*) put (don't put) the book on the ground. *uyoŋko uyaˑre ke hʌnikuʦ oˑšaˑn* they set dishes before the chief men also. 240.13. *huˑčo ke ta.očiŋ .. tsilulo ilumʌn. niˑl dəroγo.ete*

000 *oˑsumʌn. noˑsin . . . oyenumʌn* they soaked their boots and leg-bandages in the water. Having done so they put them (hung them) on a stick. Having thus put them they went to sleep. 130.25. *ʌʌn baḍʌliken gopʌˑi noˑs čup ne huruˑt* placing a bowl beside you, sit in silence. 106.18. *iˑk oˑsʌs* + gen. to give a name to s.o., to call. *iˑne iˑk je besʌn oˑšʌm?* what name shall I give him? 102.13. *guriŋ* (*yaˑr*) *oˑs* keep it in your hand. *šʌŋ ne oˑs* keep it carefully. *oˑsum* (St.Pc.) *dišulo bereˑi bai.i* [illegible]*pi oˑsum dišulo* he looks in the place where he had put it, it is not in the place where he had put it. 166.20. Cp. 274.7, 342.5, 14.

oˑsenʌs negative *oˑ-* + *senʌs* not-to say; to say "no", prohibit (?).

oˑšiˑn, pl. *oˑšo*, h guest, visitor. — *oˑšin etʌs* (*-*ʌtʌs?*) to entertain as a guest. *hikum ˈoˑšoˑik duˑmʌn* a party of guests came. 282.4. *oˑšu.er oγˈunumo* she gave them (y pl.) to the guests. 282.7. *menik oˑšo* some guests. (Sh. *oˑšo*, pl. *oˑše*).

oˑt y loss.

otˈʌq, utˈʌq food supplies provided free (in Gujhaˑl) to the Mir when on tour (It appears to be the same as *maˑri*). — *itˈeˑefe utʌqo bʌp osaˑn* on that (field) they have placed the "otaq" tax. 342.14. Cp. 336.8.

585 *oˑtiki muˑl* a form of food given to a bridegroom by his parents three days after his marriage. — *iˑse muˑl šičai.i. iˑser oˑtiki muˑl se.ibaˑn* he eats that "muˑl". They call it "oˑtiki muˑl". 306.20. (*oˑtiki* = copulatory, from *oˑtʌs*. Cp. *-ʌtʌs 6*).

oˑtsuyʌs v. *-ʌtsuˑyʌs*.

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252 *o·wərʌs, o·wərč-*, Impv. *o·wər.* to make (oxen) extract the grain by walking round over the cut crops. — *bu·a o·wərčʌm* I'll make the cattle trample (out the grain) (*u* + **-ʌwərʌs*, from **-wəra*, to make go round?). V. § 236. a.

000 *ɔyo·m* variant of *uyu·m* great.

oyo·m variant of *uyo·m* q.v., from **-yo·m* q.v., all.

u, ʊ.

(See also under o).

u· v. *u·e.*

u- Pn.pf. 3rd. pl. h and x.

**-u*, pl. **-umots*, (x) tear. Forms: *o·u, gu·, yu·, mu·; miyu, ma·u (mo·u?), u·u.* — *u·umots* their tears. *mu·u·wʌn i·ne i·skiletər taər mʌnimi* one of her tears (a tear of hers) fell on his face. 282.12.

**-u* v. **-uy* father.

uč'ʌk, uč'ʌq, -icin y.

1. Chamber, small room (in Raja's palace etc.).
2. Small separate building for baking bread in (possessed by Mirs, Wazirs etc.).

Š. B. pfu·ts i·ts te·ŋušulo, hʌn uč'ʌqʌnulo, bʌm S. B. was in a small chamber in the Div's palace. 10.8.

(T. *oja·q* hearth, fireplace; E. Turki *učʌq* fireplace, cooking-place).

u·čo MA. tongs. (Sh. *ū·čo*, tongs).

udo·ri v. *odo·ri.*

u·e, u· h pl., sg. *i·ne.* Personal and Demons. Adj. and Pron.: those, the; those people; they. V. § 120. — *tsum u·e sise i·tsi ɣʌsu·mʌn* the people (belonging to) there laughed at him. 140,5. *padša e·rəršu.e. o·ro·milo u·e o·pʌčər du·mʌn* those (men) despatched by the king's sons-in-law returned to them. 126.23. uᵉ *eγaćer niᵉmi; ni.ínin u.ríṡam doγarasumi* he went up to them; having gone he enquired of them . . . 88.10. 000

uᵉí, uᵉí· h and x pl. Corroborative Pron.; (they) themselves. V. 1. *-í, v. § 142. — uᵉ uᵉí, u· uᵉí they themselves, *haγurtšo, bayumtšo* uᵉí the horses, mares, themselves, (but: *haᵉkićaŋ* (y pl.) í· the houses themselves). uᵉ uᵉí *hóraŋ dum'aᵉćam* they are coming to terms among themselves. u· uᵉí *hóraŋ uᵉkor eeγanuman* they among themselves killed, themselves i.e. they killed each other. 22.6. Reduplicated uᵉí uᵉí they each, (they) separately. *biške* uᵉí uᵉí *i·m'oquman* they each tore out the hair. 186.2.

uᵉimo, ('uyumo) their own. Possessive adj. V. § 143. — uᵉimo *haᵉlor duman* they returned to their own houses. 22.3. 'uyumo *nokaror se.íbaᵉn* they say to their (own) servant(s). 126.4. uᵉimo *hakićaŋer nićaᵉn* they go off to their own houses. 306.15. — uᵉí uᵉimo each their own. uᵉí uᵉimo *diš moqarrar bila ·ruša'n* their place for each is fixed (and) they make them sit down (in them), i.e. each has his own appointed place. 340.6. Cp. 302.11, 328.8. (Adj. form from uᵉí, u + *-í + mo).

u.íᵉγas = u + *-íᵉγas (people's) dying, i.e. death.

uᵉiγas = u + *-uγas, v. s.v. *foᵉli*.

*-uᵉl, x pl. *-uᵉltšo, y pl. *-uᵉliŋ belly, abdomen; pl. bellies, innards. — Forms: *aᵉl, guᵉl, yuᵉl, muᵉl; mi.uᵉl, muᵉl, uᵉl* — pl. 1st *myuᵉltšo* our bellies; *guᵉliŋ* thy innards. N. 'aᵉwl, —, í.uᵉl, pl. *-uᵉltšo. — *muᵉlulum da qaw etimi*

000 again he called out from inside her belly. 108.13, cp. 108.24, and *moγomərulum* (**-γumur*). 108.9. *mu·lulo čʌγamiŋ ɛlʌs i·ne giya·e moγɛnumtsɛ mu·ltsum du·sin* the child who had spoken in her belly, on her falling to sleep, coming out of her belly . . 108.29, cp. 110.2, 4. *u·lzho tsər o·ti* cut open their (the women's) bellies (for them). 88.25.

**-u·l mʌnʌ·s* to have one's belly filled, to be satisfied (with food). —*ja o·l mʌni bi, yu·l mʌni bi* my belly has been filled, his belly has been filled, is full. *i·ne ɛsulo ərma·n bilum . . . i·tsɛtsum ja o·l mʌnič* he wished that his belly might be filled with those (husks). 366.12. (Cp. *du·ljayʌs*).

**-u·l *-ʌtʌs* to fill s.o.'s belly, to satisfy s.o. (with food). —*ja·r bu·t jo: o·l ʌ·ti* give me much; fill my belly. 60.16. *i·k·ɛ·ɛ i·mo yu·l ne* filling his belly with those (husks). 373,1. (Cp. *d*-ʌsuljaiyʌs*).

There is a difficulty about the category of **-u·l*. It is usually x with plural **-u·lzho*, but in the plu·al at least it also appears in a y form **-ulIŋ*.

On different occasions I was told:

1. That the x form refers to a full belly, the y form to an empty one.
2. That the x form is used of the human belly, the y form of an animal's.

It will be noticed that both these statements, as far as they refer to the x form would be true of the expressions **-u·l mʌnʌ·s* and **-u·l *-ʌtʌs* as ordinarily used.

I am inclined to believe that the x form denotes the belly as a whole i.e. as a non-composite unit — the

000 view usually taken of the human abdomen, and that the y form denotes the belly as consisting of an assemblage of parts, intestines, stomach etc. — the aspect in which this portion of the body in animals is perhaps most earnestly regarded by people who do their own butcher work.

This theory seems to cover the single instance I have recorded in which the y form is used with reference to human beings — the woman's curse:
gu·liŋ ṣem (or *ṣɛ·ṣ*) may thy innards be devoured! an alternative, I believe, of identical meaning being: *gutsi·riŋ ṣem!* (**-tsi·r* intestine etc.). (A later authority says that **-uliŋ* is used of dead animals, **-ulišo* of living ones).

u·l, *ul*, (inside). — *u·l nɛ* inwards; + abl. to the inside of, on the inside of. *qau ɛčai.i u·l nɛ* he calls out to inside (the house). 164.6. *Xa·n Wali Šɪka·ritsum ul nɛ Murkuš* . . . inside (i.e. up the valley from) the X.W. tower, Murkush . . . 252.23. *Hʌsʌnaba·dtsum ul nɛ ilɛ bər* the nullah on the inside of (i.e behind and above) H. 238.3. *telʌtsum ul nɛ Šišpərɛ xa* thence inwards (i.e. up the nullah) as far as Sisper. 238.5. (*u·l* cp. *u·lo; nɛ* Ppa. of *ɛtʌs*, v. §§ 408.4, 416).

342 *ˈulʌči* "clean place in the house for keeping flour in". — *ˈulʌčɛ.ər dˈɛmičan* they pour (the water) out in the "*ulʌči*". 314.4. (A later authority says the word denotes the innermost, private part of a house).[1]

000 *ula·nʌs, ulˈʌnʌs* N., *ula·-*, Impv. *ulˈʌn*, to be able. — *jɛ mu nɪš ula·ya ba*,

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 541-Analyst]

000

a·vla·ya ba I am able, unable, to go now. *kita·p sɛnʌs ula·ya ba* I am able to read the book. *Burošʌski ɛtiš ulʌnʌs inɛ hir kinɛ bai.i* this is the man who can speak Burushaski. *doro ɛtʌs ulʌnʌs* . . . this is the man who can (do the) work. Negative: *a·ula·nʌs, a·ula·ya ba, a·ula·nʌm; a·ul'ʌn.* (Recorded by EOL from a N. source. I have not met with the word in Hunza. It is given by both Biddulph and Leitner).

*-*u·lgɪš*, pl. *-*u·lgi.ʌŋ*. y nest; sheath, scabbard. Only recorded in forms: *yu·lgɪš* q.v. with 3rd sg. Pn.pf., and *u·lgi.ʌŋ* with 3rd. pl. Pn.pf. — *hʌn činʌnɛ usko yu·lgi.ʌŋ bitsʌn* one bird has three nests. *či·o u·lgi.ʌŋ bitsʌn* there are birds' nests.

-*ulji* y. dream. Pn.pf. + 1: *o·l-, gu·l-, yu·l-*, —; *mi.u·l-* (*mi·l-*), —, *u·l-*. The Pn.pf. refers to the dreamer. — *-*ulji yɛtsʌs* to dream. *-*ulj(i)ɛn yɛtsʌs* to have a dream. *ku·lto ja hʌn o·ljiyʌn yɛtsʌm. O·ljilo hikum gušiŋɛntsik hɛ·rčʌm* today I had a dream. In my dream a party of women were weeping. 44.3. ("A dream" occurs usually in the form *-*ulji.ɛn* or *-*uljɛn*). *ku·lto jɛ jɛ·rimo wʌtʌnər o·lji ʌw'ʌlʌm* today in a (my) dream I found myself in my own country. 20.8. *u·ŋɛ gu·lji yɛtsa* you have had a dream. 72.3, *u·ŋɛ gu·ljulo* in your dream. 84.9. *gu·lji.ɛ čʌɣa* the story (content) of your dream. 72.7. Cp. 84.9. *yu·lji yɛtsum inɛ sisɛ i·skil ja ɛ·itsiš xa* so long as I have not seen the face of the person who had the dream. 74.18. *i·nɛ mi·lji yɛtsum hirər gau ɛčʌn* let us call the man whom we saw in our dream(s). 284.14. *sis*

000 *uyo·nɛ u·lji inɛ ʌšdər dɛlum i·nɛ hir ye·tsumʌn* all the people saw the man who had slain the dragon in (their) dream(s). 284.8.

(The *ye·tsumʌn* seems to do double duty governing both *u·lji* and *hir* as direct objects, but cp. *o·lji ʌwʌlʌm* "above" where one must take *o·lji* as meaning "in a dream").

mɛnɛ u·lji ni.itsin any persons having had dream(s). 74.13.

u·lji yər funeral rites, obsequies. — *u·lji yərər gur həri n'o·vsin* putting aside wheat and barley for funeral rites (i.e. for funeral alms, *xaira·t*). 332.11.

(Explained by H. *a·ge pi·čhe,* so *u·lji* is from **-lji* and possibly liable to change of Pn.pf. The phrase seems to be an exact equivalent, with inversion, of the Sh. *yer fʌtu*).

(Later authority gives basal form **-lji *-yərər*).

u·lo, u·lu adv. in, inside, within. — *u·lo ju; u·lo huru·t* come in; sit inside. *u·lo hiŋɛn γʌn'imi* inside a door appeared. 54.5. *u·lu ni·mi* he went in. 12.12. *i·sɛ tisər nɛ·sqʌn u·lo wʌščʌm* killing him I shall fling him into that pit. 84.2. *u·lo ha·ler ni.ʌser* on going (in) into the house. 370.5, 374.4. Regarding: *hiŋɛ u·lo.* 212.10, and *tsərišɛ u·lo.* 304.17, v. § 65.

(Probably an oblique form of *u·l* and related to **-u·l* belly).

-ulo case suffix, v. § 76.

u·lum 1. Adv. from inside. — *u·lum juwa·b a·timi* from inside no answer came. 24.8. 2. Adj. inside-, inner, internal, indigenous. — *u·lum i·nɛ* (*se.ibai.i*) the inside man (i.e. the man inside the house says . . .) (or perhaps: "the other, from inside, says . . ." 164.4.

000 *u·lum baiyu* indigenous (i.e. locally produced) salt. *u·lum bilʌšu.ɛ i·nɛ gu·tʌs ni'tsun . . . ḳiča·n* domestic, i.e. human, "bilases" carrying off his corpse . . . devour it (*u·lum* is here glossed Prs. *ba·tɪni*).

-ulum suffix denoting:

1. From inside of.
2. Pertaining to (the inside of). V. §§ 77 & 102.

601 *-ulus*, *-ulutsəro*, hm. a woman's brother, husband's brother. Forms: *o·lus, gu·lus, mu·lus; milutsəro, —, u·lutsəro.* — *ja o·smo mu·lus* my wife's brother. *mu·lusə i·i, e·i* (a woman's) brother's son, daughter. *ma·mamo mu·lus* maternal uncle. *je u·ŋɛ gu·mimo mu·lus ap'a* I am not your mother's brother. 14.14. *hin mu·ŋgo ya mu·lusʌn* an uncle or a brother of hers. 306.1. *o·lus.* 14.18, 18.2; *mu·lus.* 306.14.

000 *um* N., cp, *u·ŋ*, thou.

-um 1. Ablative suffix.
2. Adjective suffix. V. §§ 78. & 102.

[601] *umʌgus* IUB, co-wife; H. *saut.* (A later authority gives the word as *-mʌngus*)

umər, umər age, lifetime. — *umərə uyu·m ba* I am the elder. *ki·nɛ umər be·rum me.imi* how old will this man be? *umər xa* so long as you live. N. *thʌmɛ imo umərulu but sʌfʌriŋ ɛtubai.i* the Tham has made many journeys in his (life)time. Ar.

umi·d, ume·d y hope, expectation. — *umi·d bila*, or *mai bila* there is hope, it is expected, there is reason to hope. *ume·d api jimʌlər ju·ʌsɛ* there is no hope, possibility, of (his) coming tomorrow. *ʌma umi·d ɛču bom* but she kept hoping. 58.12. *umi·d ɛ·skərtsumo* she abandoned hope. 58.18. Prs.

000 *umi·dwa·r* hopeful; expectant (mother), pregnant. 388.2. Prs.

*-*umus*, pl. *-*umušo*, x. Pn.pf. *o·-*, *gu·-*, *yu·-*, *mu·-*; *mi-*, *mo-*, *u·-*.

1. Tongue. *thʌmɛ momus čur'uk ma·əči* the Tham will cut out your tongue(s) for you. 328.1. *phu·ɛ yu·mus*, a tongue, or flame, of fire.
2. Lie, falsehood.

a. The Pn.pf. referring to the liar: *-*umušo o·tʌs* or *sɛnʌs* to tell lies. *be·sɛ gumušo oč'a?* why dost thou lie? 164.2. *yu·mušo oč'ai.i* he is lying. 148.25. *momušo o·ča·n* you are lying. 136.6. *yu·mušo o·tumɛ inɛ ɛ·šʌtɛ bʌlda* the burden (responsibility) (be) on the shoulders of him who has lied! 46.4.

Sometimes with *ɛtʌs* in place of *o·tʌs*, and sometimes with *sɛnʌs*, or with both:
bɛsɛ gu·mušo ɛča? or *se.iba?* why dost thou lie? *u·ɛ uyo·n u·mušo nɛ sɛnumʌn* they all lied. *gumušo o·sɛn* don't lie!

b. Used predicatively and absolutely (i.e. without direct reference to any particular person) the 3rd pers. forms with initial *yu·-* and *u·-* appear to be used. The Eng. equivalent is frequently the adj. "untrue":
gutɛ čʌɣa u·mus bila this story is untrue. *gukɛ čʌɣamiŋ u·mušo bitsʌn* these statements are untrue. *gutɛ bər yu·mus*, or, *u·mus*, or, *u·mušo bila* this (saying) is a lie, untrue. But: *gu·mus bila* (what you say) is a lie (lit. your lie).

c. It appears possible to use *-*umušo* as the subject of the verb: *u·mušo bi.ɛn* . . . (sic).

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

u·ŋ IYB, *u·n* Nz. and GH. Kh., *u·m* N. thou. V. § 119. 000

u·pʌl šo x a kind of grub.

*-*u·ri* IUB, N. *-muts* nail (of finger, toe), H. *na·xun.* — *yu·ri* his nail; *mi.u·rimuts* our nails. N. *a·u·ri* my nail. *i·u·ri* his nail.

u·rk -ai.i, N. pl. *urka·i·nts,* x wolf. — *u·rkə bʌt* wolf-skin. *u·rkai.ik du·n tʌlɛ qʌṣ̌ ifʌγo ṣ̌i bim* a pack of wolves coming, had eaten seven cubits off his staff. 222.10. (Cp. Ishkashmi, *ụrk* wolf).

uru·si -muts x rifled gun (matchlock?) (Cp. Kho. *uru·si* (*to·ṛk*), a kind of gun ("Russian").

*-*uruš* y concern, affair, business. Forms: *o·ruš, gu·ruš,* —; — *mo·ruš, u·ruš* — *jɛ bɛ o·ruš bilum* what business was it of mine? *jɛ bɛ o·ruš kɛ sɛnʌm* (*ɛtʌm*) . . . what concern (was it) of mine that I said (did) . . . *ˈɛtɛŋɛ bɛ gu·ruš mɛnɛ kɛ mʌniṣ̌* what concern (is it) of yours to whom it may belong? 58.32.

*-*us,* obl. sg. *-*usmu-*, pl. *-*ušints* wife. 601 Forms: *o·s, gu·s, yu·s;* —, —, *u·s.* pl. *o·šints,* —, *yu·šints.* — *ki·n hin ja o·s bo* this one is my wife. 182.4. *ja o·smo mu·lus* my wife's brother. *muyərɛ yu·smur mo·simi* (her) husband said to his wife. 232.5, 210.13. *hin . . . hirʌn yu·smu ka . . . di bʌm* a man had come with his wife. 292.1. *inɛ hir yu·smo gutɛ čʌγatsum xuš nˈimʌn* the man, being pleased with his wife's suggestion. 36.20. *Bəra·tʌliŋɛ o·i bom Hurukutsɛ u·s bom* she was the daughter of the B. and the wife of the H. i.e. she was married into the H. tribe. 258.3, cp. 256.4.

jʌma·ʌt appears always to be used

601 for the Vocative, and frequently for the other cases.

000 *ʋsko* x and y, cp. *i·ski* and *i·skɛn*, v. §§ 187 and 206, three. With the Pn.pf., v. § 133. — *i·tsɛ u·ʋsko nuyɛn* taking those three things. 28.18.

ʋsku·in IUB hm (kin), H. *bəra·dəri*. V. *sʋku·in*.

ʋsqu·in N., EOL, v. *sʋku·in*.

ʋsta·d, *ʋsta·t*, pl. *ʋsta·d(t)iŋ*, *ʋsta·tiŋ* hm craftsman, skilled craftsman; musician. — *dʌq ɛtʌs ʋsta·d* blacksmith. *čʌk ɛtʌs ʋsta·d* carpenter. *bu·t ʋsta·d bai.i* he is a very skilful craftsman. *GərmʌhʌlmʌS juwʌn ʋsta·tʌn mɛn kə apa·n* there is (lit. are) no craftsman like G. M. M. 168.18. *ʋsta·diŋ dusʋn . . . tʌmʌša ɛča·n* bringing the musicians . . . they make an entertainment. 300.9. *da ɛ·ɣərɛšo ʋsta·tiŋ alt'ʌmbu.ʌn* then eight music-playing craftsmen, i.e. musicians, bandsmen. 336.5. Prs.

ʋsta·di craftsmanship, technical skill. — *ʋsta·di.ɛ ka ɛtai.i* he has done it, made it, with skill. Prs.

u·ȿ y debt. — *ayeṭɛ u·ȿ bila* debt is on me, i.e. I am in debt. *ayɛtɛ u·ȿ di·bila* debt has come on me, i.e. I have got into debt. *ja tsʋndo rupi.a i·nɛṭɛ u·ȿ bila, ja·r joyʌs bai.i* he owes me five rupees, he is to pay (them) to me. *i·nɛ tsʋndo rupi.a ja·ɛṭɛ u·ȿ bila, yu·yʌs ba* I owe him 5 rupees, I have to pay him. *g'u·ʌṭɛ u·ȿ api· kɛ . . .* if your father has no debts. Prov. 44. *u·ȿ iči.ʌs* the debt-giver i.e. the debtor. (-*ȿ* confirmed by IUB, cp. Sh. *u·ȿ*.).

423 *'u·šʌki* term applied to land given to foster-parents, or relations, for service or cash-payment. No obligation in regard to forced labour attaches

423 to it. Something in the nature of a fief, explained by the H. *jaˑgiˑr*. — *berumʌn bušai.i ˈuˑšʌki ičimi* he gave him some "*ušʌki*" land. 46.1. *uˑšʌki γənʌŋ stum bušai* "*ušʌki*" land acquired by purchase. (ˑ *ša*-base of **-uˑše.ʌs* + suffix *-ki* ?)

601 *uˑšʌm -ɪšo* foster-. — *uˑšʌm aya* (or, *a.u*) my foster-father. 28.1. *uˑšʌm yuˑ* his foster-father. 32.13. *uˑšʌm mʌma, ačo, ayʌs* my foster-mother, brother, sister. *iˑne uˑšʌm maper hir* that old man who had fostered (him). 26.24. *uˑšʌm mʌma guyaiyʌm* I will take you as my foster-mother. 362.10. *Lʌŋa Bruˑmo uˑšʌm muˑmimor se.ibo* L. B. says to her foster-mother. 122.1. *thʌme iˑi* (*e..i*) *iˑnər uˑšʌm yuˑmi* the Tham gave out his son (daughter) to him to foster. (The exact force of *uˑšʌm* here is obscure).

I also recorded *uˑšʌm -ɪšo* as the equivalent of "mid-wife" and "nurse", but I do not imagine that it can bear these meanings except so far as the function in question may be performed by a foster-mother.

(Form of Static Pc. of *uˑše.ʌs*).

000 *ušʌŋ* IUB limbs, parts of body, H. *joˑr*. (Later information: **-šʌŋ* y pl. occurs usually in the phrase **-lčin *-šʌŋ* eye and limbs).

-uˑše.ʌs* (-uˑšai.ʌs*), **-uˑšeč-*, Impv. **-uˑša*, Ppa. *n*-uˑšʌn* to rear, nurture, foster, cherish. Pn.pf. + *š: oˑš-, guˑš-, yuˑš-*, —; *myuˑš-*, —, *uˑš-*. — *iˑne je oˑšʌmi* he reared, or fostered me. *iˑne uŋ guˑšʌmi* he fostered you. *iˑne hʌγor yuˑšʌmi* he reared the horse. *iˑne hʌγorɪšo uˑšʌmi* he reared the horses. *Šahsaˑda Bahraˑm mapeˑre yuˑša bʌm* the old man had fostered S. B. 22.17.

000 *dʌltʌs ne yu·šen* (or, *yu·ša*) rear ye him well (or, rear thou). 92.9. *guse* (*bʌskʌrel*) *n'i.u·šan* (or *nyušʌn*, *ni.u·šʌn*) rearing this (ram). 62.18, 100.4. *yu·šʌm i·se bušo·šo* "the fatted calf". 868.14, 878.19. *bu·t γəribtiŋ ? ·se.ʌs bai.i* he is a great cherisher of the poor. 84.12. *mi my'u·šai.ʌs pa·dša* the King who cherishes us. 40.12.

u·ṭgu·rin, pl. *u·ṭgu·yo*, creditor, also debtor. (*u·ṭ* + *gu·rin*, v. § 21. b.).

u·ṭulum by reason of, because of. — *taiyʌsə u·ṭulum* by reason of (the fire) going out.

ušuṭo cuckold, H. *daiyu·s*.

u·ṭ -ʌnts, N. *-jšo*, x camel. — *hi·r u·ṭ*, *bo·γəra u·ṭ* male camel. *gus u·ṭ* female camel. *turma a·lto ta ut'ʌntsʌtum guke γenʌŋ* this gold (that is loaded) on 1200 camels. 88.26. (*-ṭ* IUB, cp. H. *ū·ṭ*; Sh. *ū·ṭ*).

*-*uṭ* *-*ri·ŋ* feet and hands. — *ako·le gu·ṭ guriŋ ča.o eti* wash your feet and hands here. 174.1. *u·ṭ uriŋ ča·wečər nimʌn* they went off to "wash their hands and feet" i.e. for purposes of nature. 118.7. *yu·ṭ iriŋ du·n.ərimi* he sought his foot and hand (to kiss). 52.15. (Cp. *-*uṭis* and *-*riŋ*).

utinʌs, *utinʌs*, *uti·*, Pps. *n'u·tin* to fill (pour?) s.t. into s.t. — *sərmotsiŋ dərtsər n'utsun ut'i· ba·n. Ut'inʌsulo ʌki·l se.iba·n* . . . taking the bags to the threshing-floor they fill them. While filling them they say thus . 332.8. *sərmotsulo ut'iba·n* they fill (the grain) into the bag. *n'u·tin* having filled the bag. 332.6. (Cp. *t(h)iyʌs* to pour?)

*-*uṭis* (*-r-*), pl. *-*uṭiŋ*, y. N. pl. *-*u·ti·ŋ*, *-*u·ti·šo*(?) *-*u·ti·nts*(?) foot (of man); lower leg (below knee or hock of

quadruped). Forms: *ɒ·(tis)*, *gu·-*, *yu·-*, *mu·-*; IUB *miʈsə*, *miliŋ* and *myu·tiŋ*, *mo·tiŋ*, *u·tiŋ*.

N. 1. *a·u·tis*, 3. *i·u·tis*. — *yu·tiŋ juʈiŋ bitsʌn* his feet are small. 156.19. *ha·lər nʌla u·tis iwərša·n* they put down their foot (sc. feet) at the same moment in the house. 304.17. *wa·lto yu·tiŋ . . . ɒ·šu.ər ɒγ'unumo* the four trotters (or lower legs, of the sheep or goat) she gave to the guests. 232.7.

(From later information it is clear that in the sg. *-uʈis* is ordinarily x and in the pl. normally y. For an illustration of the former cp. *u·ʈis gʌlji bim*. 220.6).

u·ʈkum IUB straight, like a camel, H. *si·dha, ū·ʈ ki tʌrah*. (Equivalent to "as the crow flies"?).

utsimo v. *-tsimo*.

ʊtsiyenʌs food taken with one when away from home, "shepherd's bread". — *u·ʌle šapik ʊtsiyenʌs a·lta pfitimʊts bim* they had with them two cakes of bread as outdoor food. 28.2 *ʊtsiyenʌs ditsu kə mu šičən* produc the food and we shall eat it now. 30.1. (*-tsi yenʌs*).

u u·i they themselves, V. *u·i* and 1. *-i*.

uy'ʌm -ʂio sweet, tasty, savoury. — *gutsə ba·lt uyʌm bi.ən* these apples are sweet. *uyʌm nʌs* a sweet smell, perfume. *uyʌm nasəŋə asku·riŋ* sweet-scented flowers. *uyʌm baiyu* sweet salt(?). *uyʌmʌn amʊlum su·čʌm tsə?* where would I get a tasty thing from? 138.22. *uyʌm učɔre ka* with sweet voices. 182.1.

ū·yʌmo secretly. — *hikum sis ū·yʌmo Šišpərər ɒ·rimi* he sent a party of men secretly to S. 240.3.

uyʌnčimo receptional. V. **-yʌnčimo*. — *uyʌnčimo hərip* music played when welcoming a guest of honour. 000

uyʌrʌs v. **-yʌrʌs*. — *uyʌrʌs diš* place for (animals) to graze, i.e. grazing-ground, pasture.

**-uyər*, **-uyer*, *-šo* hm. husband. Forms: *oyər*, *guyər*, *muyər*; *mi.uyəršo*, —, *u·yəršo*. — *ja o·yərʌn bai.i* I have a husband. 24.12. *če·i ja o·yərʌle bi* the key is with my husband. 24.16. *mu·yəre senimi* her husband said. 34.9. *mu·yərər senumo* she said to her husband. 36.17, 68.10,18. *guke ɣenʌŋ gu·yəre gor do·tsai.i* your husband has sent you this gold. 56.27. *u·imo uyəršu·ər senumʌn* (the women) said to their husbands. 262.11. N. **-uyer -ršo*; *a·uyer* my husband. 601

The place of **-uyər* is very often taken by *jʌma·ʌt*.

**-uyʌs* **-uč-*, Impv. **-u*, Ppa. *n*-un(in)* to give (h and x objects), v. § 231. d. Forms: *jo·yʌs*, *gu·yʌs*, *yu·yʌs*, *mu·yʌs*; *myu·yʌs*, —, *u·yʌs*. 000

The Pn.pf. refers to the Indirect Object, the person or thing to whom the thing is given. This does not prevent the Indirect Object's being expressed also as noun or independent pronoun.

When the Indir. Obj. is the 1st person sg. the Pn.pf. *a-* is replaced by *ja*, and we get the infinitive *ja* + **-uyʌs* → *jo·yʌs*, to give (h or x object) to me. When the verb is negative the Pn.pf. *a-* reappears, v. § 255.

Forms of the Affirmative of this type which have been recorded are:

Fut. 2nd sg. *jo·čuma*. 106.8, 118.22. —
3rd sg. hf. *jo·čo*. 50.22.
Pres. 2nd [illegible] *joč'a*. 62.16. —

000 Pret. 3rd sg. hm. *joˑmi.* 62.18.
Impv. 2nd sg. *jo.* 60.16, 62.24, 90.22, 96.18, 104.11, etc. *joˑwa.* 92.15.
N. *jaˑu.* —
Infin. *joˑyʌs.* 118.24. —
tuˑm čuˑrʌn (x) *jo* give me another knife.
guli.en (x) *jo* give me a dried apricot.
hʌγurʌn (x) *jaˑr jo* give me a horse.
thi joˑmi he gave it to me gratis.

In the case of the other persons of the Pn.pf.s the forms are according to rule.

The following are a few typical examples, the direct object being always h or x. —

Fut. *guˑčʌm* I shall give to you. 106.4, 112.6.

Pres. *guˑča ba* why should I give (her) to you? 96.19. — *yuˑča ba* I am giving to him, going to give to him. 106.6. *uˑča ba* I am going to give to them. 116.18. *uˑčai.i* he gives to them. 378.4, 368,2, 300.8. *iyučaˑn* they give to him. 342.11. *mučaˑn* they give to her. — *uˑčaˑn* they give to them. 340.15.

Pret. *guˑyʌm* I gave to you. 62.15. *yuyʌm* I gave to him. *yuˑmi* he gave to him. 62.10, 112.12. *uˑmi* he gave to them. 112.5. —

Plup. *guya baiyʌm* I had given to you. 44.17. *yuˑʌm* he had given to him. 28.15. —

Impv. *inər yu* give to him. *mu* give to her. *uˑər uˑ* give to them. *menər ke uˑu* give it also to others. 60.17. —

Infin. *yuˑsʌse bər* promise of giving (her) to him. 936. *myuyʌs* to give to us. *uˑyʌsər rai etimi* he decided to give (his daughters) to men. 116.17, cp. 298.8.

000 Ppa. *nyuˑnin* having given (her) to him. 262.10. — *nuˑn, nuˑnin* having given to them. 34.6.

St. pc. *ja guˑyʌm bʌskʌrɛt kɛ tɛu* take away too the ram given thee by me. 62.21. —

Pres. base + *ər*.

iˑnɛ yuˑčer yuˑy pʌsoˑm imʌnumi the father grudged to give him (his son) to him. 106.1. —

Negative Forms.

bɛsɛ aiyau.uča? why don't you give me (your daughter)? 96.19. *aiyˈau.uma* thou didst not give me (a kid). 344.9. *aiyauwa*, (Vernac. ms. *oˑjoˑba*) thou hast not given me (a kid). 370.9. *ayau* don't give to me. 118.24. *eˑuča ba* I won't give to him. 106.6. ˈ*eˑučai.i* he does not give to him. 112.4. ˉ*eˑučʌm* no people used to give to him. 366.12, 378.2. *oˑumi* he did not give to them. 114.9. *oˑmʌn, oˑumʌn* they did not give to them. 242.14. *oˑuwʌm* they had not given to them. 296.3. *oˑyʌsər* on his not giving to them. 114.10.–

*-*uyai.ʌs(?)* v.i. to become dry, dry up. — *uˑ kɛ in ka uˑyʌmʌn* they and he too became dry. 160.8. (Cp. *yuˑyʌs*, v. § 282).

uyoˑn *uyoˑn, oyoˑn*, 3rd pers. form of *-*yoˑn*. Adj. and Pron. all the, the whole of, the entire, all.

Though the Pn.pf. is plural, this form is used as a generalised 3rd pers. form with nouns of all categories, whether singular or plural.

It normally follows the noun that it qualifies and takes case suffixes. *mʌl uyoˑnulo* through the whole field. 252.12 For more detailed account and examples, v. § 178.

uyuˑm, pl. *uyoˑŋko* (*uyumko*, *uyoˑmko*, *oyoˑmko*). 000

1. Big, great, large (of size, age, social position). — *ɛˑsɛtsum kɛ uyuˑmʌn doˑtsuma* than it (a horse) you have sent me a bigger thing (an elephant). 76.24. *uyuˑm ha* a large house. *hʌn uyuˑm buˑnʌn yʌtum dimi* a great boulder came down from above. 294.5. *uyuˑm mʌnʌʈɛ hurušai* he sits on a large platform.

2, It is used with words referring to age. — *umərɛ uyuˑm*, *dimʌnʌsə uyuˑm*, *dɛniʒɛ uyuˑm*, *ba* you are the greater in age, by (date of) birth, by years. All meaning: you are the elder, the senior.

   So by itself it comes to mean elder, eldest.
   jaˑtsum uyuˑm bai.i he is older than I. *uyuˑm goˑi . . . dum'obo* your eldest daughter . . . . has come. 136.26, cp. 116.5, 368.15.

   It is also used of children growing up.

3. Chiefly in the plural, it is used for headman, chief man, elder, man of authority. — *waˑlti giraˑmo uyoˑŋko* the headmen of the "Four Tribes" (of Central Hunza).

4. A person of consideration, entitled to respect, H. *ɪzzʌtmʌnd*; a notable. (Not always distinguishable from the last meaning) — *uyum sis bo* she is a woman of consideration. *uyumko gušiʒʌnts baˑn* they are women entitled to respect. *uyoˑŋkuɯər da šʌdəršuˑər . . . hukum ɛtimi* he gave orders to the elders (or notables) and followers. 41.3. *ho uyoˑŋko uyaˑrɛ kɛ hʌnikuts oˑšaˑn*

59 a

then they set dishes also before the notables. 340.13. 000

uyu·mkuṣ, y. greatness, authority. — *uyumkuṣ ne huru·timi* he abode, practising greatness, i.e. exercising authority, governing. 266.14.

In the following it seems to be used as an adjective. There is probably some error:
bu·t uyu·mkuṣ gumai.ima you will become very great. 72.9.

'u·yumo, variant of *u·imo*, their own. 126.14, 92.5.

*-u·y̨, *-u, pl. *-utsəro* father; father's brother. 601

The *-y̨* was to me more often than not imperceptible. To the following forms it may be added to taste: *a·u (au), gu·, yu·, mu·; myu·, ma·u, u·u (u·y̨)*.

The non-coalescence of the 1st sg. Pn.pf. *a-* with the *u-* is noteworthy. The combination appears as: *a·u-, au-, au.u-*. — *le a·u* O, my father! (as a term of respect). 282.6, cp. *aya*. *au· ʌmi.ṣ ba·go daiya ba* I have come in place of my father and mother. 282.8. *au.ṣ tinjo* my father's bones. 80.22. *ja au.wər ma·ri.ṣ gʌlt ʌṭdərər di bilum* the turn for (providing) supplies for the monster had come to my father. 282.7. *ja altʌn au.utsəro o·sqʌnʌm* he had killed my two father's-brothers. 266.10. *je uŋe gu·y̨ (gu·ye i) ap'a* I am not your father (your father's son). 14.13. *u·ŋe gu·y̨ gu·tsəro altʌn 'o·sqʌnai i* he has killed your father and your father's two brothers. 264.18. *mu· ke mu·mi.ṣ muyetsumʌn* her father and mother saw her. 282.19. *mu·mi ke mu·u.ər o·sumo* she said to her mother and

601 father. 280.12. *jut ine yu·yər senimi* the younger said to his father. 372.2. *yu·tsəru·e tərʌq bel o·ra·n* you have exterminated his fathers (i.e. his father and father's-brothers). 242.15. *mi myu kʌtʌṣe guča bai.i* our father is lying on the bed. 260.8. *u·ỵ dimi* their father came. 110.18. *u·we (u·ye) i·mo ma·l . . trʌŋ o·timi* their father divided his property among them. 372.5.

What appears to be a genitive in *ẓa* is found in the following, but perhaps it is referable to a hypothetical *-ya* cp. *aỵa.*
gu·a ha·lər gutsər . . . mu·a ha·lər ni·mo go to your father's house . . . she went to her father's house. 282.18,19.

N. has *uỵum* *-*uỵ* father's elder brother. *jut* *-*uỵ* father's younger brother. *makučim* *-*uỵ* father's intermediate brother.

In Hz. I have recorded *uỵu·m aỵa* etc., but it is legitimate to say:
ja a·u e e·čo my father's brother.

*-*uỵʌs* v. *yu·ỵʌs,* v.i. to dry up (h and x subjects).

000 *uzər, uzur* entreaty; excuse. — *uzur etumo . . . gʌtuŋ aγun* she entreated . . . give me my clothes. 14.10. *da uzur etimi . . . ja·r ʌsuin* again he entreated, implored tell me . . . 38.13. *uzur etʌs* to make an excuse. Ar.

u·ẓo, uỵu, pl. *u·žumuts,* otter. (Cp. Sh. *u·ỵu,* Skr. *udrá·*).

B.

ba verb substantive, I am; thou art. The parts of this verb, which lacks an infinitive, are based on; *bʌ-, bo-, bi-.* For the paradigm see §§ 269, 270.

ba, bʌ kiss — *ba etʌs* to kiss, H. *ču·mna.* *yu·tis iriŋeṣe ba* (or, *ba·n*)

60a

000 *ɛči bo* she kisses his foot and hand. 138.3.

Used especially of the action of touching something with the fingers and then kissing them or putting them to the lips:
hʌnikʌʈɛ tsʌp nɛ bʌ nɛ gərɔ·no kɛ gərɔ·ni . . the bridegroom and bride, touching the dishes and kissing (their fingers). 304.17, Cp. 18. *Thʌmɛ tsʌp nɛ b'ʌ nɛ ha·lər niᵊn . . . horu·ʈai.i* the Tham, touching (the dish) and kissing (his fingers), going to the house, sits down ... 340.1. Cp. 70.7.

In this phrase *bʌ nɛ* sounds like one word, *b'ʌnɛ*. The kiss direct is expressed by *ba·n ɛtʌs*. *ba·n* is probably *ba* + *ʌn* = a kiss.
arimɛʈɛ ba·n ɛtimi he kissed my hand. *inɛ ilčumotsʌʈɛ ba·n ɛtimi, inɛ iʈʌtiyʌʈɛ ba·n ɛtimi, inɛ ki·rts bimʌn uyo·nʌʈɛ ba·n ɛtimi* he kissed (the child) on its eyes, he kissed it on the forehead, he kissed it on all its limbs. 90.23.

I have *hilɛs ba·n ɛtimi*, he kissed the child, but I think this must be wrong, as in all other examples where the object kissed is expressed it has the suffix *-ʌʈɛ*. 92.16, 138.3, 368.9, 373.12.

ba·ba v. *bʌb'a*.

ba·bo v. *ba·po*.

ba·buk[1]*-tšo* (x). — *čili ba·buk* very small bead. EOL. (Perhaps "juniper berry." Cp. Sh. *čili* juniper tree).

ba·da·m v. *bʌdʌm*.

625 *baɖiga·r* the Mir's "Bodyguard". Small bodies of armed men maintained by the Mirs of Hunza and Nagir with the sanction and assistance of the Government of India. 340.17. Eng.

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 541 - Analyst]

ba·dša, pa·dša, king. 2.1 (et passim). V. § 50. Prs. 000

ba·go, pl. *ba·goćiŋ* (e.g. of bread), *ba·gomiŋ* (of land), the pl. form *ba·gotiŋ* (cp. 32.16) is denied, y share, portion, fraction.

1. *a·lto ba·go gʌnimi* he took a double share. *ja·r besʌn ba·go jućila* the share that falls (comes) to me. 366.3. *ja·r ba·go ha ʌći* give me (a) house for my share, or my share of houses(?). 113.11. *ba·go etʌs* to apportion, share (bread, land etc.) IUB. *ti·ki ba·go mʌna·s* to become the share of the earth, i.e to be wasted, H. *xa·k ka hisa, ya·ne bərba·d, ho·na.* N. *alto bægo* two-thirds. *iski bægo* three quarters.
2. Substitute (for), in place of *au· ʌmi.e ba·go daiya ba* I have come as a substitute for my father and mother. 282.8, 42.1.
3. On the part of, on behalf of. *gu·imo ja·m jʌma·t ja baγo* (sic) *ju eti* salute your relations from me. EOL. (Cp. Sh. *ba·go* share, *ba·go·rki* to divide, to apportion).

baγairi v. *bʌγe·ri.*

baγe·rŋ v. *bʌγe.*

baγoba·n, baγba·n (hm) gardener. 64.3, 382.11. Prs.

bahri (x) a kind of black-eyed hawk. Prs.

ba·i, bai.i a sum, formerly of 12, now of 16 rupees. It is divided into 2 *xər.* — *hin xura·bgu.inʌʃe bai.i γenʒe bʌp bila. turma alta rupi.a mai.i biʌn* there is a tax of a "bai" of gold on each Jemadar of Goldwashers. It amounts to 12 rupees. 348.7. (Cp. Sh. *ba·i, bai.i,* twelve). 436 651

baj (y) toll, tax. Prs.

61 a

ba·k[1] punishment. — *ba·k ʌtʌs* to force s.o. to answer, to question under pressure. — *tik ba·q e·cʌn* let us enquire of the land and force it to answer. 250.16. (The ground is beaten to make it answer). *ba·q etumʌn, ba·q etin* they forced him to answer; force him to answer. *ba·q atumʌn* they forced me to answer. *ǰʌpik gʌtu.e gʌne ba·k umai.iba·n* they beg exigently for food and clothing. 000

bakinç, bʌkinç, pl. *baki.ʌŋ*, N. *bʌki·nǰ*, pl. *bʌkæŋ* razor.

ba·l v. *bʌl*, wall.

ba·l etʌs to suspend s.t., to lower s.t. (?), to let s.t. down (?). — *šʌpik ke tsil sʌme xa go·r ba·l ne besʌntse de·skuǰ* . . . let her letting down through the smoke hole bread and water to 'you lower it on something. 50.27. (Cp. Sh. *bʌl tho.xki*).

ba·latrʌŋ surcingle (of leather). Prs.

ba·li, (v. *bʌli*).

ba·lɪγ arrived at puberty, adult. Ar. Prs.

ba·lɪγ(i), bale·γi puberty ("14 or 15 years of age"). — *a·ltər den ni·mi bal'e·γər dešqʌltimi* twenty years passed and he reached puberty. 88.18. (A final -*i* is probably absorbed by the ending -*ər*). Ar. Prs.

balo·ski, Balti (belonging to Baltistan). — *balo·ski ba·ǰ* the Balti language. (V. Index of Proper Names svv. *Bʌlo, Bʌlo·te*).

1. *ba·lt*[1] sg. and pl., also pl. *-tšo*, x apple (fruit). — *uyʌm ba·ltšo* sweet apples. *gutse ba·lt uyʌm bi.en* these apples are sweet.
2. *ba·lt*[1]*-iŋ* y apple-tree. Also: *ba·lte tom* apple-tree.

ba·ltʌs ba·lč-, Impv. *ba·lt*, neg. *apa·lt*, Ppa. *nupa·ltin*, v.t. to wash (y things).

61b

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 — *gots pači bevit* wash this (woman's) shirt. *galaŋ bevitas* to wash clothes. *muškil* (mishil?) *mériŋ bevitas* to wash our hands and faces. (Cp. *yevitas* to wash (h & x objects). v. § 231. b. Cs. *-shaltas*).

bevu v. *be*, kiss.

bevas v. *bahane*, pretext. Prs.

1. *beŋ* y "charas" (hemp drug). — *beŋ minare*, *beŋ tashare* to smoke "charas". H.

2. *beŋ* v. 2 *baŋ*, the Call to Prayer. Prs.

601 *bepo*, *bobo*, *bapo*, *-tsero* hm grandfather, (paternal or maternal). (Like *bobo* this word is appropriated to Royal Families). — *bepotsereve hor* (our) grandfather's oxen. 248.5. (Here = "mother's fathers", i.e. probably the father and his brothers).

bepos dani ayordum they play the B. D. "the Grandfather's slow time music". 302.6. (Here *bapo* is said to be "the Grandfather of the Mir").

000 *bepots* IUB felt socks, or stockings, H. *woms ka jorob*. (Cp. Sh. *beypotiŋ*. Prs. *paypoš*?)

beŋ *-alas* v. under *bak*.

beqi remaining; remainder. — *beqi sabi* *vum* the remaining three tribes. 245.4. Pl. the other ones. 286.2. Ar.

bev contemporary, one's own kind, congenial (?) H. *hamʿumr*, *hamjins*, *hamdam*. — *dunyale* 1/A *minare*, *le mi bakar yav bev* the way of the world, my dear friend and fellow. 280.3.

bevakallah God bless you! 340.2. Ar.

bevdom pl. hx *-tšo*, y *-iŋ*, xy *bevtuko*; N. *bevd'om* pl. *bevjako*, red. — *bevdom hon* red ant.

bevzi, *bevi.aŋ* —? — *duetsah bevzi*, *duetsah bevi.aŋ* (miscellaneous?)

1/A [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 things. *jat baraj* = *jatpat* old folk. This supplementary word has no meaning of its own; it only conveys a vague sence[1] of multiplicity.

bare IUB, given as variant of *bar*, hawk. Ar. Prs.

barį -iŋ (y) language, speech. — *aŋgrezi barį* the English language. *balašu.e barį ke.ibai.i* he knows the language of birds. 96.5. *Waxi barįate kampir maper jat gusmor ee.ibarn* in the Wakhi language they call an elderly (or old) woman "*kampir*". 286.16.

In the Index of Proper Names vide: *aruanorzaki, gu.čaki, balorski, balortso, kašmiri*. (Cp. Sh. *barį*, language).

barda a kind of yellow-eyed hawk (female), Sparrow-hawk(?). — *barda čap*, ditto (male). Prs.

bawar believing, crediting; belief, credence. — *bawar* *-manas to believe, give credence (lit. to become believing). *bawar amamai.i barn ke* if you (pl.) don't believe. 252.24. *sis bawar omanuman* the people did not believe. 284.4. Cp. 250.8, 252.6, 270.8.

1 In none of these ~~is~~ any object expressed.

I have once recorded:

bawar (or, *dag*) *aturda ba* apparently with the meaning of I don't believe. *aturda ba* is the 1st sg. pres. of the neg. *a-durikas*,[1] which usually replaces the positive *dusmyas*,[1] (with y object) when the neg. prefix is present. Prs.

bayan statement, narrative, account. — *i-mo bayan etimi* he made his own statement. 380.1. Ar. Prs.

bar, *bare* kind of yellow-eyed hawk (female). — *jimale . . . baru ikorar nican* tomorrow we shall go a-hawking. 4.10. Prs.

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542-Analyst]

ba·za·r -iŋ y collection of shops, "bazar". 000 market. — *ba·za·rεn bila* there is a bazar. *ba·za·rεʃər ni* go to the bazar. 58.16, 60.11, 19, 66.16, 72.19. Prs.

ba·zi IUB trick, deception, H. *mʌkka·ri*. Cp. *bʌzi*, Prs.

ba·zxa·s claim, demands; disputing, discussion. — *jaka besʌn ba·zxa·s o·mʌnʤ* there must be no disputing(?) with me. 58.28. *je ke uŋ ba·zxa·s besʌn o·mʌnʤ* there must be no claims (disputing?) between thee and me. 62.9. Prs.

bʌb'a, ba·ba father.

This term is used properly only 601 in Royal Families (according to a 554 Nagiri informant in the families also af Saiyids). For commoners to use it among themselves implies arrogance and insolence which demand punishment. Compare the history of the Tapkients, p. 288.

The corresponding term for mother is "*zizi*".

These words are said to have come down from the time of Alexander the Great who was accompanied by Diram Titaŋ and Diram Moghul.
u· u·mi.ər "zizi, ba·ba" se.ibʌm they used to address their father(s) and mother(s) as "*zizi ba·ba*". 288.6.

Mu·nulum Da·do apparently claimed equality with rajas: 000
ine senumo "mi bʌb'a go·r qau ecai.i" she said to him: "my father summons you". 180.6. And Shahzada B. addressing the "White Deu" said: *ʃu.a bʌb'a uŋe baba da·rai* your father (the King) has sent me. 80.14. *uŋe bʌba·r . . . gute haiyen tsu* take this token to (the King) your father.

000

186.15, 18. *lɛ baba Wʌzi·r, bʌba·lər nʊko·n* O father's Wazir, you going to (the King my) father. 186.25. Cp. 94.15. Prs.(?).

1. *bʌbʌl, babʌl.*

a. Suspended, hanging, IUB H. *lʌṭkʌna*. — *ku·to babʌl nɛ* suspending[1] the bag. 140.16. *bʌbʌl ɛtʌs* v.t. to swing s.t. *bʌbʌl mʌna·s* v.i. to swing. **-skil bʌbʌl ɛtʌs* to scowl.

b. A kind of leapfrog. (Cp. *d*-ʌspʌpʌlʌs* v.t. to whirl through the air, and Sh. *bʌbʌla* floating, in the air etc., reduplication of *bʌl*, suspended).

2. *bʌbʌl* N. *-i·ŋ y* earth cliff (crumbly). (Cp. 1. *bʌbʌl* & *bʌlbʌl*).

bʌbər -čʊko (= *jʊko?*).

1. Equal, alike, H. *bʌra·bʌr*. — *meltʌlik bʌbər ba·n* we are both alike, equal. 148.10. *ku·ɛ uyo·nʌŋɛ bʌbər bušai.i trʌŋ nɛ gu·čʌm* (*gʊčičʌm?*) dividing up the land I shall give you (a share) equal with all these others. 114.14. *ku·ɛ uyo·n bʌbər hik trʌŋ o·čičʌm* (i.e. *učičʌm*) I shall give them all (jointly) an equal half-share. 114.17.

   Through the idea of equal halves we get:
   go·nɛ bʌbər midnight, *bʌbər gʌn* half-way.
2. Even, level, exact, tallying (of accounts). — *hɪsa·b bʌbər ɛtimi* he kept the accounts exactly, he made it tally. 104.19. *o·ltʌlikɛ hisa·b bʌbər di·mi* (the accounts) of both came out even. 52.23.
3. Share, equal share. — *bʌber ɛti* divide up equally. *hik bʌbər, a·lto bʌbər, iski bʌbər* 1, 2, 3, equal shares. (Equivalent to Prs. & H. *bəra·bər* and probably derived from it).

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 – Analyst]

000 *bʌbərum* hot (of taste); hot, ardent (of temper); smart, sharp. — *maruč bʌbərum bi.ʌn* pepper is hot. *bʌbʌrum mʌltʌʂ* old (strong-tasted ?) ghee. EOL. *bʌbərumʌn bai.i* he is a hot-tempered(?), keen(?) man. *bʌbərum šau.ʌn ɛtimi* he gave him a smart slap (in the face).

bʌç -ɛŋ y fissure (in ice). — *γʌmu·ɛ bʌç* fissure in ice. (Cp. *bʌγ*).[1]

bʌčʌn (state of) being. Recorded only twice, in the form *bačʌntsɛ*.

1. *jɛ bʌčʌntsɛ*, merely mentioned and explained as equivalent to Kho. *ma asika* (in my being, at the time of my being).
2. In the following where it is glossed: Bu. *bʌmʌntsɛ*, H. *ho·nese*. — *Nu·širwa·n tʌxtʌʈɛ bʌčʌntsɛ* (or, *hʌmʌntsɛ*) owing to (at the time of?) N.'s being on the throne. 96.22.

(Probably based on the verb *ba* etc. Cp. *biličʌn* apparently the y equivalent of *bʌčʌn*. V. § 271).

bʌčɛn being(?), becoming(?), as(?), in place of(?). Occurring in one passage only, but repeated seven times. Glossed "become", "as", "instead of". It is probably identical with *bʌčʌn*. — *o·lus bʌčɛn aγun* as being(?) my brother, give me (my clothes). 14.12 ff., 18.1 ff.

1. *bʌda, -miŋ, bʌdʌŋ,* y step, pace.

a. *hik bʌda* one pace. *a·lto bʌda diš bila* there is a space of two paces. *a·lto bʌdamiŋ bitsa* there are two paces. *hʌn bʌda·n biša* take one step. *hilɛsə bʌda bišʌmi* the child toddled (said of child or person recovering from injury who can just take a step or two). *i·nɛ yʌkʌl bʌda bɪšʌču bo* she steps towards him. 120.7. *tʌlo*

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p.542-Analyst]

000 *bʌdʌŋ guts·ərumer* when they have preceeded seven paces. 312.8. (*jʌkun*) *tsundo bʌdʌŋ gi·mi* (the donkey) advanced, moved on, five paces. 200.14.

b. Sole (of foot or boot), pl. *bʌdʌŋ*, *kʌfša yʌ·rum bʌda* the (lower) sole of the shoe. (Cp. Eng. "tread" = "part of boot sole that rests on the ground").

136 2. *bʌda -muts* x the Woolly Flying Squirrel (Eupetaurus Cinereus).

It occurs in various localities in the Gilgit region and is said to be found in the Šispər nullah in Hunza. Its name in Shina is *čərge·i*.

See my letter in the "Journal of the Natural History Society of Bombay" of 1st. October 1924, and Editor's note in which it is stated that "so far it has only been recorded from Gilgit".

000 *bʌdʌl* changed; (as noun) y substitute, equivalent. — *bʌdʌl etʌs* v.t. to change. *ma rʌŋ bʌdʌl mʌni·la* your colour has changed. 90.12. *bʌdʌl mʌni bi* it has become, been, changed. *ji.ɛ bʌdʌl* (*bila*) blood-price, ransom. Ar. Prs.

bʌdʌla revenge, vengeance. — *ja i·nɛ bʌdʌla gʌnʌm* I took his revenge, i.e. I avenged him. *ja i·ntsum bʌdʌla etʌm* I took revenge on him. Prs. H.

bʌḍʌli·k, (*bʌrʌli·k*), *-uts*, *-ɪšo* (EOL), x small metal bowl (for drinking from). — *i·tɛ bʌḍʌli·kulum tsil* the water (that is) in the bowl. 106.17 ff. *ri·lə bʌḍʌli·k* copper bowl. (IYB and self *-ḍ-*, self also *-r-*, EOL *-ṛ-*. Cp. Sh. *bʌḍoli·k*).

bʌdʌm, *ba·da·m*, x almond; y, pl. *-iŋ*, *ĩčiŋ*, almond tree. — *bʌdʌm bi.ɛn* there are almonds. *bʌdʌmɛ hʌni.ɛn* (*bi*) an almond (kernel). *bʌdʌmɛ hʌni* (*bi.ꜱn*) almond kernels. *bʌdʌme toˑmʌn bila* there is an almond tree. Prs.

bʌdbʌxt unfortunate, unlucky. Prs.

bʌdnaˑm spoken ill of, defamed, slandered. Prs.

bʌdnaˑmi y ill-repute, disgrace. — *iˑne bʌdnaˑmi mʌniˑla* he has fallen into evil repute, he has been disgraced. Prs.

bʌdšʌkəl evil-looking, ugly. Prs. (+ Ar.).

bʌdsuˑrʌt N. *-iˑnte* ugly. Prs. (+ Ar.).

°-tsi bʌɣʌlteˑʌs, *bʌɣʌltai.ʌs*, *°-tsi bʌɣʌlteč-*, *-ač-* to be mad, to go mad.

The Pn.pf. with *°-tsi* corresponds to the subject of the verb. I know of no other parallel construction.

Pres. *aˑtsi bʌɣʌlteča ba* I am mad. *gutsi bʌɣʌlteča* you are mad. *iˑtsi bʌɣʌltačai* he is mad, he is an · idiot.

Impf. *iˑtsi bʌɣʌltečʌm* he was mad.

Pret. *aˑtsi bʌɣʌlte.ʌm* I went mad. *gutsi bʌɣ'ʌltʌma?* have you gone mad? 70.18.

Perf. *be mʌma, aˑtsi apaˑɣʌltaiya ba* No, mother, I have not gone mad. 70.18. *gutsi bʌɣʌlta ba* you have gone mad. 210.1.

The Noun Agent form is also used in the sense of the adj. mad:

aˑtsi bʌɣʌlte.ʌs ba I am mad (a madman). *gutsi bʌɣʌlte.ʌs ba* you are mad. *iˑtsi bʌɣʌlte.ʌs bʌm* he was mad. *iˑtsi bʌɣʌlte.ʌs sis* a mad person, idiot.

bʌɣʌraˑço hmf. hideous creature, scare-crow, bogle(?) (term applied to children, servants etc.). — *kiˑn bʌɣʌraˑčo* this figure of fun(?) scare-crow. 124.7.

(*bʌɣərk rʌˑço*. *rʌˑço* is related to *raˑçi* = guardian angel).

bʌɣ'ərk, *-ɹšo*, *-u*, evil, evil-doing, evil-natured, quarrelsome.

(The word seems to cover such ideas as "bad-tempered", "fierce", "violent", "avaricious", "stingy" (H. *bʌxiˑl*), as applied to human beings). *bʌɣərkɪšo hiriˑk* evil men. *ayʌmo bʌɣərku baˑn* my relations are evil people. 246.18. *inɛ ʌjʌb bʌɣərk ʌpərtɛ sisʌn bai.i* he is an extraordinarily ill-tempered, quarrelsome fellow. EOL. *bʌɣərkɛ tsiriˑṣ̌* root of evil (a term of abuse for evil-doers). 000

bʌɣ'ərkkuṣ̌ y evil. (Opposed to *niˑki*). — *jaˑtsum bʌɣərk(k)uš aćuˑči* evil will not come from me. 90.18. *jɛ bʌɣərk(k)uš aiy'eˑčʌm* I will not do evil. 90.14.

bʌɣbe.aˑɣo lynx. (Cp. Sh. *bʌgbe.aˑɣo*. Hz: *šunuṭ*).

baɣ'eˑiŋ, baɣai.ɪŋ ^/ y d. pl. *-iċiŋ*, cowdung. — *gʌtuŋ . . . baɣeˑɪŋɛ tʌsʌlɛ ɛtʌm* I held (her) clothes in cowdung smoke. 16.20. Cp. 14,8, 18.5.

Cowdung is antipathetic to *peris*. The smoke of it when burned deprives them of the power to fly. Cp. also 382.5. n. 776

bʌɣeˑri, baɣairi, bʌɣair only, except that. — *mɛn kɛ o.iˑtsa ba, baɣeˑri hikulto Iˑrkɪšər huyɛs tsuya baiyʌm tsilɛ buˑk yuyɪmi* I have seen no one, only one day I had taken the goats to Irkɪši and I became thirsty. 268.10. *bʌɣair Bʌxti sɛnʌs hiˑrʌn duˑyʌsin* only a man called B. escaping. 272.9. *bʌɣairi S.ɛ giˑli.ɛtə waˑrum bʌt dərum xa bila* only the stone placed by Š. over the peg is still there. 196.14. *bʌɣeˑri mɛnɛn hiˑrʌnɛ iˑmo aˑltʌn yu kʌš oˑti kɛ baˑdša dyuweši* only if someone slays his two sons will the King survive. 38.24. Ar. Prs. 000

bʌɣu -ćiŋ, -miċiŋ y double armful (whatever can be embraced by the two [illegible]

^! [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.542 - Analyst]

QOO

— *bʌγu.ʌn ʂɪqa* an armful of grass. *bʌγu ɛtʌs* to embrace. *bʌγučiŋ ɛtʌs* to turn over cut-crops to dry them (done by women).

bʌγ'ʋndo y yeast, leavened dough. — *bʌγʋndo juˑʌn mʌnuˑma* you have become like dough, i.e. lazy, slack.

bʌγ'ʋndo, -mʋts x leavened bread. — In Hz. the term is said to be applied to *bəru.ɛ ɪʋltoˑpomʋts*, small buckwheat cakes. ı

bʌγ'ʋndokɪʂ, (*ba-*), pl. *baγʋndoki.ʌnts*, x.

1. A vessel for keeping fermenting dough in, H. *xʌmiˑrdaˑn.*
2. A lazy, soft, man.

baγʋndikɪʂ bʌpʌyʋm juwʌn oˑmʌn don't be like a fermenting dough-vessel. (This is said to a slackster). (IUB *bʌγʋndikɪʂ* = H. *aˑṭẹki xʌmiˑr rʌkhneka bʌrtʌn*).

bʌhaˑna, baˑna pretext. — *šikərɛ baˑna nɛ dukuˑisʌm* making a pretext of hunting I got you out. 8.12. Cp. 240.1. Prs.

bʌja o'clock. — *berʋm bʌja?* at what o'clock? *mišiˑndi bʌjaˑr* at six o'clock. *t'orimi bʌja xa* till 10 o'clock. 326.9. H.

bʌja ɛtʌs to set up, establish, — *Islaˑm bʌja ɛˑči* he will establish Islam. 92.6. Prs.

bʌk biˑk chatter(?), at length(?), in detail(?). — *inɛ tʌmaˑm haˑlʌt bʌk biˑk mosʋmo* he told her all the circumstances in detail(?). 382.17 . . . (Cp. H. *bʌk?*).

bʌkoˑr, bʌkʋr, pl. *bʌkoˑriŋ, bak'uˑriŋ,* y. a sod of turf, divot. 132.23.

b'ʌkʋr, -šo x roofed pen or small hut for lambs and kids. (Cp. Sh. *baˑkʋr* — shed, *or* hut, for kids).

bʌxmʌl y velvet. Prs. (*mʌxmʌl*).

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *bʌxšɪnda etʌs* to forgive. — *bʌxšɪnda dumərʌs* to ask for forgiveness.

bʌxšiš y present, gift; pardon. — *bɛsʌn bʌxšiš ineˑr iči* give him some present. *aˑr bʌxšiš eti* pardon me. 74.11. *bʌtɛŋ dusuˑmʌntsʊm bʌxšiš dumərčaˑn* they ask pardon of those who brought the stones. 312.7. *bʌxšiš ɛtʊma kɛ …* if you forgive me. 368.5. Prs.

bʌxt y fortune, luck. — *bʌxttsʊm* by good luck. *šu.a bʌxt* fortunate, lucky. *bʌxt ɣʊnikɪš* unfortunate. *bʌxt dolʌt se.ibai.i* "(it is your) good fortune and prosperity" he says. 332.9. Prs.

bʌl, baˑl, -ɛŋ y wall. — *turi.ʌŋ baˑltsɛ dɛli baˑn* they have fixed horns on the wall.

bʌl, -iŋ y.

1. Marrow, H. *mʌɣz*. — *iˑsɛ tiˑnj'o.ʊlʊm bʌliŋ duwʌq nɛ di.usin gʌnimi* smashing them and extracting the marrow that was in its bones he took it. 134.7.

   (*duwʌq nɛ* requires an object, *tiˑnjo*, and *tinj'o.ʊlʊm* may be an adj. qualifying *bʌliŋ* or an abl. dependent on *di.usin*).

   iˑtɛ bʌl uyoˑn all the marrow. 136.17. Cp. 138.4, 8.

2. Kernel of walnut, IUB *bʌliŋ*, IYB *tili.ɛ bʌl*(iŋ) = H. *giri ʌxroˑtki, mʌɣz i čaˑr-mʌɣz*.

   hʌɣʊrər bʌliŋe bʌspur giˑmər on putting down for the horses horse-food of walnut kernels. 378.9.

bʌla y calamity, misfortune. — *gʊtɛ hʌn jaˑr bʌlaˑn mʌniˑla* this is a calamity that has befallen me. 118.16. *buˑt bʌla gʌn bila* it is a road of great calamity, i.e. peril or danger (?). 124.13. Ar. Prs.

66 b

7

1. *bʌlaˑs, bʌlič-*, v.i. to burn. — *pfu bʌliči, bʌličila, bʌličilum* the fire will burn, is burning, was burning. *pfu bʌlimi* the fire burnt. N. *bʌliči bila*, Plup. *bʌli bilum*. (Cp. 2. *bʌlaˑs?* Cs. 1. *-ʌspalas*). 000
2. *bʌlaˑs, bʌlič-* to fall, to make its appearance (of y subjects only). — *ayʌšulum lorč ʒa bʌlimi* lightning came down from the sky. *šiqʌmɛ ji bʌlimi* (new) life has come (fallen) into the vegetation. *kot tʌγʌyʌn ʒa ap'ʌliˑla . . . bɛsɛ kha bʌličiˑla?* this mud has not fallen down! . . . why should it fall down? 170.9. *ja bʊṭai.ɛṭɛ gʌn bʌliˑla* a road has fallen on (crossed) my land. *iˑne iˑtɛ suˑrʌt yaˑrɛ tsilər bʌli bilum* that appearance of him had fallen on the water below (i.e. his reflection). 262.21. *γʊsʌn čʌs ɛtimi γʊnoˑrʌn bʌlimi* he tore up a clod and a hole appeared. 54.4. Cp. 172,21, 186.9, 372.9.

bʌlʌn manaˑs, bʌlʌneˑi manaˑs to writhe, wallow. (Cp. Sh. *bal'ʌn b.* to roll about).

bʌlʌŋ, -iŋ y (curtain-)pole. !

bʌlʌs, pl. *bʌlašo*, x bird. — *aˑmanˑuolo bʌlʌšu.ik čʌl eˑti.ɛ* some birds fought, or quarrelled, in the sky. 96.4. *bʌlašu.ɛ baˑš* the language of birds. 96.5. *gusɛ hʌn bʌlʌsane hʌn iseˑ se.ibi* this one bird says to that one. 96.18. Cp. 96.25. (Cp. Sh. *bʌlʌts, bʌlʌs*).

bʌlʌts N. *-šo*, bird. (Variant of *bʌlʌs*).

bʌlbʌl, -iŋ y a rock that leans outwards, projecting or overhanging rock. (V. 2. *bʌbʌl*. Cp. Sh. *bal boˑiki*, to be suspended, to hang).

![See Corrigenda et addenda, Category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

bʌlbʌn, pl. *bʌlbɛiŋ*, N. *bʌlbʌniŋ* y a big hole. 000

bʌlçum IUB — ? — *bʌlçum mɛ·kɛ*. Prov. 16.
Perhaps a miswriting for *bʌltsum*,[1] ← *bʌl* + *tsɛ* + *um*, being-on-the-wall.

bʌlda, pl. *bʌldʌŋ*, y load, burden. — *γʌšil bʌldʌŋ nɛ* making (fire)wood up into loads. 128.7. *bʌlda gʌnʌs* to carry a load. *mɛnɛ kɛ bʌldʌŋ nuka* carrying people's loads. 158.7. *bʌlda ɛi.ɛyɛr hʌn pfutʌn bim* there was a Deu to make carry the load. 174.18, *hʌγurɛʧɛ bʌlda ɛ·ɛyɛn*, or *ɛ·ɛdɛli* put up the load on the horse. *hʌγurišo.ɛʧɛ bʌldʌŋ o·ɛyɛn*, or *o·ɛdili*, or *o·ɛti* put the loads on the horses. Cp. *-ʌyɛnʌs* and *-ʌdilʌs*. *trʌŋ bʌlda* a half-load.

bʌldakrš -*iŋ* y large (skin) bag (taking about 240 to 290 lbs. of grain).

bʌldaku·in, -*ku·yo* hm carrier of loads, porter, "cooly" — *bʌldakwi·nʌn ditsu.in* fetch a cooly. 342.17, 348.10.

bʌldʌn, *baldʌn*, pl. *b'ʌldaiyo*; N. *bʌld'ʌn*, *bʌlda·yo*, x whetstone (obtained in the neighbourhood of Baba Ghwundi), hone.

(IUB has *bʌldɛ·n* بَلدَيْنْ but this is almost certainly a slip, as there is no reason to doubt that the latter part of the word is *dʌn*, a stone).

bʌld'i, pl. *bʌldɛnts*, N. *bʌldimuts*, x porch, verandah. — *.bʌldyu·lu huru·* sit in the (upper) verandah. 50.25. *sərkɛ bʌldi* a room made on the top of roof (for sake of the view).

bʌlgʌl bʌlgʌl loose, slack, not taut (as of suspended rope, rope-bridge etc.). (Cp. *jʌfʌf*).

bʌlgičiŋ y pl. back of shoulders, upper part of back. — *yʌlɛ bʌlgičiŋər bər'ɛnin, but dʌldʌlju·ko bitsa* look above at his shoulders, they are very broad. 154.19, 158.6.

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

5:Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *bᴀlgu·in* pl. *bᴀlgu·yo* hm a man who has several grown-up working sons, a man with large family of males. — *Xᴀmər bᴀlgu·in bᴀm* Khamer was a man with a number of grown-up sons. 250.4. (Cp. opposite *xumu·in*).

bᴀlɣᴀn having a sore, galled. — *isɛ hᴀɣur sɛ̨̌çiŋɛʈɛ bᴀlɣᴀn imᴀni bi* that horse has become sore-backed. (Cp. Sh. *bᴀlgᴀn*)

1. *b'ᴀli* sg. and pl., N. pl. *-muts*, measure of wine = *1 hipərɛ* = *4 čuti* = about 5½ lbs. — *ḥik bᴀli, a·lto bᴀli.* IUB a large earthenware vessel, H. *mᴀʈi ka bᴀɽa bᴀrtᴀn*, *mᴀʈka*. N. earthenware pot (imported).

2. *bᴀl'i·* *-ᴀtᴀs* to put one thing on top of another, to pile up, heap up. *rupi·a ḥᴀḥᴀnᴀʈɛ bᴀli o·ta·n* they have piled up the rupees one on another.

bᴀlk, ba·lk Nz., pl. *bᴀlko·ŋ*, y plank, board, shelf. — *guʈɛ ba·lk ba·ltsɛ de·li*, or *e·qərᴀʈ* fix this plank, shelf, to the wall.

bᴀlki, bᴀlke indeed, in fact; on the contrary; rather. — *bɛ, bᴀlki uŋər hi·ṣ̌ mᴀni·la* No! on the contrary, you have got the larger amount. 250.8. *jɛ huljaiyᴀsɛ yᴀški ap'i, bᴀlki uŋ huljaiyᴀstsɛ yᴀški bi* it is not suitable for me to ride, rather is it suitable for you to ride. 6.16. *bᴀlkɛ Mᴀtum Daskutsər ke učan* indeed they give it even to the people of Matum Das. 318.10. Cp. 346.2. Prs.

bᴀlo·ṣ̌, pl. *bᴀlowᴀnts*, N. *bᴀlo·ṣ̌ɪšo*, cooking pot (made of a kind of soft local stone). — *bᴀlo·ṣ̌ dᴀn* the stone in question, of which cooking pots and lamps are made. *bᴀlo·ṣ̌dᴀnɛ čɪrᴀq* a stone lamp. V. s.v. *pfultiŋiṣ̌*. (Cp. Sh. *bᴀlo·ṣ̌*).

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5:Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *bʌlta·nʌs*, *bʌltai·* to be discontented (with). — *u·ŋtsum bʌlta·na ba* I have become discontented with you. 1st sg. Fut. *bʌlt'aiyʌm*; 1st sg. Pret. *bʌlta·nʌm*.

bʌlu·yʌs, *bʌlu·č·* to be lost, t get lost. (Of y subjects only, é.g. clothes, needle, foot-tracks).

i·tsu bʌlu· bilum the track had got lost, disappeared. 6.4. 3rd sg. Pret. *bʌlu·mi*; 3rd sg. Perf. y *bʌlu bila*. (Cp. *wa·lʌs*, to get lost (of h and x subjects) and Cs. **-ʌspʌlʌs*, to lose).

bʌm, *bʌmʌn*, *bʌmɛ*, *bʌmʌṭɛ* Static Pc. of *ba*, v. § 389.

bʌmbu·la N. — *bʌmbu·la büš* tom-cat.

1. *bʌn* closed, shut. — *bʌn ɛtʌs* to close, shut. *gusɛ sʌnduq bʌn bi* this box is shut. Prs. (*bʌnd*).
2. *bʌn*, *-o·ŋo*, *-o·mo*, y anything used for tying with, tape, etc. — *hu·čo bʌn* thong, *or* lace, for tying on pabboos (footwear). *katɛ bʌn* webbing etc. used for stringing bedstead. Prs.

bʌnd closed. — *han bʌnd ṭuru·wʌn* a closed pumpkin. 384.21 Prs.

bʌnda human being, person. — *bʌnda čʌpɛ mʌza* the taste of human flesh. 66.18. Prs.

bʌndɛgi service (to God as slaves). — *le.i Xuda·yər bʌndɛgi ɛtumɪšo* O (ye) who do service to God. 90.5. Prs.

bʌndixa·na y prison, jail. Prs.

bʌndobʌs arrangements, preparations. — *bʌndobʌs ɛtumʌn* they made preparations (to go). . 120.22. *hʌγurʌṭɛ bʌndobʌsɛ ka nuljʌn* he came along, riding his horse in fine style(?). 122.21. Prs.

bʌni a·dʌm human being. — *bʌni a·dʌmɛ ɛdim bi* it had a human body. 102.7. Ar.

68b

bʌn'o x meat and food given annually by the Mir of Hunza to the people on certain festivals: 574

1. At the Bopfau: one ox, one very small kid, one very small lamb.
2. At Nauro·z: the flesh of an ox and bread brought from the Masjid near the Baltit polo-ground and distributed to the people of the "12 kʌnʌnts" the name of each section being called out in turn. 318. — *bʌno diša·n . . . tsor Bʌltit-kutsər uča·n* they bring the "bano" . . . first they give it to the people of Baltit. 318.7. (Cp. Sh. *bʌn'o* = *ba·go*, share).

1.. *bʌŋ* y resin, gum (of fruit trees), H. *gond*. — *bʌŋ du·šila* gum exudes. 278
The resin of apricot and peach trees is eaten dissolved in water and is said to be strengthening. It is also used as adhesive gum. Others say apricot resin is a remedy for heartburn

2. *bʌŋ, ba·ŋ* the Call to Praye 000
ʌxo·ndəru.ɛ mʌzʌrʌṭɛ bʌŋ qau
the Mullahs call out the Call
Prayer over the grave. 312.9. Prs

bʌŋut, -iŋ y fortified camp, cantonment; pl. separate bodies of men. — *i·nɛ bʌŋut dɛlim padša* that King who has made entrenchments. 32.2. (Cp. Sh. *bʌŋut, bʌŋuts*, Kho. *bʌŋgut*, both meaning breastwork of stones, 'sangar').

bʌp, -ičʌŋ y.

1. Tribute (as paid by Mirs of Hunza and Nagir to Kashmir), tax. -- *bʌp iči.ʌs* to pay tribute to him. *u·ŋi.ɛ bʌp gai.ɪmi* he will take tribute of their beards. 92.20. *Gi·ltum thʌmu.ɛ Čupu·rsʌntsum bʌp su·čʌm* The Gilgit Thams used to collect tribute from Chupursan

69a

280.2. Cp. 348.8. *baiyu.e bʌp* 000
Bʌlo·tse osa·n the Baltis have imposed a salttax. 274.7. *baiyu.ε bʌp . . . thʌmu.ər uč'imʌn* they paid a salt-tax to the Thams. 274.9 Cp. 280.5, 344.8.

2. Custom, rule, condition, H. *šʌrt, dʌstu·r.* — *u·ŋʌtε gutε bʌp o·sʌm* I have imposed obligation(?) on you. 194.10. Cp. 342.17. (Cp. Sh. *bʌp*).

bʌpʌỵʌs (*bap-*), *bʌpʌç-*, v.i. to boil, ferment. — *bʌpʌỵum tsil* boiling water. *tsil bʌpʌçimi, bapʌçila, bapʌỵimi* the water will boil, is boiling, boiled. *Čupu·rsʌn . . . i·mo ra·ʌti bʌpʌỵimi* Ch. spontaneously boiled up. 286.10. *nup'ʌpʌỵin* boiling up. 272.8. *baɣundikiš bʌpʌỵum juwʌn* (a man) like a vessel of fermenting dough, a babbler(?). Cs. *εspʌpʌỵʌs* to cause to boil.

bʌq N. x sg. sour curds. — *bʌq şi·yʌs* to eat sour curds. (Cp. Sh. *mεli bʌk*, buttermilk after the liquid has been drained off).

1. *bər, -iŋ* y saying, speech, word; promise; affair, matter, business, H. *ba·t*, Sh. *mo·r*. — *inε bεsʌn bərʌn εčai.i?* what does he say? 78.18. *yu·s gutε bər dumo·yεl but xuš mʌn'umo* his wife, hearing this saying (i.e. what her husband said) was greatly delighted. 34.15. *u·ŋε bər mεn atoyε·lşʌn* let none hear your speech (i.e. hear you speak). 50.15. *i·nε i·tε bərtsum ho·lə atu·ušo bo·m* she used never to go outside that which was said, i.e. never disobeyed his instructions. 34.9. *e· yu·yʌsε bər 'ečiča.i.i* he does not give a promise to give him his daughter. 298.7. *yu·yʌsər bər ičičai.i* he promises to give (her) to him. 298.8. *yərum bər bila* there is an

000 old-time saying. *hʌn bər nɛ* making one statement i.e. saying one thing; unanimously; with one voice; with one accord. **uˑŋ kɛ guˑsɛ hʌn bər nɛ* you and your wife unanimously. 44.22. Cp. 106.11. *hʌn bərʌn bila* there is a matter . . . a piece of business. *bɛskə bər api* it is a matter of no consequence; it doesn't matter. 74.12. *gʊtə bərɛr dʌk dʊsuˑyʌm* I believed this report, affair etc. *bəriŋ udoˑri ɛtʌs* a seeker of information, spy.

2. *bər, -kiŋ* (and *-miŋ?*). y nullah, ravine, valley.

Larger than *hər;* appears in quasi-Proper Names e.g. *Bʊroˑndo Bər, Šišpər Bər* etc. (Cp. Sh. *bər*, as in *Kərga.ɛ Bər*).

3. *bər, -ʌnts* x a piece (of woven rug). — *šərma bər* one small goat's hair rug. (Cp. Sh. *bər*, width of cloth, Kho. *baˑr*, width *or* piece of cloth, *trʌŋ baˑr*, narrow width, *or* piece, of cloth).

bəraˑbər equal, alike, duly, certainly, by all means. — *bəraˑbər maˑr duˑşʌm* I shall duly bring them (the boys' heads) to you. 156.11. Prs. (Cp. *bʌbər*).

bəraˑs, bərič-, Ppa. *nuper*, to thresh (by making oxen trample the cut corn on the threshing-floor). — *guˑr bəričʌm, bərʌˑm* I'll thresh, I threshed, the wheat. *heri.ɛ dərts bəričaˑn. Nuper* . . . they thresh the barley (cut) crop. Having threshed it . . . 332.1. (Cp. **-ʌwərʌs*. V. §§ 236. A. & 241, Note).

bərʌntsʌl, -šo x catgut. The simple form also appears to be plural: *bərʌntsʌl bi.ɛn* there is catgut.

bərbaˑd wasted. — *bərbaˑd ɛtʌs* to waste. Prs.

000 *bərč*, -*iŋ* y.

1. Lightning, H. *bɪjli*, *bʌrq*. — *bərč lʌm mʌnimi* lightning flashed, it lightened. *ayʌšulum bərč xa bʌlimi* lightening came down from the sky.
2. Intense cold. — *čʌγurumɛ bərč bʌlimi*, or *duˑsimi* it became extremely cold. *haˑlɛ bərč duˑšila* it is very cold in the house.

bərči, *bərče*.

1. (gen +) *bərči mʌnaˑs* to comply with, agree to, obey, be obedient to (orders, wishes of s.o.) *mu mumi.ɛ bərče oˑmai.ibo* she doesn't obey her father and mother. 30.5. *kinɛ bərči me.imi* he will comply with his instructions, obey him. 92.22. *ʌkurəmʌn muyɛri* (-*ɛ*) *bərči boˑm kɛ* . . . she was so complaisant, obedient to her husband's wishes .. 34.8. *uˑŋɛ bərči oˑmʌnum* disobedient to you. 378.14. *Xʌmərɛ sɛnimi* . . . *Xuru bərči* (or, *rɪza*) *imʌnimi* Kha. said . . . Khu. agreed (to what he said). 252.1.
2. *bərči* *-*ʌtʌs* persuade, make conform. — *yuˑy* . . . *iˑi bərči ɛčai.i* the father (tries to) placate, persuade his son. 370.6. (The parallel version 374.6 has *iˑ ɛˑsmilʌsər duγˈuˑuskinimi*). (Probably 1. *bər* + -*tsi*, -*tsɛ*. Cp. § 71).

bərˈɛˑnʌs, *bəre-*, Impv. *bərɛˑn*, Ppa. *nupərɛn*. to look; to look at (dat.); watch, look for, look about. — *koˑlə bərˈɛn* look here. *iˑnɛ hiˑrər bərɛˑn* look at that man, watch that man. *iˑnɛ yʌtisər bərɛˑnin* look at his head. 154.21. *apərˈɛn*, *apˈərʌn* don't look. 50.26. 27. *miyʌkʌl apˈərɛn* don't look at, towards, us. *Pʌŋču.ər hik kɛ bʌrɛˑnin*

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ine beˑ ɛčai.i kɛ . . . just have a look at P. (and see) what he is doing. 126.7. 000 *uˑɛ ʌltʌn sis . . . nuˑn bərɛˑibaˑn. Bərɛ.imʌn kɛ šuˑa ɛˑpʌčər γʌšil bitsa* The two men go and look. When they look (they see that) he has excellent firewood with him. 126.9. *bərɛ.imi kɛ* is a stock phrase: "when he looks (he sees) something is happening . . ." i.e. "he looks and sees something is happening". *hik kɛ bʌrɛˑyʌn* let us have another look. 122.18. *iˑn yər nupərʌn* . . . *gutsərčai* he proceeds, looking straight ahead. 122.17, Cp. 14.4. *iˑŋi.uˑlo kəruˑər bər'ɛnumo* she looked in his beard for lice. 282.10. *yaˑrɛ ap'ərʌnum* not looking down. 52.2. Cs. ·**ʌbərʌnʌs*.

bər'ɛnč̣ watching, look out, H. *intɪzaˑr*. — *bərɛnč̣ nɛ baci*, he is keeping a look out. *pfu bər'ɛnč̣* (*ɛtʌs*) pl. *pfu bəraˑŋ* to kindle) an alarm fire, beacon fire. (From *bərɛˑnʌs*).

bər'ɛˑs, baˑr'ɛs, Pl. *bər'ɛˑšo*, N. *bʌris*, Pl. *bʌrɪšo*, x artery, vein, pulse. — *bərɛˑs buˑt humʌlkum bi* his pulse is very quick. *ja jiˑɛ b'ərɛsər bər'ɛn* examine my life's artery, i.e. feel my pulse. 146.19.

b'ərginʌs, pl. *bərginʌšo* x.

1. Edging round rim of anything.
2. A small piece of wood, charcoal etc. used in repairing a hole in a "mashk"[1] The skin adjoining the hole is gathered together round the *bərginʌs* and is secured with ligatures above and below the latter. 415
3. A stick used when prodding ghee to test whether the milk has become sufficiently solid. The stick is placed vertically in it, and if 234

[1] [a skin bag for carrying water. — Analyst]

it stands up by itself the milk is ready for the next process. 234

əriŋkɪʒ IUB. 000

1. Chatter-box, buckstick, H. *bʌkwa·ei*.
2. Tale-bearer, calumniator, H. *suxʌn-či·n*.
3. Liar, H. *dʊru·ŋgu*. (Pl. of 1. *bər* + *kɪʒ*).

bərkʌt.

1. Blessing, blessings, prosperity. — *ma·r bərkʌt* blessings on you! 340.20. *go·r bərkʌt mʌniʒ* blessings be on you! 286.4.
2. Portion, share. — *dyu·ʌsuman u·ŋər bərkʌt* (the food) that is left over be your portion. 212.14. Ar. Prs.

bərpi·t, *-iŋ* y leather strap. — *o·ʒčoma bərpi·t* leather waist-belt. *bərpi·tʌne tʌq go·ta baiyʌm* I had bound you (sc. your head) with a leather strap. 158.18. (Cp. Sh. *pfʌrpi·t*).

bərtsil, *-iŋ* a small stream in a nullah. — *furu.ulom dele bərtsilʌŋ duwʌšimi* streams of oil flowed from the pumpkin, H. *na·le na·le*. 384.24. (2. *bər* + *tsil* ?).

bəru, *bʌru*, y pl., double pl. *bəro·iŋ*. buckwheat. — *γa·γay bʌru* bitter buckwheat. 132.15. (Cp. Sh. *bəru.o*).

bʌruh'ʌndɪl *-iŋ* y cranesbill (plant).

bərzʌn mʌnʌs v.i. to turn over (as of fish in water. H. *tʌγʌpna*.

bʌs, *-o·ŋo* x ploughshare (wooden, for shallow ploughing). — *čuma·re bʌs* modern iron ploughshare. IUB. H. *hʌlmeš lʌga.i ka lʌkri, pha·l a·hini ya hi·zumi*.

bʌs, v. *bʌsk*, extra, too much. 50.16.

b'ʌsa pl. *bʌsʌŋ*, N. *bʌsamiŋ*, y halting for night, halting-place, stage, day's march, H, *manzil*. — *bəruman bʌsa bila?* how many days' march is it?

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000 *bevrumʌn bʌsʌŋ me.imi?* how many stages will it be? *akoˑlɛ hik, aˑlto, bʌsa maiyaˑm* I shall halt here one day, two days. *itɛ bʌsa.ulo tsil api* there is no water at that stage. 124.15, cp. 126.20. *bʌs amʌnam dišulo* at the place where I spent the night. *Tsil Bišulo bʌsa mʌna baiyʌm* I had halted the night at T. B. 224.2. *haˑlɛ bʌsa mʌnimi* he put up for the night in the house. 686.22. (Cp. Sh. *baˑs*, Kho. *bʌs*).

bʌsaˑs, bʌsič-, Impv. *bʌss*, ?pa. *nup'ʌs(in)*. St. Pc. *bʌsuˑm*.

1. To fall (of dew, snow), to alight, settle (of bird). — *gye* (y pl.) *bʌsitsʌn* snow has fallen (and is lying). *tʌl bʌsimi* the pigeon alighted.
2. To sit down. — *in nʌk'iˑrʌt bʌsuˑmər* on his sitting down after dancing. 318.2. *Nuˑširwaˑn tʌxtʌʈɛ bʌsimi* N. has seated himself on the throne. 92.28.
3. To sit down and be quiet, keep still, keep quiet. — *yɛ bʌss* sit down and be quiet!, shut up!. *jʌp bʌss* sit still, don't move. *nup'ʌsin horuˑt* sit down! *bʌsaˑm* I kept silent, made no reply.
4. To cease work, come to a stand still — *yai.iŋ bʌsimi* (or, *horuˑtimi*) the mill stopped, came to a standstill. 204.6.
5. To subside, go down. — *doˑqam bʌsimi* the swelling subsided, went down. N. *nupʌs juˑin* come slowly (?)

Other parts:

3rd sg. Fut. *bʌsiči*; 3rd sg. y Pres. *bʌsičila*.

3rd pl. y Pres. *bʌsičitsʌn*.

3rd sg. y Perf. *bʌsiˑla, bʌsi bila*.

(Cs. *-ʌspʌsʌs*. Cp. *du.sʌsʌs* ‖ *dusʌsʌs*?).

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000 *b'asi*, pl. *basiŋ*, N. *basiŋ y* garden, orchard. — *basi.e yaẋiku.in* person in charge of garden, gardener. 64.2. *bas'er dimi* he came to the garden. 64.6. (*hoṛ*) *basi.ulo bilaṇ* there were vegetables in the garden. 64.1. *basi.ulum aṣqurin doṛun* fetching flowers from the garden. 282.11. *basi.ulum lili.e* garden violet. Cp. 10.13 ff.

basiku.in N., pl. *basikuyo*, gardener.

bask, N. pl. *-ovuṭe*, extra, spare; in excess, more (than). — *pyuṣaṇ bask manimi.e* a little (charcoal x pl.) has remained over. 164.6. (*ṭame*) *lukan si.ard bask jaṛ etimi* he drew (the bow) a little further (than the others). 170.6. (*si.ard* here seems to be redundant). *altuualtorteum hik bas* (*bask?*) *hurutuma ke* . . . if you remain one (day) in excess of forty . . . 80.16. *ualotoum bask hakiċaŋ o·manaś* may there never (not) be more than 3 houses (here). 284.16. (Cp. Sh. *bask*, too much, more).

baskaraf, *b askaraf*, pl. *baskarvelo*, *baskovido* wether, ram (over 2 years old, castrated). — *han baskarate jorps o·čaru* they fine them one wether. 324.5. *baskarate tṡir thamar haḃoṭ* we roasting the breast of the wether for the Tham. 338.15. (The trsl., "he-goat", given in the Texts is wrong, and *huyer* in l. 10 may refer to either sheep or goats).

Cp. 62.10 ff., 340.9, 342.14.

baskoṭo extra, spare. — IUB *baskoṭi* more than one's share, H. *apne hisse se ziyada*. (Cp. *bask* and Sh. *baskoṭ-o*, f. *-i*, spare, superfluous).

baspur y pl., N. double pl. *-iŋ*, grain for horse, horse food. — *iṣar baspur*

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ayum don't give it (the horse) grain. 000
hiċuṭi haspurr waziirar iṅgi bam they give a "*hiċuṭi*" of grain (for his horse) to the Wazir. 342.9. *haliṅe haspurr gimar Š. B.e sk ṡeṭam* on their putting down horse food of walnuts Sh. B. used to eat it (y pl.). 378.2. (Cp. Sh. *haspurr*).

haṣum, (of a person) equable, forbearing, self-controlled, mild; H. *halim*, *ṣabir*, *naram*. (St. Pc. of *haṣurr*).

1. **haṭ**, *-anis*, N. *-aṙinɛ*, x bridge (general term). — *sindaṙum*, *haraṙum*, *haṭ* the bridge over the river, over the nullah. *haṭ-ṭalenum maṅao* share (of communal labour of the region, or people) beyond the (Galmit) bridge. (IUB *-ṭ*).

2. **haṭ** let him be! — *edalin*, *ta.i haṭ etin* don't beat him, let him be as he is. 130.14. (3rd sg. Imv of *-ṭ* form of *ba*. V. § 271).

haṭ'a *-mots* x "lungi", turban, H. *ṣaɾfa*, *pagri*. — *haṭa n'etan* making him put on a lungi. 300.6. (IUB *-ṭ-*. Cp. Sh. *paṭ'o* turban).

haṭçor *'-iŋ* y loophole.

1. **hal**, *-eŋ* y flat stone, flagstone, shale. — *haleŋ duwaṡi.as* (*duwaṡe.asɛ*) *dan* stone that "goes off" into thin sheets, i.e. shale. *je yuwe maṭan haleŋ ayuwar* burying me put flat stones over the grave. 218.6 ff. (Three or four thin stones are normally put over the grave-cavity). *haleŋ dusurin* bring flat stones. 276.5. *han ayuṡum halan bilum* there was a big flat stone. 204.11 ff. Cp. 196.15, 210.5, 236.1, 312.5. (Cp. Sh. *haṭ* stone (general word; Kho. *hal*, slab of stone). [764]

2. **hal**, *hei*, pl. *heṅiŋ* y (not used alone), *buṡa hal* plain, boiled rice. *ġiyu.e hal*

000 mashed potatoes. (Cp. Sh., Kho. *bʌʈ*, cooked rice; Kahm. *bʌʈa*, boiled rice).

3. *bʌʈ*, *-oˑŋo* y skin (of sheep, goat, marten, tiger, leopard, bear, wolf, fox, man); leather (of ditto). — *aˑlʈa huyeʦ bʌʈ'oˑŋo biʦa* there are two goats' skins. 342.2. *bʌʈ daˑl eʈʌs* to flay. *bʌʈe čʌγa* a leather patch (for "pabboos"). *bʌʈulo pfeʈiŋ maʈsičʌmʦe* I would stuff ashes into your skin(s) i.e. I would stuff your skins with ashes, 154.2, cp. 150.10. *bʌʈe buˑla* a leather ball.

a. Skin (metaphorically, for) shape, form, likeness. — *wʌziˑre bʌʈər nʌkiˑn ničʌm* entering into the skin i.e. assuming the form, of the Wasir I shall go. 2.10. *yaˑ bʌʈər nʌkin* entering into the skin of a bear. 152.9. *iˑmo bʌʈulo mʌnimi* he returned to his own shape. 154.1.

This is a stock phrase in regard to magical transformations. Cp. 122.13, 124.6, etc. (Cp. parallel idiom in Sh. *čomər boˑʐki*).

b. Scrotum(?). Given as the equivalent of this by G.H., but it seems improbable that it is sufficient in itself to carry this meaning.

bʌʈa, *-muʦ*, *-ʈiŋ* bald, scald-headed(-person), hornless.

bʌʈeˑr (*eˑ*), *-iŋ* y dried apricot (split and stoned). 308.1. (IUB *-ʈ-*. Cp. perhaps Sh. *pfʌʈoˑr*).

252 *bʌʈiŋ* dusting-flour, a powdering of flour sprinkled on the board on which dough is rolled out into chupatties, to keep the dough from sticking to it. — *γuski.e ʈʌpik eʈʌsulo bʌʈiŋ thiˑl ne ʈər ečaˑn: γuski bʌlkʦe oˑqərʌʈʌse gʌne*, when making bread of dough they dust flour on the board and roll

252 it out: (this is) to prevent the dough sticking to the board. *ma ha·lɛ ʌkhu·rɑmʌn bʌṭiŋ kɛ ʌp'i*, in your house there isn't even this much dusting-flour.

000 *bʌṭo*, pl. *bʌṭumɑts*, x small bundle, bunch, nosegay, bouquet. — *ʌsku·riŋɛ bʌṭo* a bouquet of flowers. *bʌṭumɑts sčər du·nɑmo* she began to make nosegays. 382.11. *Nu·r Bʌxšmɑr bʌṭumɑts oča ba* I am making nosegays for N. B. 382.13. (Cp. Sh. *bʌṭi* & *bʌṭo*).

bʌtsin, *bʌtsiŋ*, pl. *bʌtsimiŋ* y thigh, hind-leg above hock (of quadrupeds), H. *ra·n*, *ṭa·ŋ*.

1. *bʌỵ* y pl., double pl. *bʌčeŋ*, millet (a small-grained variety), Punj. *či·na*, Panicum Miliaceum(?). — *hičɑti.ɛn bʌỵ muγ'o·nimi* he gave her a "*hičɑti*" of millet. 142.28. Cp. 164.16, 262,4. 266.15.

2. *bʌỵ*, *ba·ỵ -iŋ* y fissure in ice. — *γʌmu.ɛ bʌỵ bila* there is a fissure in the ice. *γʌmu.ɛ ba·ỵ nimi* he fell into a crevasse (cp. *bʌč*).

bʌyɑm, *-išo* x mare. (Cp. Sh. *bʌm*).[1]

bʌzi(?) ŠY بزي but IUB بازی — *ba·zi* q.v. (*bʌzi* is merely a mis-writing by ŠY).

bai.i y winter. — *bai.i mʌni·la* it has become winter, winter has come. *bai.i ya bila* winter has set in.

bai.i v. *ba.i*.

bai.iḍa·r ɛtʌɛ IYB, v. *bedar*, to give cheek to a superior.

bai.imo pertaining to winter. — *bai.imo ke·n* winter season (i.e. Dec., Jan., Feb.) *bai.imo i·ša* period following winter solstice, v. s.v. *i·ša*. *bai.imo sa ku·t bi* the winter sun, daytime, is short.

bai.itin, pl. *bai.itiyo*. x collar-bone, cla-

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[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 viole, H. *hǟsli*, *gʌlle ka hʌḍḍi*, Sb. *gʌrai*. (Cp. *tin*, bone).

baiyu x and y, x pl. *baiyoˑnts* salt; rock-salt is x, granular salt is y. V. § 25. b. — *sʌda baiyu* (*bi*), *baiyoˑnts* (*bi.ɛn*) rock-salt (from the Pʌnjab). *tik baiyu*, *baiyu tik* (*bitsʌn*) local earth containing salt. *tsil baiyu* (*bila*) salt solution made by filtering water through *baiyu.ɛ tik*. *uˑlom baiyu* local salt. *xʌtuˑm* (*khʌtuˑm*) *baiyu* salt from below, i.e. from the Punjab. *Šimšaˑlə baiyu* Shimshali salt. *mʌtum baiyu* black salt (from Misgaˑr). *baiyu tik*, *baiyuˑɛ tik* earth containing salt. Cp. 274.5 ff. (Cp. *xrʌn* and *sʌl*).

be v. *bɛ*.

be- v. also *bi-*.

be-ʌdʌb disrespectful, rude. — *be-ʌdʌb oˑmʌn!* don't be rude! Prs. (Ar.).

be-ʌdʌpi, *be-ʌdʌbi* disrespect, rudeness, discourtesy. — *be-ʌdʌbi ayɛtin* don't behave disrespectfully. *ja be-ʌdʌpi.ɛn ɛta ba* I have committed an act of rudeness. 74.11. Cp. 344.20. Prs. (Ar.).

be-ʌqəl, *bi ʌqʌl*, *be-ʌqəlkɪš* stupid, foolish; fool. Prs. (Ar.).

beḍaˑr, *beˑiḍaˑr*, *bai.iḍaˑr*, *bʌḍi.aˑr*, *-iŋ*, insolence, impertinence, H. *gustaˑxi*. — *buˑt bedariŋ eˑr ɛt'ʌm* they had done many impertinences to him, i.e. they had repeatedly treated him with insolence. 344.21.

beˑɛsa, *beˑɪsa*, *beˑsə*. A post-verbal exclamation, "is it not?", presuming assent. It is very common in ordinary colloquial and gives courteous emphasis to a statement of fact: "yes", "certainly", "of course". A similar use of the simple Interrog. *bɛ* is even commoner. It is probably to be translated as a weak "must" in

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000

the following: — *ye ja oˑlji.e čʌγa eˑti be.esa* now you must(?) tell me the story of my dream. 84.9. *wa zʌruˑr be.ɪsa* and it needs must be(?). 358.9. *ʌkiˑl sen be.ɪsa* you must(?) say so.

be-izzʌt disgraced. — *be izzʌt imʌnimi* he was disgraced; treated with disrespect. *ine be izzʌt niˑmi* he went away in disgrace. Prs. (Ar.).

bĕ-izzʌti disrespect, disgrace. Prs. (Ar.).

beˑlis, belis, pl. *belišo*, x ewe (which has had young). — *ese belis iˑrimi* the ewe died. 64.13 ff. Cp. 342.16.

be-pərwa careless, thoughtless, heedless. — *be pərwa oˑmʌn* don't be careless. Prs.

be-pərwa.i carelessness, heedlessness. — *be pərwa.i aiyeti* don't behave heedlessly. Prs.

be-qəråˑr restless, uneasy, uncomfortable. 384.11. Prs. (Ar.).

be-rʌhʌm, bi-rʌhʌm cruel, pitiless, unkind. Prs. (Ar).

beˑriski pertaining to Ḍoms (*beˑrits*). — *beˑriski ṭʌlaˑq*, v. sv. *tʌlaˑq*.

beˑrits, pl. *beˑričo*, musician, bandsman; craftsman; H. *Ḍoˑm, miraˑṣi*. — *ḍʌmʌlə* (*ḍʌḍʌŋə*) *eγərʌs beˑrits* kettle-drummer, big-drummer. *ˈeγərʌšo beričˈu.ər uˑyʌs dʌstuˑr bila* it is the custom to give them to the bandsmen. 316.10. *dʌq etʌs beˑrits* blacksmith.

beˑru, beˑwru a certain number of, some. — *beˑre* (read *beˑru*) *kutsʌntsum* (or, *kutsʌnmo*) *deˑšqʌltimi* he arrived after some days. 176.15. *beru kutsʌn* (or, *berumʌn gʊntsiŋ*) *niˑmi* some days passed. 168.19. V. also *berusʌn*. Cp. *beˑrum* and v. § 170).

beˑrum, beˑwrum.

1. Interrog. Adj. (and Pron.?) how much? how many? V. § 181. —

be·rʊm dɛniŋ? how many years? 000 *be·rʊm dɛnkʊs(ɛ) ba?* how old are you? *ki·nɛ ʊmər be·rʊm me.imi* how much will his age be? how old will he be?

2. Quantitative Adj. (and Pron.?) a certain number of, some. V. § 170. — *be·ʊrʊm gʊntsiŋ nimi* some days passed. 58.8. (*be* + *r* + *ʊm*. The *r* seems to denote "quantity". Cp. *aku* + *r* + *ʊm*, this much).

be·rʊmʌn, be·urumʌn.

1. Interrog. Adj. and Pron. how much? how many? V. § 181. — *rupi.a be·rʊmʌn bi.ɛn?* how many rupees are there? *brʌs be·rumʌn bitsʌn?* how much rice is there? (y pl.). *ki·nɛ dɛniŋ be·rʊmʌn me.imi?* how many will his years be? i.e. how old will he be?
2. Adverb. — *gusɛ mi·z be·rumʌn dʌldʌlum bi?* how wide is this table?
3. Quantitative Adj. and Pron. a (certain) number, or quantity, of; several; some. V. § 170. — *be·rumʌn he·ši u.ɛlər o·tsuyʌm* I sent to them a number of times. *be·urumʌn dɛniŋ nimi* some years passed. 86.19.
4. Correlative Adj. and Pron. — *be·rʊmʌn . . . kɛ* as much as . . ., as many as . . . § 184, *berumʌn dʌɣo·ʌn u·nʌlɛ bitsa kɛ to·rumʌn ja·r ʌɣʊn* as much flour as is in your possession, so much give me, i.e. give me as much flour as you have. *berumʌn ja·tsʊm mʌni kɛ torʊmʌn* . . . as much as came from me, i.e. as much as I was able . . . so much . . . (*be·rʊm* + *ʌn*).

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beˑrʊs, *beˑʊrʊs* hx., *beˑʊrʊt* y. how large? how big? (in size, rank, or age). — *toˑmɛ gʌmʊn beˑʊrʊs bi?* how big is the base of the tree? *mʌl*, *tom*, *beˑʊrʊt bila?* how big is the field, the tree? *beˑrʊsʌn bai.i?* how big, how old is he? *beˑʊrʊtʌn bila?* how big is it? (y sg.).

be-šʌk without doubt, doubtless, certainly. Prs. (Ar.).

be-ʊquˑf, *biʊʊquˑf* stupid; fool. Prs. (Ar.).

b'eyʌm "it is not known". Sh. *buˑš*. — *Kɪsər ba b'eyʌm* it is not known if you are Kiser. 166.7. *beyʌm mɛnɛ yʌlʌn kɛ* it is not known (I don't know) who tore (broke?) it. EOL.

These are the only two examples recorded, and I cannot place the form.

The Sh. (*buˑš*) *bʊš*, *bʊši*, known also from other sources, is equally enigmatic.

It is possible that *be* is the negative and *yʌm* the static pc. of *yaiyʌs*, which is a verb of varied meanings.

1. *bɛ*, *be* no, not.

a. Primarily an exclamatory particle, not normally used to negative the conception of a verb. — *bɛ sɛnimi* he said "no", he denied, refused. *uˑŋɛ sɛnʊmər bɛ oˑsɛna ba* I have not said "no" to your instructions. 370.8. *uˑɛ sɛnʊmʌn "bɛ, bɛsʌn ɛti kuli dyuˑsʌs apai.i"* they said: "No, whatever he does he won't escape". 44.8. *bɛ, mama* No, mother. 38.17. Cp. 250.7, 5, 252.5, 264.21.

b. *bɛ* (at the end of a clause) not; neither . . . nor. — *iˑn muˑto bɛ* he is not now (here). 172.12. *uˑn kɛ bɛ, jɛ kɛ bɛ, mɛltʌlik niyʌs amiˑmʌnʊmʌn* neither you nor I, both of us, had not to go, i.e. neither you nor I had to go. *gʊtɛ duˑro dʌltʌs bɛ* this is

000 not a good deed, business. EOL. *gutɛ gunts bɛ, tuˑm gunts ju* this day not, another day come, i.e. don t come today, come another day. EOL. *ku menə oˑsqʌnʌs bɛ* (let) none be killers (of) these people, i.e. let no one kill them. 86.13.

c. Used after a verb in the interrogative. . . . or not? — *šuʌn bila bɛ?* is it a good one or not? *odoˑri ɛtaˑna bɛ?* have you looked for it or not? *yər goˑsa baiyʌma bɛ* had I said to you before or not? i.e. had I not said to you before? 114.16. *bʊroˑndʊmʊts . . . biˑma bɛ?* were there rings or not? 80.18. *uyoˑnʌfɛ iˑmo iˑk biluma bɛ* was his own name on all of them, or not? 80.19. *uˑŋ juča bɛ jaˑ ka?* are you going to come with me or not? 94.18.

d. *bɛ kɛ* if not, otherwise. — *aˑr doˑnin, bɛ kɛ ja ʌkər ɛsqaiyʌm* open (the door) for me otherwise I will kill myself. 12.9. *menɛn hiˑrʌnɛ iˑmo altʌn yu . . kʌš oˑli kɛ baˑdša dyuwɛši, bɛ kɛ tsoˑrdinɛ iˑrʌs bai.i* if some man slays his two sons the King will escape, otherwise he will die tomorrow morning. 40.2. Cp. 40.15, 44.10, 11, 196.9, 242.3. *bərɛˑmin . . . tsilʊlo . . . hučo u.iˑljaiya bɛ kɛ* see whether he puts his boots in the water or not. 130.17. (The *bɛ kɛ* is here final and the *kɛ* indicates a dependent question). *bɛ* for *bɛ kɛ*, 264.24,

e. The nature of *bɛ* in the following is open to question, but it is probably a negative accompanying the verb. — *iˑn ɛˑsqʌnš bɛ gˈoməi.iba* you are not (won't be) able to kill him. 70.23. *iˑn bɛ eˑmai.i bai jɛ ʌsqʌnš* he is not (won't be) able to kill me(?). 70.24. *uˑŋ εsqʌn nusε bε hʊkəm aˑr εtʌm . . . . dʊtsu bε asʌm . . . . bε gʊˑr dutsʌm, bε ṣuˑma?* Had you not commanded me, saying "kill him"? . . . had you not said to me "bring them"? had I not brought them to you? did you not eat them? 72.12. Cp. 118.12. V. § 342.

2. *bε, be.*

a. Interrog. Adj. and Pron. what? V. § 163. — *uˑŋε bε gu.ik bila?* what is your name? 210.10. *gʊtε duˑro bε dərkaˑr bila?* what is the necessity for this? *iˑnər bε seˑyʌm?* what shall I say to him? Cp. 128.1, 206.5, 262,22, 298.7.

b. How? V. § 163. — *hilεs bε me.i bai.i?* how is the boy? *bε mai bai.i?* how is he? 126.14. *uˑŋ haˑl bε me.i ba?* how are you?

c. What! how! (exclamatory). — *bε hirʊm hilεsʌn bai.i!* what a smart boy he is! *bε ṡu.a ta.aˑm dεtsirčai.i!* what excellent food he is cooking. 124.10. *bε jig'a sʌphərεn!* what a long journey! 360.7.

It is perhaps also exclamatory in some passages in the verse texts *be uˑŋε gʌnε dʌsmʌnubowa?* What has she given birth to me for you? 358.3. *bε Xʊdaˑyε hərʌlt boˑwa kε* ... 362.12. *bε menər dər nε boˑwa*. . . 364.2.

d. Some, any. V. § 155.

bεčʊk of what sort? what sort of? how? V. § 166. — *haˑl ʌhwaˑl bεčʊk bila?* how are you? *kinə hiˑr bεčʊk bai.i?* what sort of a man is he? *inε fi.aˑl bεčʊk bila?* how does he behave? *bəreˑyεn (hʌɣʊr) bεčʊk bi kε* see what kind of a horse it is, see what the horse is like. 6.15.

bel, *bel*, *-ĉʌŋ y* spade. — *belan nokʌn* taking a spade. 64.12. Prs. 000

beˑl stock, (y?), Ar. *nʌsl*. (Originally given as, heirless, ownerless, H. *lawaˑrɪʂ*). — *beˑl niyʌs* the stock. to die out, to become ownerless (of land), to become heirless. *Xʌmere bulai.i beˑl niˑn ŋfʌt mʌnimi* Kh.'s land became and remained ownerless. 252.15. *tʌĉʌp beˑl nimi* the race died out completely, he perished without heirs. *ĉʌuom kʌnɛ bel niˑm* may the stock (human) of the small village be destroyed! (H. *tʌbaˑh*). 364.6. 1UB *bel niˑm maimi* and *bel niĉilom*.

.The Transitive or Causative is *bel* *-*ʌrʌs* to exterminate. V. § 238. *hɪr sis bʌmʌn uyoˑnɛ taĉʌp beˑl .oˑrumʌn* they exterminated all the males, (leaving them heirless). 240.5. *yuˑtsoru.ɛ torʌq (?taĉʌp)*[1] *bel oˑrʌn* you have exterminated ^his father and his father's brothers. 242.15.

(The apparent genitives, *kʌnɛ*, *uyoˑnɛ*, *yuˑtsoru.ɛ*, suggest that *beˑl* is a noun and this supported by the uses of *bel* in Shina, e.g. *Xudaˑe theˑi bel hororoˑt*, may God cause your stock to be carried away, i.e. to die out. Cp. *bellse*).

·*lʌs*, *beˑlj*-, Impv. *beˑl*, neg. *ɑpeˑl*, Ppe. *nupeˑl* to put on (clothes), don, wear (the object being y). — *mamuˑli gʌtoŋ beˑl* put on ordinary clothes. *beljoke gʌtoŋ beˑljai?* what sort of clothes does he wear? *paĉi beˑlʌs* to put on a woman's tunic. *gʌtoŋ di.usin ke beˑljo* take out the clothes and let her put them on. 24.19. *gʌtoŋ di usin nupel* (she) taking out the clothes and putting them on. 24.21. Cp. 18.4, 316.4. [Cs. *-*ʌbilʌs*. Cp. *yoˑlʌs* to put on (the object being x)].

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[1] [see corrigenda at addenda, category 116, p. 542-Analyst]

000 *belʌʂe* how? in what manner? — *goʈe duˑro je belʌʂe eċam?* how shall I do this job? *uno beˑlʌʂe guriŋ diˑmi?* how did it come into your hand i.e. possession? *belʌʂe niċˑa?* (in your circumstances) how are you going to go? Cp. 66.11, 120.26, 156.13. (*bel* + *ʌʂe*. Cp. *bel-joko*).

belʌʂe . . . ke however, in whatever way, just as, how (in a dependent clause). —*guˑimo rai.eʂe belʌʂe joċa ke teilʌʂe ju* in whatever way you (propose to) come according to your own pleasure, so come i.e. come in whatever way you please. 78.11, 14. *ja belʌʂe yetsa baiyam ke iˑte ju.ʌn aˑr ċʌɣa eċai.i* just as I had seen, like that, he tells me it, i.e. he tells me it exactly as I saw it. 84.10, 15. *belʌʂe aiyeˑeqʌnˑa ke ye aˑr ċʌɣa eti* now tell me how you have not killed him. 72.16. *uˑŋe belʌʂe iɣumorolom iˑekomuts lel oˑta ke be, ja ʌsqʌnʌs da uˑŋe akei ba?* somehow you have detected the young ones in its belly, haven't you? and don't you know then about my being killed? 66.10. *uˑŋe he.iba goʈe duˑro belʌʂe etʌs bila ke . . .* do you know how this work is to be done? (dependent question). Cp. 64.28, 122,1, 160.6.

belʌʂum Ns. of what kind? in what manner? H. *kaisa?* (Presumably -ʂ-).

beˑlċ̣, *-iŋ* y armour. — *ċomʌre beˑlċ̣* iron armour. (Cp. Sh. *beˑċ̣*, chain-armour; *bilċʌko*, chain-helmet).

belċa, *-miŋ* (y) shovel. Prs.

bˈeljoki.ents, *beljoko*, *bˈeljokuˑyo* (pl.) of what sort? of what kind? — *beljoko gʌtuŋ beljai.i?* what sort of clothes does he wear?

beljoki.ents bi.en? } of what sort are
beljokuˑyo bi.en? } they? (V. § 167).

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *beltse, biltse,* (with *i·ljəm*) in later times, in future days, H. *pi·čhle ẓʌma·namẽ.* — *i·ljəm beltse.* 188.8. *i·ljəm biltse ač̣e·motiŋ dʌma·mʌnəmʌn* after our times you have been born rascals. (Cp. *be·l*).

b'e·pʌy̨, bepʌy̨, -ɪšo x yak, H. *xušga·o.* — *bepʌy̨e biške* yak's hair. *bepʌy̨e ɣuro·p* yak-down (fine wool). *bepʌy̨ hərʌn* a male yak. 280.4. Cp. 152.8 ff. (Cp. Sh. *be·po*).

bes, bese, besə why? — *be·s dəkow'a?* why have you come? 55.19. *besə* (*bes*) *tai.i me.iba?* why are you thus? 144.28, 358.2. *besə te eča?* why are you doing thus? 54.16. *u·ŋe ine gus be·se mo·ekərʌnəma?* why did you make the woman late? *besər* (?) *gu·kərʌnəma?* why have you delayed? why are you late?

bese . . . ke in dependent clauses: *bese herča·n ke 'ʌsu.in* tell me why you are weeping? 38.18.

(*bese* and *besə*, the commoner forms, are doubtless the general oblique of *bes*).

bes v. *beske.*

besʌn x and y.

1. Interrog. Adj. and Pron. what? V. § 162. — *gutetsəm besʌn fai.ɪda du·šila?* what advantage comes out of (accrues from) this? *besʌn rʌŋ bila?* what colour is it? *u·ne iner besʌn* (x) *y̨u·ma?* what did you give him? *besʌn* (x) *e·ka ditsai* what has he brought with him? *besʌn juwa·nʌn goɣe.iba?* like what do you seem to see it, i.e. how does it appear to you? *besʌnər?* why? wherefore? 20.15, 54.12, 62.2. *besʌnʌc̣e?* with what? how? 126.5. *besʌne ganе?* N. for what? what for?

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2. Indef. Adj. and Pron. V. § 158. Some, any; + neg. none, not any; something, anything; + neg. nothing, not anything. — *bɛsʌn mʌltʌʂ ʌči* give me butter. *tuˑm bɛsʌn dustsʌkʌn* some other utensil. *da bɛsʌn?* anything else? *bɛsʌn uyoˑm, hər bɛsʌn* everything. *bɛsʌn nɛ daiya ba* somehow or other ("doing something") I have come. 68.18. *gʊtɛ haˑlɛ bɛsʌn api* there is nothing in this house. *bɛsʌn kʊli* (or, *kɛ*) *jaˑlɛ api* I have nothing at all.
3. Indef. Relative. — *bɛsʌn . . . kɛ* whatever. V. § 186 (End). *bɛsʌn dumərča kɛ* whatever you want. (*bɛs* + *ʌn*, cp. recorded pl. form *bɛs-ik*. *bɛs* ← *bɛ* + *s*, the *s* apparently signifying "thing". *bɛs* appears in *bɛskɛ* + *neg*. *kɛ* being a common concomitant of the neg., and in *bɛs, bɛsə* why?).

bɛsɛkɛ because, since, for.

1. The principal clause is often introduced by *iˑteˑtsʊm, gʊtɛˑtsʊm, gʊtɛ gʌnɛ* etc. for that reason, on this account, therefore.

   The order of the clauses varies. *ja sʌlaˑmər hər gʊntɛ juˑin, bɛsɛkɛ Šahri Baˑnu jɛ jeˑi mʊtsuyʌsɛ gʌnɛ ərmaˑn bilʊm* come every day to pay your respects to me, because I myself desired to marry Sh. B. 18.18. *iˑtɛ buˑltsʊm tsil ʌk'ərər gaiyʌm bɛˑsɛ kɛ yərʊm iˑtɛ bʌsaˑʊlo tsil api* I shall take water for myself from that spring because at that next halting-place there is no water. 124.15. *bɛsɛkɛ inɛ ɣiˑki ɛtimi ja inɛː itɛˑtsʊm* (or, *iˑtɛ gʌnɛ*) *sʌɹ'a iči.ʌm* because he committed theft, therefore I punished him. Cp. 2.8. 120.9, 368.15, 370.15. 000

2. In the following there seems to have been a confusion of thought or construction which has led to *bɛsɛkɛ* taking the place of "so that", "in order that":
hərip ɛč'an bɛsɛkɛ gəribtiŋ . . . doyɛlin xuš ʊmʌnǰʌn, nʊsɛn. 326.18.

The idea seems to be "Because they say: (or, think to themselves:) 'Let them be happy hearing it' therefore they play", i.e. because they have this feeling therefore they play.

i·tɛ gʌnər . . . durbin wʌščʌm bɛ·sɛkɛ amʊlʊm mʊsa·fɪr mɛn . . . duyʌn kɛ o·r tʌkli·f o·mʌnǰ, nʊsɛn. 36.5. He used to direct a telescope on that road, saying to himself: "So that should any travellers come along from anywhere there may be no inconvenience to them."

(*bɛsɛ kɛ* = *bɛsɛ*, why? + *kɛ*).

besik, pl. of *bɛsʌn*, what things? — *u.ɛ bɛsik ɛča·m?* what (things) are they doing?

Also used of things represented by plural nouns: e.g. tea-leaves, rice, etc.

bɛ·skɛ, bɛ·ṣkə. Indef. Adj. and Pron. Only used with negative. Nothing, no. V. § 154. — *bɛ·skɛ i·čər ætimi* no sound came. 6.5. Cp. 88.17. *bɛskɛ pərwa api* it is of no consequence. 18.11. *bɛskɛ bɛ* nothing! *u·lo bɛskɛ ap'i* there is nothing in it.

bɛskʊm. — *bɛskʊm oyo·m qʊšælimi* everything has gone wrong, been damaged. *sodagərɛ bɛskʊm buṭ dišaci* the trader brings every sort of thing.

000 *bɛ·šʌl, bešɛl, bešɪl; bešʌlər, bešɛlmo* —.

1. When? — *bɛ·šʌl(ər) ju·čuma?* when will you come? *bešɪl xa horu·ši?* till when, how long, will he stay? *gutɛ du·ro bešɛlmotsum ɛtum bila* since when has this thing been done?
2. *bešʌl bešʌl* sometimes, occasionally, now and then. — *bɛšʌl bešʌl ɛta baiyʌm* I had sometimes done it.
3. *bɛšʌl . . . kɛ* whenever, as soon as. — *bešʌl di·mi kɛ* whenever he comes (has come). Cp. 194.11, 208.5, 294.1, 374.10.
4. *bešʌl (kɛ), bešʌl kuli,* + negative, never. — *bešɛl (kɛ) bɛ, bešɛl kuli bɛ* never. *bešɛl kɛ ʌki·l aiyɛ* never do thus. *bɛšɛl (kə) ati·mi* he never came. *ja·r u·ŋɛ bešʌl k̠ɛ ħʌn tsi·rə du.ʌn kuli aiyaw'a* you have never given me even a kid. 373.9. Cp. 370.9. *bešɛl kuli aiyečʌm* I shall never do it.

bɛški, pl. *bɛški.ɛntsik.*

1. What sort of? what kind of? — *Gilt beški dišʌn bila* what sort o. a place is Gilgit? *bɛški phʌlo·ik ḍumərča?* what kind of grain do you want? *u·n ha·l bɛški ba* (or, *bila*)? how are you?
2. *bɛški.ɛn, bɛškɛn, bɛ·škʌn* what sort of a. . . .? *bɛški.ɛn bai.i?* what sort of a man is he? *bɛški.ɛn bo?* what sort of a woman is she? *bɛški.ɛn bi?* what sort of a thing (an animal) is it?. *ki·n bɛškɛn bai.i?* what sort of a fellow is this? 116.10. Cp. 154.15.

bi·, v. also *be·*, without (used as a privative prefix). E.g. *bi-ʌqʌl, be-ʌqəl.* Prs. *bi.ai.i bi.ai, -mičiŋ;* N. *bi·ye.i,* y illness, disease. — *hin hintsɛ niyʌs* (or, *du·nʌs*)

000 *bi.ai.ɛ* a contagious or infectious disease. *bi.ai.ər mili ɛti* treat (medically) the disease.

bi.ai.iko pl. of *bi.ɛnum.*

bi-ča·ra wretched, miserable, unfortunate; wretch. — *biča·rʌn bai.ɛ fʌt ɛtin* he is a miserable creature, let him go. 158.2, 8. Prs.

biči·l -intsɛ x sg. and pl. pomegranate (fruit).

biči·l -iŋ y pomegranate tree. Also: *biči·lɛ tom* pomegranate tree.

bi·çuʂ N. y pl. (?) forked lightning. (Cp. Sh. *b'ičuʂ*).

bidʌm (*be-dʌm?*) lifeless, exhausted, played out, H. *sust.* Prs.

bidil^1^ cowardly. — *kinɛ ɛ·ɛ bidil bi* his heart is cowardly. 144.11. Prs. (*be-dɪl*).

biḍiŋ noise of thumping, report of gun, sound of drum, etc. — *mʌzərulo biḍiŋ maimi* there will be a noise in the grave. 218.7. Cp. 218.13.

(The *-ḍ-* is very marked. I noticed it myself both in Bu. and in Sh. and IYB gave it as *ḍ*. Cp. Sh. *biḍiŋ*).

biḍiri·ko IYB, *biḍiroko*, round. (Cp. Sh. *bi·ḍiri·ko* and *bi·ḍiru·ko*).

biḍi·ro, bɪḍi·ro round, circular. — *bɪḍi·ro gɪši* a circle. *Biḍi·ro Mʌl* the "Round Field". 198.9. *dər bɪdi·ro* quite round. (*-ḍ-* IUB and IYB. Cp. Sh. *biḍi·ro*).

bi.'ɛnum, pl. *bi.'e·iko, bi.ai.iko;* N. *bi·yɛnum, bi·yeya·ko*, thin (of stick etc.), narrow (of line etc.); slender. — *bi.ɛnum sel* a fine needle. (*ɛ·ʂçiŋ*) *bu·t bi.e·iko bitsa* (his loins) are very slender. 154.19, 158.3.

bi-guna innocent, guiltless. Prs.

bi-ha·l weak after illness, run down. Prs.

bih'el bravo! (expression of praise, applause). — *thʌmɛ inər bihɛl ɛsimi*

^1^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst] the Tham said to him "bravo!" *thʌmɛ inɛr bihɛl ɛtimi* The Tham applauded him (by clapping him on the shoulder). *hɛ bih'ɛl(ɛ) gumʌnɛ̃!* Oho, bravo to you! *šabaˑš šabaˑš!* Cp. 72.16, 74.6. (Cp. Sh. *behɪl* =? Prs. *bɪhɪl*).

bihɪšt y heaven, paradise. Prs.

bi-huˑš unconscious. 26.8. Prs.

biˑ-imaˑn faithless, disloyal. Prs. (Ar.).

bi-ɪnsaˑf unjust. — *bi.ɪnsaˑfʌn bai.i* he is an unjust man. Prs. (Ar.).

bi̥-ɪnsaˑfi injustice. — *but bi.ɪnsafi ɛtimi* he practised great injustice. Prs. (Ar.).

bɪjᵛaˑto MA. evil-looking. (Cp. Sh. *bɪjᵛuˑto*).

bijaˑn N. *-ɪšo* x rainbow. (Cp. Sh. *biẓoˑn*).

1. *biˑk, -ičiŋ* y willow-tree. — *biˑkɛ toˑm* willow-tree. *biˑkičiŋ ẹgiyʌšo baˑn* they are going to plant willow-trees. 176.4.

2. *biˑk* afraid, alarmed, startled, anxious; fear, fright. — *jɛ biˑk amaiya ba, jɛ biˑk ba* I am afraid, anxious. *biˑk amʌnʌm* I started. *biˑk imʌnimi* he took fright. *tsər uyoˑn bik mʌnumʌn* all the guard were afraid. 88.5. *biˑk mimʌnʌsʌn bai.i* he is dreadful, fear-inspiring in appearance (one we are afraid of). *biˑk *-ʌtʌs* to frighten, threaten s.o. *yáˑr hʌn biˑkʌn ɛčʌm* I'll give the bear a fright. 228.6, (Cp. *bim*, Sh. *bijoˑɪki*, to be afraid).

biˑkkuš y fear, dread.

bil full, brim-full. — *gilaˑsulo tsil bil bila* the tumbler is brim-full of water. *bil hik bila* it is quite full (said of a measure). (Cp. Kho. *biˑl* mouth of a vessel (also cover, lid), Sh. *bil* opening, mouth of vessel, edge (of roof, precipice, river, etc.).

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bilʌs, pl. *bilʌšo*, hf. (and m.).

1. Female demon, ogress, H. *čhure·l, bhu·t*. — *Gʌnišulo hin bilʌsʌn bo·m* there was a "bilas" in Ganish. 190.1. Cp. 192.9, 200.1.
2. *hi·r bilʌs* male demon, one-eyed ogre, Cyclops. These are apparently much rarer than the female variety. There is said to be one in the Shishper nullah. He has one eye and looks up towards the sky, not towards the ground. When he sees a man he calls out his name. One should make no answer, otherwise he comes and eats one up. People have seen him. — *hir bilʌs manuma* you have become a "hir bilas" (said to a youth who is very tall, or troublesome).

bilbinʌs, b'irbinʌs birbi- to rise excessively, fill up (of water), H. *pa·ni ka zi.a·da čaṛhja·na*. — *pfəri.ulo tsil birbinila* the water has filled up in the pond.

000

(Connected with *bil* and *bir* ?).

b'ili, swinging, H. *jhu·lna*.

bi·li·ča N. *-muts* x swing. (Cp. *b'ili, gu·bili* and *bili·nčsk* ?).[1]

biličʌn (state of) being. — *Bʌxtskʌls wʌzi·ri biličʌntsɛ* owing to (at the time of) the wazirship being in the possession of Bakhtek. 96.28.

(Probably based on the *y* form of the verb *ba*. Cp. *bʌčʌn*. V. § 271).

biliŋčsk, -išo x hammock-cradle (made of blanket and ropes). Cp. *bi·li·ča* ?).

bil'is weeding crops and softening and cleaning the ground. — *bilis ɛtʌs* to weed, etc.

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[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 *biliǰ* let it be. — (*kitaːp*) *koːlʌ biliǰ nʌse fat ɛtʌm* I left the book, saying "let it remain here". 70.5.
(-*ǰ* form of the *y* sg. form of the verb *ba*. V. § 271).

bi-lʊːm IUB weak, H. *kʌmorr*. (Cp. *lʊːm*).

biltsʌŋ, *biltsoŋ*, pl. *biltsoŋyo*.

1. The name of a wandering beggar woman.
2. A man who constantly moves about and doesn't settle down, a "rolling stone".
3. A quadruped (?).

biːm fright, threat (?), intimidation (?). — *yʌːw hʌn biːmʌn ɛtʌm* I'll threaten the bear (?), give it a fright. 228.6. (Cp. *biːh*).

biː-maːni perverse, unreasonable. — *biːmaːni sis bai.i* he is a perverse fellow. Prs. (Ar.).

bi-mʌza tasteless, insipid. Prs. (Ar.).

biːŋ y sg. and pl. fruit dried and ground like flour, Sh. *saːto*.

bi.o N. 3rd. pl. pres. x of verb *ba* = Hz. *bi.ʌn*.

bir IUB full, Prs. *pur*. (Cp. *bil*, *birbir* and *dibiranʌm*).

birʌγo, *biraγo*, pl. *birʌγʊšo*, *birʌγomots*, x foal, colt. — *hik*, *alti*, *tsindi dʌnkus birʌγo* a one-year, two-year, five-year (?) old colt. *gus birʌγo* filly.

bɪrˈʌl. Only recorded in: *ɬrqʌm bɪrʌl mʌnaːs* to become giddy from eating the first green food of the season.

birʌnč, *birʌnǰ* x sg. and pl. mulberry (fruit). — *birʌnčʌn* a mulberry. *birʌnč bi.ʌn* there are mulberries. *birʌnč rʌč no* watching, guarding, the mulberries. 244.12. *tik birʌnǰ* earth-mulberry, i.e. strawberry. (-*č* confirmed by IUB. Cp. Sh. *marˈoːč* Kho.

000 *mǝrʌç̣*, *mrʌç̣*. Cp. Bu. *hǝrʌnç̣* ‖ Sh. *hʌro·ç̣*).

birʌnç̣, pl. *bira·ŋ*, y mulberry tree.

bir'ʌqʌs, *birʌqıč*-, Impv. *birʌq*, neg. *apirʌq*, Ppa. *nip'i·rʌq(in)* to dig. — *Ʌlqaš Wʌri·re bir'ʌqimi, tis ɛ' .ai* A. W. dug and made a pit. 56.20. Cp. 80.22, 262.2, 11. (-*q*- IUB. Cs. *°-ʌbiraqʌs*).

birbir quite full, full to the mouth, H. *mūh tʌk bhʌra ho·na*. (Cp. *bir*, also Kho. *birbir*, brimful).

birdi IUB, N. (N. x) the ground, H. *zʌmi·n*. (Cp. Sh. *b'irdi*).

bir'ıspʌt y Thursday. (Cp. Sh. *brıspıt*, H. *brıhʌspʌti*).

bire, *-muts* x a wooden vessel about 3 ft. long with a lid, in which dough is kneaded. 272.3.

birga fight, battle. — *birga ɛtʌs* to fight, have a battle. (Cp. Sh. *bırga*).

bi·rga·r IUB, *birγǝr*, *birγa·r* a kind of plant which appears in barley and wheat fields in Baltit and Altit at the end of March and is used as spinach. (Cp. Sh. *bırga·l*, lesser stitchwort?).

bi·ri x boiling (of liquids and anger). — *tsi·lı bi·ri juči bi* the water is boiling. *bi·ri de·tsʌs* (*d°-ʌtsʌs*) to make boil. *bi·ri di·mi* (his anger) boiled up. N. *tsil bi·ri di·ši bi* (*d°-tsʌs*) the water is boiling. *bi·ri* was also recorded in N. as an adjective boiling with y pl. *-miŋ*. [Cp. Sh. *bi·re*, *bi·ri* with verbs, intrs., *wai.o·ıki* (to come), and Cs., *wǝro·ıki* (to cause to come)].

bıri·k, *-ots* x a kind of gun. Prs.?

bırkıš, *birkiš*, pl. *bırki·rʌŋ*, *birki.ʌŋ* and *bırkišiŋ*, y treasury, treasure, 56.19. (Cp. Sh. *bırkiš*).

biru N. *-muts*, male. (Cp. Sh. *bi·ru*).

000

bis, pl. *biśo*, x fat. — *giriṣ bisẹ diram ẏiltimo̤tsik ẹr ẹči* make "diram" bread with ibex fat for him. 182.7.

bi-sabor impatient. Prs. (Ar.).

bisurkas, *bisurkič-*, Impv. *bisurk*, Ppa. *nisúrkin* to cut crops, reap. — *horum*, *gur*, *bisurkas* to reap the crops, cut the wheat. *gur horuṅ nisúrkin* reaping the wheat and barley. 330.12. *bisurkas khen dimi* reaping, i.e. harvest, time has come.

bisurḍ, pl. *bisuraṅ*, y sickle.
(-ḍ IUB. Cp. *bisurkas* and Sh. *bisoṙ*?).

bišman etas (*-*atas*?) to circumcise. (Cp. Sh. *bišmon*).

bismil'a, *bismillah* in the name of God. — *bismilla etas* to say "bismilla" (preparatory to doing s.t.). 42.2, 333.7, 382.4, 392.4. Ar.

bisqe y saliva. Some people's saliva, it is said, dries up and they can only eat food with water.

bišaiyas, *bišač-*, Impv. *biša*, neg. *apiša*, Ppa. *nišíšan*.

1. To throw, fling, put down; to put on (to cook). (Primarily only with y objects?). — *kitap khe bišami* he threw down (or, dropped?) the book. *maltas khe bišami* he threw down (or, spilt) the ghee. *čap akhabartiṅcr da . . . er bišačum* they put down the meat before the elders etc. 340.14. *halwa nišíšan; Traṅfatiṅcr han han šak nišíšan* putting down "halwa"; putting down one fore-leg(?) each for the Trangfa's. 342.2. *čap bišaiyas* to put on meat (in pot to cook). *zamali bišačer duyuwuki bo* she begins to cook (i.e. put on griddle) "zamali". 306.8. *yurum zamali* . . .

dasmŝe bilamer when his wife has put the "xamali" on the griddle. 306.9. *furi bikoiyas* to take omens (from stars etc. before going on a journey, to detect thief etc.), to cast lots(?) Cp. 144.2, 174.2, 306.10. 000

2. To put forward, despatch; shoot (with bow or gun). — *hada bikoiyas* to take a step, pace. *hada apʻilami* (the donkey) didn't move a step. 300.8. *upvnor xat bilami* (or, *otsumi*) he despatched letters to all. 98.10. *tohaŋaŝe bilami* he fired with a gun. 292.8. *jamskaŝe ɣal ne . . . ine talir bilami, xat wabiami* he shot with his bow up at the pigeon and brought it down. 148.8.

Often the instrument is not mentioned:

hik bilo ham he had fired once. 102.25. *šamer hureŝ eyuŋuncin xufʻash bilʻami* fitting an arrow to his bow, and drawing it, he shot. 148.17. *hhaŝe yurtiser bilami* he hit the leg of the bed (with his arrow). 240.12.

It is also permitted, however, to treat the weapon as if it were the object of *bikoiyas*:

tohaŋele ine yakalŝer bilaman they fired their guns in the direction of it. 184.12.

In all the above examples, except where the meaning is "to shoot", the object of *bikoiyas* is *y*. Where it means "to shoot" one would expect the unexpressed object to be *hureŝ* arrow or *diwu* bullet, but both these words are *x*. Despite this it seems unquestionable that *bikoiyas* is properly used only with a *y* object.

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000 When the object is h or x the same notion is conveyed by the verb *waši̦ʌs*. Cp. in the above: *zʌi waširni* and *nyuweštin*, and v.a.v. *waši̦ʌs*. V. § 231. (Cs. *-ʌbišaiyʌs*).

birdke y pl., double pl. *-miŋ*, hair (of animals), fur. — *tsirrs, hʌγurs, bepʌys, yd*, *birdke* goat's, horse's, yak's hair, bear's fur. Cp. 104.24, 134.8 ff.

biškekrə hairy. — *biškekrə γʌlγu* a hairy caterpillar.

791 *bitʌn*, pl. *bitaiyo*, (*pitaiyu* 378,14), hm. and hf., soothsayer, wizard, sorcerer.

A person of either sex with certain supernatural powers, e.g. the ability to tell what is happening at a distance and to foretell the future. Nowadays they exercise these powers at public assemblies where they inhale the smoke of burning juniper twigs and dance till they reach a state of exaltation when their gifts become operative. Eventually they collapse from exhaustion. In earlier days they possessed the power to "bind" malignant supernatural beings. Cp. Texts No.s VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI.

000 To cause *bitʌn's* to play their rôle is expressed by several verbs:

bitaiyo 'ogirʌtuman } they caused bi-
bitaiyo upuman } tans to dance.

242.1. Cp. 378.14. *Š. G. ke H. M. bitʌn wucʌšar etsuʌm* they had brought S. G. and H. M. to make them act as bitans. 198.1.

(Possibly *bitʌn* goes with the names, in apposition).

bitʌn muurʌštsum they set a female bitan to work. 316.11. Cp. 190.5 192.8, 200.16.

000 (ʃ IUB. *biʃʌn* is a synonym of Sh. *daiyʌl*).

biˑts N. *-aˑiˑnts* x front facing of choga. (But Cp. Kho. *biˑts*, the space between the choga and the breast when the choga is tied round the waist, besom, Prs. *bʌɣʌl*. This seems equivalent to Bu. *°-soɣʊt*).

biˑum, neg. *ʌpiˑum*, N. they (x pl.) were = Hz. *biˑm*.

biˑwuquˑʃ v. *beˑukuˑʃ*.

biyabaˑn, *-iŋ* y desert. Prs.

bisaˑr vexed, annoyed. — *uˑŋtsum bisaˑr imanai.i* he has become vexed with you. 20.12. Prs.

bo y pl., double plural *boˑčiŋ*. 1. seed (of corn). 2. y sg. semen, H. *nʊtfa*, *mʌ̃ni*. — *bo giyʌs*, *bo jʌli.ʌs* to sow, scatter seed. Cp. 242.8, 18 ff.

bodo y Wednesday. (Cp. Sh. *boˑdo*, H. *bʊdh*).

boˑɣəra, *boˑɣəra uˑṭ*, male camel. Turki.

776 782 *boˑin*, pl. *boˑyo*, x some kind of divine or sacred being; in the plural: animals like puppies to which offerings used to be made.

At *Hiˑni* there used to be animals like puppies for which people used to put offerings at the foot of rocks and trees.

The *boˑyo* came out of holes and ate the offerings. This cult was maintained by the *Hiˑni* people till a few years ago when it was stopped by the Hunza authorities. They slaughtered animals in the name of the *boˑyo*.

According to one statement the *boˑyo* lived at a spot a little above *Hiˑni* Fort known as the *Dʌdimo Laˑṭ*.

There were also *boˑyo* resembling puppies which lived under a juniper tree in the garden of a man called

Kərʌmo Dərbeˑš in Diramitiŋ territory, v. Text No. XIV.. 776 782 [113]

See my article in JRAS of July 1929, pp. 507—36.

Sahaˑla Bo in kɛ Haˑlasa Boˑin names of two Boˑin's in whose names oaths were taken. 250.9. *itsɛr boˑyo se.ibʌmɛ* they called them "*boˑyo*". 214.5. *siˑsɛ iˑtsɛ u.iˑliki bʌmɛ* people used to worship, or placate, them. 214.4. *boˑyo u.iˑlikiˑnʌs*, (pl. *u.iˑlikiˑnʌšo*), a boˑyo-worshipper, a heathen, (cp, *boi.induˑrgʌs*).

bokʌl y pl. seed-grain (of cereals). — *gukɛ bokʌlɛ gur bitsʌŋ* this is wheat seed-grain. 000

boˑmo y pl. seed (of corn). (The *-mo* is only an expletive, conveying at most a sense of multiplicity and indefiniteness). — *da boˑmo da uˑlji yərər gur həri n'oˑwsin* putting aside wheat and barley for seed and funeral rites. 332.11.

boˑnis a round lump of dough (2 or 3 inches or more in diameter for making cake of bread from). — *hʌn boˑnisʌnɛ tha hoˑlər daudo 'ɛc.ʌm* I (can) make "daudo" for 100 troops with one lump of dough. 176.23.

boˑno, -muts x plait of hair rolled up and knotted into a ball at the end. 302

The Hunza women wear their hair in two such plaits one at each side of the head. Formerly the men also wore their hair long and dressed it in *bono's* or twisted in spirals.

A N. y pl. form "*boˑniŋ*" was recorded. (Cp. Sh. *boˑno*).

bopfau "seed-scattering". — *bopfau ɛtʌs* to perform the ceremony of initiating the seed-sowing in the Spring. V. Text No. XIII. 241

85a

From further very brief notes it appears that the field is first manured in preparation, and the ceremony consists in the Mir's throwing up some barley seed mixed with gold dust, after which he makes some display of ploughing the land.

The plough is then taken in succession by the Mir's son and by the Wazir. V. 208 and 212.22.

(*bo* + *pfau* q.v. Cp. Sh. *bipfau thoˑɪki*. The Turki equivalent is said to be "*čʌɣaˑn*").

enough, sufficient; plentiful, cheap. — *bos bi.ɛn, bitsʌn, mai.imi, mʌnimi.* (Cp. Sh. *bos.* Prs. *bʌs?*)

boˑt y clear sky IUB *asmaˑn ka ṣaˑf hoˑna.* 000 — *boˑt ni bila, niˑmi* it has cleared up, it cleared up. *boˑt bila* the sky is clear. *boˑt eˑrimi* he made the sky clear up. 160.8.

boˑyʌs, boˑč- to alight (of birds), perch. — *mərt'eŋʌṭɛ ya kayʊlo sinda iˑltsɛ boˑči.ɛ* (the birds) alight (perch?) on the earth-cliff or strand at the edge of the river. 206.14. 3rd sg. Pret. *boˑmi.*

boˑyo v. *boˑin.*

boi.induˑrgʌs, boˑindʊrgʌs, x pl. ancestral spirits, spirits (of the virtuous dead), H. *ərwaˑḥ, bʊrzʊrgaˑn, ruˑḥaˑni.aˑt.* — *boi.induˑrgʌs rɪza umai.imi.ɛ* the spirits will approve, be pleased. *boi.induˑrgʌs na-r'ɪza ay'oˑ* don't displease the spirits. (Cp. *boˑin* and *durgʌsuˑṭo*).

brāˑ brāˑ stʌs N. to bleat (of sheep). (Cp. Sh. *brāˑ thoˑɪki;* Kho. *braˑɣ,* bleating).

orʌk, -ʌnts x crease, wrinkle. — *ifʌṭi.ɛ brʌkʌnts* wrinkles on the forehead. (Cp. Sh. *brʌk*).

000 *brʌn* a loud sudden noise. — *brʌn wʌlʌs* to fall down suddenly with a smack. 182.24. (Cp. Kho. *brʌ·n*,^ noise, bang; Sh. *brʌŋ*, noise of falling, or exploding(?), *prʌn bo·ɹki*, to explode, burst).

brʌs y pl., double pl. *-iŋ*, *-miŋ*, rice (grain). — *brʌs be·rumʌn bitsʌn* how much rice is there? *brʌse ḍauḍo* "daudo" made with rice.

Double pl. growing rice. — *brʌsiŋ ɛtʌn* they have planted rice. *brʌsmiŋ bitsa* it is (a crop of) rice. (Cp. Tib. *ḫbras*).

bu·a sg. and pl. (and pl. *bu.e·nts*), x cow, H. *ga·e*, *ga·u*. — *menʌne bu·a nuhʌlq a·ltu do·smʌnimi ke* when anyone's cow calves and bears twins (twin-calves). 354.8. *bu·a amʊlo ḫʌlki·či.ʌn ke* wherever the cows have their young. 108.22. *bu·a ba* you are a cow, i.e. a fool.

bu.ʌṭər, *-šo*, N. pl. *-ɹšo*, young cow, heifer.

bu.au.ʊkʊm pertaining to cows. — *bu.au.ʊkʊm dilk* cow-dung manure.

bʊba·rʌk blessed; congratulations. — *go·r bʊba·rʌk mʌniš!* may it be blessed to you! congratulations! 354.5. (Cp. Kho. *bumba·rʌk*). Ar. Prs. (*mʊba·rʌk*).

bʊba·rʌki y congratulating, wishing joy. Ar. Prs.

bʊbo·q, *bʊb'ʊk -ičiŋ* y mass of flesh. — *bʌtsine bʊbʊk* flesh of thigh, ham. *bo·bo·k* used of buttock and calf of leg EOL. (Cp. Kho. *bʊbʊq*, *bʊbʊk*; *thul bʊbʊq*, the thigh).

bʊbu·lo N. *-miŋ* warm (of liquid), tepid. — *tsil bʊbu·lo ɛti* warm the water. (Cp. *bʊlbu·lo* and Sh. *bʊbu·lo*, luke-warm).

bu·č, *-ʌnts* x.

1. He-goat (2 or 3 years old, entire). — *mi.o·ne ha·kičʌŋʌṭe bu·č fʌt e·čʌn*

! ^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542-Analyst]

000 let us leave him free (to wander about) the houses of all of us as a he-goat (the idea being that he should procreate freely). 262.8, 244.7. (Cp. Wakhi *bʋč*).

2. IUB gives *bʋč* as = H. *sa·nḍ*, *nʌr mʌwe·ši*, *sa·nḍ* in H. being: "a bull, especially one set at liberty as an act of piety".

bʋç -*ʌŋ* y chenar, plane tree. (Cp. Sh. *bʋç*, *bu·ç*).

buč'a, pl. *bučʌŋ*, y trap made of stones (for catching rats, foxes, bears, birds), any kind of trap. — *buča·r girkis wʌlum ju·ʌn* like a rat fallen into a trap. 160.6. (Cp. Sh. *bʌča.o*, trap for leopards, etc.).

bʋḍo·k, -*ɪšo* x bin (for grain etc., smaller than *tsʌγʋr*). Recorded in N. as *bʋro·k* by EOL.

bʋḍo·ko, pl. *bʋḍo·kumʋts*, x foal (very young, 10-days and upwards). IUB a small-sized horse, pony, H. *ṭʌṭu*, *čho·ṭe qʌdka gho·ṛa*.

bʋdʋl, *budu·l*- *iŋ* y rags, torn clothes, H. *čithra*, *phʌṭe kʌpṛe*, (Cp. Sh. *bʋdʋl*, *bʋdɪl*).

buḍulo·γo, *boḍo·loγo* muddy (of water). (Cp. Sh. *bʋḍʋlo·ko*).

bu·'i, *bu.i*, -*mičiŋ* y.

1. Shoulder-blade, scapula. — *ja bu.i* my shoulder-blade.
2. Shovel, N. pl. -*mičʌŋ*. — *hu·nə bu·i* wooden shovel. *ču·mər bu·i* iron shovel. (Cp. Sh. *pyŏ·lo*, scapula, shovel; Kho. *phi*, shoulder-blade, *pi.u·*, *pyu·h*, shovel. See also Bu. *pfi*).

765 *b'u·ɪki*, *bu.i·ki* food eaten only by the relatives of a deceased person on the 7th. day after his death. IUB alms-bread distributed on behalf of a dead

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person, H. *mordake liye saira·tki roṭi.* — *bu·zkyər gumʌnom* a term of abuse. *bu·iki.ṣ močuṣk* (the spatula used for turning funeral bread; originally there was a separate *močuṣk* for this purpose), a person who performs every sort of action, good or bad. Cp. 356.8. 765

bu·k, *-ʌnts* x throat (external and internal), front of neck, neck. — *bu·kolo šo·k ṣtʌs* to strangle. *i·ne i·i bukər w'ʌšimi* he fell on his son's neck (lit. threw his son on his neck?). *bu·kər* (or, *go·ṣər*) *šʌŋʌličiŋ go·gičʌm* he will put chains on thy neck. *tsi·le bu·k yu·yimi* I became thirsty (lit. my throat became dry for water). 268.11. *u·ŋə bu·k* (by) thy throat (what I say is true)! a form of oath or asseveration. (Cp. Kho. *bu·k*, throat). 000

buk'ʌk x pl., double pl. *-ints*, beans. — *bukʌk dotsirča·n* they cook beans. 318.12. *bukʌkints* bean-crop. (Cp. Sh. *bukʌk*).

bu·kʌne *-*ʌtʌs* to embrace (neck to neck). — *bu·kʌn' ṣtʌm* I embraced him. *bu·kʌne meṭumʌn, o·ṭumʌn* they embraced us, them. *bu·kʌne m'aṭumʌn* they embraced you (with a bad sense referring to illicit intercourse). *bu·kʌne ṣtimi* he embraced him, 16.5. (Explained as *bu·k* + *kʌne* ← *kʌn* = along, beside).

bu·l, *i-.ʌŋ* ! y spring (of water). — *yər bu·lʌn bila* there is a spring on ahead. 124.14 ff. Cp. 128.18 ff., 276.14 ff., 292.9 ff.

bula, bu·la (y?) polo; originally(?) ball, — *bʌṭṣ bu·la* a leather-covered ball. *bula delʌs* to play polo. 158.10, 316.11, 328.13, 330.8. *hʌɣureṭum bula* (ordi-

! [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542—Analyst]

nary) polo (played) on horseback. 000
qʌtʌl bʊla polo on foot (children's game). N. pl. *bʊle·iŋ, bʊla·iŋ, bʊlɛŋ. bʊle·iŋ dɛlja·na bɛ?* do they play polo or not? EOL.

It is not clear whether *bʊle·iŋ* means "balls" or "games of polo". (Cp. Sh. *bo·la, bʊla*, head of polo-stick, polo-stick, polo; Ladakhi, Thibetan *bo-lo*, ball for playing).

bʊla sg. and pl., N. pl. *-mʊts, -ik* x rām-chikor (large, high-altitude, mountain partridge). — *bʊla·n bi* there's a ram-chikor. *bʊla bi.ɛn* there are ram-chikor. (Cp. Sh. *bʊl'ɛj*).

bʊlbʊl (poetic) beloved, mistress. 358.15. Prs.

bʊlbu·lo lukewarm (of water), H. *ni·m gʌrm, pa·ni jo tho·ɽa gʌrm hai.* (Cp. *bubu·lo*).

1. *bʊlqa*, pl. *bʊlqʌŋ*, or *miŋ*, y hammer. (Cp. Sh. *bʊlqa* farrier's hammer; Kho. *bo·lqa*).

2. *bʊlqa* pl. *bʊlqʌŋ*, or *-miŋ*, y woman's veil. — *bʊlqa bi·ša bo* she has put on a veil. *bʊlqʌŋ giba·n* they have put on veils, are veiled. (Cp. Sh. *bʊlk'a*). Ar. (*bʊrqa'*).

bʊlu·l x. crystal. — *bʊlu·lɛ ai.ina* mirror of thick glass. Ar. (*bʊlu·r*).

1. *bu·m* sg. and pl. x markhor. — *bu·m bi.ɛna?* are there markhor? *bu·mɛ tsi·r* female markhor. *bu·mɛ du* markhor kid. (Markhor are not found in Hunza). (Cp. Sh. *bu·m*, markhor).

2. *bu·m, bu·um*, dry (of ground), thick (of semi-liquid), IUB H. *xušk* and *ga·ɽha.* — *bu·um kai.i, tʌɣʌy* thick soup, mud.

(Probably used only of y things, cp. *bɪṛyʌm* from *bɪṛyai.ʌs. bʊrʊm, bʊrʊm*

[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 comes from a parallel verb *buˑyʌs*. (Cp. *yuˑyʌs* and *yuˑyum* used of x things. V. § 232).

buˑn -do, N. pl. *buneˑnts* x big boulder, very big stone, H. *baṛa patthar*. — *turma aˑlto bundo* twelve boulders. 148.17. Cp. 190.11, 192.15, 194.5, 294.5 ff.

bʊn x mountain (grazing-ground), high country, open jungle, H. *čaragah*, *kušaˑda jangal*. (Cp. Sh. *bʊn*).

bʊn dʌdo vagabond, wanderer, H. *awara-gard*. — *bʊn dado duˑšʌs*, or *oˑtʌs*, to expel, exile (people).

buˑo -tiŋ h helper, assistant. — *altʌn buˑ* a couple of assistants. 348.6. (Cp Sh. *buˑo*).

bupuˑr pl., double pl. *-iŋ*, y down, fine wool ("pashmina"), of birds and animals. — *yforčiŋe bupuˑr bilʌs* it is duck's down (sometimes woven int pattu as a luxury). *giˑriʌ bupuˑr bupuˑriŋ* ibex down. (Cp. Sh. *bafuˑr*)

buˑpoḷ, pl. *buˑpiḷents*, N. pl. *-žo* x pumpkin, gourd, H. *kaddu*. N. "large gourd with waist". (-ḷ IUB)

1. *buˑr* setting (of sun): West. — *sa buˑr mʌni bi* the sun has set. *sa buˑr mʌnaˑs ben* the time of sunset. *lʌčaˑr buˑr mai.bi* the morning star sets. 362.2. *ise yfiri sa teˑi buˑr omʌnum, tsiljʌ bim* (the general meaning is that the sun remained where it was and had not set.) 294.14 *ise sa buˑr ay'etum eˑvarʌtam* he had kept the sun unset. 294.15. *buˑr mʌnaˑs yakal* towards the West *buˑr manaˑsiˑr* (from the East) t the West. 92.4. (Cp. Sh. *buˑr*).

2. *buˑr*, *-iʌŋ*, *-ʌŋ*, N. *-ʌŋ* y a single hair (of man or animal). — *buˑr jouʌn* like a hair. *buˑrtsum ʌi bi.enuˑ*

000 thinner even than a hair. *ɣuyʌŋe bu·rʌn bila* it is a single human hair. (Cp. *-ʌlpu·r*, also Kho. *pu·r*, hair & Sh. *bu·ri*, mane).

'u·ra N. -*muts* x sack. Cp. *bu·ri*. H. (*bo·ra*).

bu·rʌn -ɪŋ y seam, hem. — *bu·rʌn etʌs* to stitch, hem. (Cp. Sh. *b'ʊren*, close-sewn seam).

b'ʊrdi IUB a great quantity (of), excess(ive), H. *bʌhʊt zi.a·da*.

bʊrɣ'u -*muts* x trumpet. Prs.

1. *bu·ri* -*muts* x crest (of hill), summit, peak. *čiš' bu·ri.ər duṣʌm* I climbed on to the crest of the hill. *čiš' bu·ri.ər* (or, *itʌnər*) *ni·mo* she proceeded to the top of the mountain. 108.11. Cp. 108.15. (Cp. Sh. *bu·ri*, summit, crest, *also* mane; Kho. *pu·r*, top, end. Cp. 2. *bu·r*).
2. *bu·ri* -*muts* x sack, gunny bag. (Cp. *bu·ra*. Sh. *bo·ri*). H. (*bo·ri*).
3. *bʊr'i·* no pl. y silver. — *bu·t bʊri· bila* there is much silver. *bʊr'i·e* of silver, silver (adj.). *bʊri.e dustsʌkʌn* an article of silver. 306.5. (Cf. *bu·rum*).

bʊrɪnda tool for cutting leather. Prs.

bʊrji sign of the Zodiac, planetary station. 362.2. (Poetic). Ar. (Prs.).

bʊro·k N. v. *bʊḍo·k*.

bʊro·ndo, *bʊro·ndo*, pl. *bʊro·ndumuts* x ring (for finger), signet-ring. — *ja auwe i·imo i·kʌŋe bʊro·ndumuts ɣeniše bi·ma be?* had my father, or had he not, gold rings with his own name (on them). 80.18. *e·mi.entse itse tinjo·ulo bʊro·ndumuts mai.i·mi.e* the rings will be on the bones of his fingers. 80.28. Cp. 82.9 ff., 368.13, 378.19. (Cp. Sh. *bʌro·no*).

bʊru·i etʌs to do the second watering of land, i.e. the first after the crops have begun to come up. Kho. *pʌste·ɣ*. 352.1. (Cp. Sh. *buru·i*, *bʊr'i*).

bʊru·m, *bu·rʊm*, *bʊrʊm*, x pl. *-žo*, y pl. *-iŋ* white. — *ti·k bʊru·m m.:ni·tsa* the ground has become white (e.g. with hoar frost). *bʊrʊm ša·m* evening dusk, twilight. *bʊrum mʌnʊm sis* an elder, an elderly person. *ju.ɛ askuriŋ bʊru·miŋ bitsa* the apricot blossoms are white. *bʊru·miŋ gu·r bitsa* it is white wheat (pl.). *-lčiŋɛ bu·rʊm nʌna* the white of the eye. *kərka·mʊtsɛ tiŋʌnʊlʊm bu·rʊm dɛl* the white of a hen's egg. *bʊru·m dʌp* an aged person (m. or f.) grey-beard. Cp. 64.17, 26, 29; 186.7, 240.14, 290.2. (The same root as 3. *bʊri·?* Cp. Sh. *bu·ro*, whiteish (of horse, etc.)).

bʊru·nč̣ -iŋ y cloud(s) in the sky, cloudy sky.

bʊru·s, IUB *bʊrʊts*, x milk product obtained by boiling buttermilk ("*lʌssi*"), Kho. *šɪpi·nʌk*. — *bʊr'us ditsu.in* bring the "*bʊru·s*". 326.12. *bʊru·s* (Ms. *bʊru·š*) *šʌpik* pieces of thin bread with "*bʊru·s*" placed between them and butter on top. 328.15, 330.9. (Cp. Sh. *bru·ts*, "'*lʌssi*' heated and water driven off").

bu·s pl. *bu·šo·ŋo*, *bušo·no* (*Gʌniš* form) x bundle (of grass, etc.), bound sheaf. (In Hunza used only of lucerne). — *šɪga bu·s* a bundle of grass.

bu·š -o·ŋo x cat. — *bu·s' i·sk* kitten. *bu·š ga mʌmu čut* "cat take, a drop of milk" (said to cat or child to induce it to come to one). N. *bʌmbu·la buš* tomcat. Cp. 158.14, 174.12. (Cp. Sh. *bu·ši*, Kho. *pu·ši*).

buʂ'ai.i, *buʂ'ai.i*, *-mićiŋ*, N. pl. *-miŋ*, y cultivated ground, land, country, territory, H. *zʌmi·n*, *mʊlk*, *wʌṭʌn*.—

ja·(lɛ) bʋšai.i api I have no land. 000 *jɛ ma bušai.ɛ trʌŋ ma·čʌm* I shall divide up, apportion, your land for you. 110.24. *gʌn bilʋm: but bušai.i o·qʋšɛljʌm* there was a road (which) did much damage to the land (for them?) 256.2. Cp. 250.3 ff. *bu·t mʌtʌn bušai.ɛnər ni·mi* he went off to a very distant country. 372.7. Cp. 372.7. *i·tɛ bušai.ɛ thʌm* the king of that country. 24.1. Cp. 104.13. *i·kɛ bʋš'ai.-imičiŋ uyo·nər xʌt bišʌmi* he sent out letters to all those countries. 98.10.

b'u·šo, b'u·šu, -tiŋ.

1. Cat-eyed, i.e. with green or light-coloured eyes. — *i·lčumʋtsər bərɛ·nin bu·šu.ʌn bai.i* look at his eyes; he is cat-eyed. 154.21.

   That the word is actually derived from the word *bu·š* cat appears plain from the statement of Kiser's mother, v. 158.13 ff.

2. Fair-complexioned, fairish = *şʌrki·l.*[1] — *u·ɛ b'u·šutiŋ sis* those fair-complexioned people. 188.4.

buşo·şo, buşo·u·şo, pl. *buşowʌnts,* N. pl. *buşo·şomʋts,* x.

1. Calf (of cow). — *tsi.ər(ɛ) bušo·šo* bull-calf. 104.21, 22. *yu·šʌm bušo·šo* "the fatted calf". 374.12, 368.14. Cp. 186.11.
2. As a term of contempt. — *bušo·šo ba* you're a calf, i.e. a fool, *yɛ la bušo·šo* get along you fool. (Cp. Werch. *bo·şo*).

1. *bu·ţ.*

1. Adj. and Pron. much, many, numerous. — *bu·t zʋləm u·ɛţɛ ɛčʌm* he used to practice much tyranny on them, 276.2. *bu·t guntsiŋ o·nitsʋm* when many days had not passed.

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

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372.5. *u·ɛ mahər bu·t bila* in their case the bride-price is much, i.e. big. 304.8. *bu·t tsil dušʊm tɛɛ* much water would have come out. 292.10. *Pu·nu.ɛ huyɛs kɛ da pfʌlo bu·t mʌnimi* Pu·nu's flocks became many and his grain became much, i.e. his flocks and grain increased greatly. 210.21. *bu·t pʌči bu·šai.ɛ* the greater share of the land. 250.5. As a pron. 252.4, 6.

2. Adverb. very, much, greatly. — *i·i u·ɛ yu bu·t mariŋɛk bʌm* those sons of his were very fine fellows. 260.4. *bu·t uyʌm* very sweet. 182.1. *but uyu·m hirʌn di.a* a very great man has come. 90.2. Cp. 116.5. *bu·t d'o·oru·tumʌn* they became greatly attached to him. 116.14. *bu·ttsʊm bu·t aiyʌš mumʌnʊmo* she was extremely delighted. 122.10.
(-ṭ IUB, IYB, Gh. Kh.).

2. *bu·ṭ -ɪšo* x boots (European). Eng.

bu·ṭər, b'u·tər, -ɪšo x male kid (under 1 year old). 302.12, 342.15. (-ṭ- IUB).

bu̥t'əriŋ y pl. sorcery (to gain power over a person, and especially to compel a woman's affections). — *inɛr ʂɪqa bu·təriŋ ɛtimi* he worked magic on him. (Only recorded in this phrase. *ʂɪq'a* alone is also credited with the same meaning).

bu·txa·na, pl. *-xa·nʌŋ,* (y) idol-house, heathen temple. 92.20. Prs.

butpʌrʌst idolater, heathen. Prs.

bʊtu·n, pl. *bʊtu·yo*, x bag, purse; H. *bʌṭwa*.
Originally used for holding collyrium-case, comb and salt, now also for money, and if big enough for dried apricots.
tili ɛŋə butu·n saddle-bag. (Cp. Sh. *pfʊt'ʊn*, small bag, purse).

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

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000 *buʋm* v. 2. *bu·m.*

bu·wər *-išo* x water-melon, H. *tʌrbu·z.*

A man told to take a water-melon along a very dangerous road to the Mir, asked: "Am I to hold on to the cliff or to the melon?": *čərtsɛ duyʌma, lɛ, buwərtsɛ du·yʌm?* (Cp. Sh. *bu·wər*).

buyʌl N. *-iŋ* earthquake. (Cp. Sh. *buy'ʌl, bũ·yʌl, bõ·yɛl*).

bu·yʌm dry, dried (of y pl. things only). — *bu·yʌm ṣɪqa* (y pl.) *bitsʌn* there is dry grass, hay. *bu·yʌm γai.iŋ* (y pl.) *bitsa* there are dried grapes, raisins. (Static Pc. of *buyai.ʌs* q.v. Cp. *bu·m*).

bu·ẏʌs, bu·ç-. v.i. to become dry, dry up (of y sg. things only). 3rd sg. Fut. *bu·či.* 3rd sg. Pret. *bu·mi.* EOL.

Also 3rd sg. y perf. *bu·bila* recorded by myself. Static Pc. *bu·m,* q.v.

buyʌt *-iŋ* y representation, petition. — *buyʌt ɛtʌs* to petition, state with deference. "*o·ni*" *nusɛn ɛ·r buyʌt ɛtʋmʌn* they petitioned him, saying: "don't go". 292.14. (Cp. Sh. *buyɛt, buy'ʌt*).

buyai.ʌs, buyʌč- v.i. to be become dry, dry up (of y pl. things only). 3rd pl. Fut. *buyʌči.* 3rd pl. Pret. *buyʌmi.* 3rd pl. Perf. *buya bitsʌn.* Static Pc. *bu·yʌm,* q.v. (Cp. with *yuẏʌs* to become dry (of h and x subjects).

It is asserted that *bu·ẏʌs* has a cerebral *ẏ,* but *buyai.ʌs* an ordinary *y,* and this accords with my own observation.

(Trs. or Cs. form *ɛspi.ʌs,* & N. *ɛspuẏʌs.* V. § 232).

bu·yɛčo N., pl. *bu·yɛčʋmʋts* hm weaver. (Cp. Sh. *bu·yẽ·iço*).

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bʊzʊrg, *bʊzʊrʊk*, pl. *bʊzʊrʊktiŋ*, hm holy (man), saint, ascetic. — *hin bʊzʊrg hirʌn* a holy man. 282.28. *ki·ne bʊzʊrg ʌwʌlʊlo te·le tʊmʊk mʌnuwʌm* this saint had first made his appearance there. 286.20. Prs.

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čha pl. *čhai.ints* x millet (Punj. *kʌŋgni*, setaria Italica?).

ç̌ha· through, right through. — *i·tse 12 bu·ndo ča· no* (the arrow) passing through the 12 stones. 148.17.

ča·dɪr N. *-iŋ* y sheet. Prs.

ča·i, N. *ča·* y sg. and pl. tea. — *ča·i bila* there is tea (liquid, to drink). *ča·i bitsa* there is tea (dry, tea-leaves). Prs. H.

čaj'u·ș pl. *čaju·wʌnts* x a sort of tea-kettle (copper). Prs.

ča·kʊr N. *-ɪčo* hmf youth, young man, young woman. — *ja æçu (a·yʌs) ča·kʊr bai (bo)* my brother (sister) is a young man (woman). (Cp. Sh. *ča·kʊr*).

ča·l y quicksand.

ča·lto the fourth day in the future.

ça·m *-ʌtʌs* v.t. 1. to shove s.t. into, stuff into, thrust into. Pn.pf. referring to Dir. or Indir. Object. — *hʌle e·sʌn ditsʊn ča·m etimi* bringing a fox's heart he stuffed it (into A.K.'s body). 114.8. *ʌpfʌγo te·le ča·m ne* thrusting my stick (into the ground) there. 130.19. *i·se čʌm'a mʊsoγuči ča·m mo·tʌm* he had stuffed, thrust, the brooch inside her clothes (breast). 168.3. *i·mo tʊr ti·šen bu·l bilʊm ça·m etimi* there was a trace of a spring there and he thrust his whip into it. 276.14. 2. to pull on (boots etc.) — *hu·čo ča·m o·* pull on the boots.

šʊga ẓiŋɛčiŋ ça·m nɛ gʊtsər pull on (i.e. put your hands through) the sleeves of your choga and go on.

(Cp. Sh. *çhʌm tho·ɪki*, to spear (with a fork), to pierce, prick).

ča·mine, N. *ča·mimi*, v. *čhʌmɪnɛ*, hungry.

ča·ŋča·ŋ *-ʌtʌs to shut s.o. up. — *ča·ŋča·ŋ go·čʌm* (in reply to abuse) I'll reduce you to silence.

ça·nçʌn a space of time. — *2 ça·nçʌn = 1 pəri(sa)* q.v.

ča·r opposite, facing, level with. — *Samaiyər kɛ BʌItit ča·r bila* S. and B. are opposite each other (on different sides of valley). *Hindi.ʌŋɛ ča·r* opposite H. (H. *Hi·ndi kɛ sa·mnhe*). 264.5. *Hindi kʌnɛ ča·r* in front of Hindi fort. 194.6. *(ẓiŋʌt) Saiyid Šah ča·rər di·mər* when S. S. had come up level with it (the stone shoot). 294.4. *hʌn xʊro·nčʌn aiyʌšʊlo i·nɛ tɛšiyʌŋɛ ča·rər di·nin* a cloud coming up in the sky level with (i.e. directly over) his roof. 108.4. (Cp. Sh. *ča·r* + gen., opposite, facing, equal to, peer of).

ča·ra y remedy, resource (in regard to some difficulty). — *ča·ra bilʊmʌn ɛta ba* I have done what was in my power, what I could. 148.19. *ča·ra* *-ʌtʌs to possess a remedy, resource.

ča·ra being the subject of *-ʌtʌs and the Pn.pf. referring to the person, v. § 261. II.

dʊro·wər ča·ra a·či I shall have a remedy for the affair. *ma mɛnɛ kʊli ča·ra ama·ti.a* (or, *amatimi.a*)? were none of you able to do anything to prevent it? 154.6. Prs.

çʌça v. *Çʌça Həra*, Index of Proper Names. Said to be a Wakhi word meaning: hurry up! quickly! 336.9.

000 *čhʌčhʌŋ* dripping. — *i·tsimo tsil čʌčʌŋ mai.i bila* water is dripping from them (*ta.očiŋ* y pl.). 180.20.

1. *čʌγa* -*miŋ*, N. pl. -*iŋ*, y anything said, or recounted, narrative, story, tale; affair, question, matter. — *guke čʌγamiŋ ėmo ėsolo ėe.ibai.i* he says these things in his heart (to himself). 368.6. *i·ne hile·ss etʌšo i·ke čʌγamiŋ de·yelimi* he heard the remarks made by the boy. 64.19. *yərum ʌʌma·na čʌγa* a story of former times. 28 (title). *kʌmʌn čʌγa bila* there is small matter (to discuss). *čʌγa etʌ* to tell a story, narrate, recount, giv an account of, report, tell about, talk, etc. *gute gu·lji.ʌ čʌγa i·ljum go·r ečʌm* I'll tell you the story of this dream of yours later, *or*, about this dream. 80.8. *gute čʌγa mune go·r eta·n ke* if any people have told you about this. 80.15. *ye gultumʌl eti go·r čʌγa e·čʌm* now listen and I shall tell you. 96.14. *menʌle gute čʌγa aiy'eti* don't talk like this to anyone. 70.28. Cp. 118.18, 182.15, 284.3. (Cp. Sh. *čʌga*).
2. *čhʌγa*, pl. *čʌγʌŋ*, y. patch, small piece (of ibex or goat leather). — *bate čʌγa* patch of leather (for repairing pabboos)

čhʌγʌltʌs, *čhʌγʌlč*- to card, or clear wool (by beating it with sticks). — 1st. pl. fut. *čʌγʌlčʌn*, pl. pres *čʌγʌlča·n*, 3rd sg. hf. pres. *čʌγʌlčubo*, 3rd sg. hf. pret. *čʌγʌltumo*.

*-*čhʌγʌltʌs*, *-*čhʌγʌlč*- to castrate (by crushing the testicles). — *ičʌγʌltʌs* to castrate one goat, or sheep. *učʌγʌltʌs* to castrate several goats or sheep. *ičʌγʌltum* castrated.

(This is probably identical with the preceding word, the radical meaning being "beating" or "pounding").

314 *čhʌɣo*, pl. *čhʌɣučiŋ*, y. A kind of plant which produces hard-wood sticks or switches. Oil is got from it by heating and is applied hot to children (as a remedy?). H. *tabolko·l (?)* — *čʌɣučiŋ dusʌʌla bitsum* "*čʌɣo's*" had come up. 278.4.

000 *čhʌɣu·rum*, N. y pl. -*iŋ*, cold. — *čʌɣu·rum ʌmʌnʌm* I have become cold. *čʌɣurum ʌtsi yʌmi* I have got a chill, I got chilled. *čʌɣurum guntsʌn bila* it is a cold day. *ku·l (= kulto) čʌɣurumʌn (mai) bila* today is a cold (day). *čʌɣurum yʌmi* cold (weather) has set in. *čʌɣu·rum tsil* cold water.

čʌk -*iŋ*, N. -*ičʌŋ*, y pickaxe, pick, a onesided pick. (Cp. Sh. *čʌk*).

čʌk etʌs usta·d, N. *čʌke usta·d*, carpenter. (Cp. Sh. *čʌk*, a blow (?), *čʌk tho·rki*, to strike with an adze).

čʌk etʌs v. *čʌq* (which is the correct form) to chew.

čʌkər (?) v. *ičʌqər*.

čʌkrə v. *čʌqrə*.

čhʌko habitually foodless, starving; foul-mouthed.

čʌl, *čel*, *čal*, pl. *čʌliŋ*, y, quarrel, dispute, wrangle, fight. — *dʌŋ čʌl bila* there is a severe quarrel. *hʌmʌle čʌl api·ke* if you have (*lit.* if there is) no quarrel with (your) neighbour. *čʌl etʌs*, *čʌl* *-*mʌnʌs* to quarrel, dispute etc. *dʌŋ čʌl eča·n* they are quarrelling hard. *asma·nulo bʌlʌšu.ik čʌl etiʌ* some birds fought, quarrelled in the air. 96.4. *u·i horæŋ čʌl umʌnumʌn* they quarrelled among themselves. *yu·s ke muyor čʌl numʌn* . . . the wife and husband quarrelling . . . . 386.28. Cp. 30.10, 42.19.

čʌm, *ča·m* y pain (acute, stabbing). — *dʌŋ čʌm* severe, acute pain. *čʌm gi*

bila a stabbing pain has come on. 000
a·skʌpunulo ča·m heart-burn.

(Perhaps the same as *ča·m (stʌs)*.

čʌm. — *čʌm čo·ko* very steep.

čhʌm y famine, hunger. — *ku.i·n(mo dɘn) čʌm bila* this year there is famine, this is a famine year, H. *qʌḥʌṭ-sa·l*. *i·ts bušai.ulo but dʌŋ čʌm di·mi* a very severe famine came into that country ("there arose a mighty famine in that land"). 366.8. *i·ts bušai.ulo dʌŋ čʌmʌn bʌli·mi* a severe famine fell in that country. 372.9.

čʌm'a -muts x brooch (circular metal plaque with a large hole in the middle and a pin crossing it hinged at one side. A portion of the cloth is drawn through the hole and secured by running the pin through it), buckle, clasp, ring. — *mundiltsɛ to·ŋ čʌma bim* on her breast there was a finewrought (?)[1] brooch. 164.5. Cp. pp. 166 & 168. *šʌŋʌličiŋɛ yætimuš hʌn čʌma·n a·r d'ɛsmʌn* make a ring for me at the end of the chain. 174.6, 9. (Cp. Sh. *čʌm'a*, GB *čhʌma*). 30k

čʌmʌx, *čʌmʌq -uts, -i·nts, -ɪšo* x. "steel" (used with flint to produce fire). (Cp. Sh. *čʌmʌk*, Khò. *čʌmʌx*; from T. *čʌqmʌq*). 000

čʌmɘra·ṭo half-hard and half-soft (e.g. bad potatoes). (Cp. Sh. *čʌmɘra·ṭo*).

čhʌmɪne, *čhʌmini*, *čh'aminɛ* hungry, starving. — *jɛ čʌmɪne ba* I am hungry. *u·ɛ čʌmini u.i·ruman* they died of hunger. *jɛ ako·lɛ č'ʌminɛ e·irča ba* I am dying here of hunger. Cp. 32.15, 34.10, 368.2, 373.5. (Cp. *čhʌm*).

čhʌmu·ɛ, y sg. dried apricots rubbed down in cold water. — *gɘru·ki čʌmu·ɛ di.u·ša·n* in spring time they prepare apricot water. (Cp. Sh. *čʌmu·ɛ*).[1]

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

čʌmos MA. bug. (Cp. Sh. *čamos*). OOO

čhʌn, pl. N. *-iŋgo*.

1. Empty (of a dish). — *gute bʌṭʌlik čʌn bi* this bowl is empty.
2. Unemployed, unoccupied, free, at liberty, at leisure, H. *fʌrʌγ, xʌlɪ*. — *čʌn bʌ* I am at leisure. *čʌn gʌmʌimʌ?* will you be free? (Cp. Sh. *čon*, Kshm. *chonᵘ*, Skr. *kṣaṇa-*).

čhʌnis constipated (severely?, of children). — *čʌnis imʌnʌi.i* he is (has become) constipated.

čʌnda, *čʌnda -muts* x pocket. (Cp. Sh., Kshm. *čʌnda*).

čhʌnum, x pl. *-čo*, y pl. *-iŋ*, narrow, confined, restricted (of space, house, etc.), tight (of clothes). — *gʌn bʌrt čʌnum bilʌ* the road is very narrow. *gʌniŋ čʌnumiŋ bilʌn* the roads are narrow. *čʌnum čʌpʌnʌn* a tight "chapan". *čʌnumiŋ čʌpʌniŋ* tight "chapans". *čʌnumčo čoγʌmuts* tight "chogas". *čʌnum hʌn* a tight-packed village. 264.6. (*čh-* IYB and QUR. Recorded by me *č-* and *ǰ-*).

1. *čʌŋ -ičʌŋ* (y) talons. Pre.
2. *čhʌŋ* y vomiting — *čʌŋ *-ʌt.ʌs* to vomit. *čʌŋ* is the subject of the *-ʌt.ʌs*, and the Pn.pf. refers to the sufferer; "vomiting affects s.o." V. § 261. II. *numis čʌŋ etimi* having drunk he vomited. *čʌŋ gotči* you will vomit. *čʌŋ etilʌ* they are vomiting. *čʌŋ etilʌm* I had vomited. *čʌŋ etilʌm* they had vomited. Cp. 84.14, 88.1. *čʌŋ jorpʌs* to vomit. Here the subject affected would be in the genitive, dependent on *čʌŋ*. (Cp. Sh. *čhaŋ thoŋki*).

-čʌγʌrʌs[1] pl. *-čhʌγʌrʌčo* x. back of head, occiput. — *ičhʌγʌrʌs γʌmi* he got hit on the back of the head.

93 b

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

O) ɔ *čhaŋgu* — ? *čaŋu čaŋgu* crippled, lame, paralysed.

čhaŋgu, čhaŋgi, a very steep descent, declivity. *čhaŋgu tel*, water coming down a steep course.

čhap, -iŋ, -miŋ, -čiaŋ, y meat, flesh. — *hanuko čapo* mazo the taste of human flesh. 64.18, 68.2. *čap man* (or, *auruk*, or, *yomikif*) *manimi* the meat has gone high, bad. Cp. 340.13, 384.6, 390.16, 392.3. (*ch* IYB, Gh. Kh.)

čap hidden, concealed, secret. — *i̇čer čap ne* concealing himself. 12.16. *čap oči . . . čap etam* hide me . . . I'll hide thee. 182.11. *ine gučimaro . . . 'uaiarum čap etam* he had hidden that rib from them. 384.8. *čap etum* hidden. *čap bo, čap čaro* a secret affair. *jakune gurko . . . je čap etam* I'll hide the donkey foal. 118.26. Cp. 122.12, 186.17, 384.8. (Cp. Kshm. *chapun*, to be hidden).

čhap etas to shoot (with a bow and arrow). — *ṭamarate*¹ *čap etas* to shoot with a bow. *guse hurute čap etam* I shall shoot this arrow. 186.6. *girimeto taki hoŋi čap ne dirif eiyeremananan ke* . . . if, shooting (with bow) three times, they are unable to hit the marks. 316.9. (Cp. Sh. *čhap thoiki*, same meaning).

čapan, čapun, pl. *čapaniŋ y* long coat, robe. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. & Kabuli Prs. *čapan*).

čapalimoto x pl. "chaplis", sandals. — *iŋaːme čapalimotoik yuram* one of his brothers had given him a pair of chaplis. 88.15. *čaplimoto eltarmi ke* if he put on the chaplis. 88.16. H.

čapay, čapay, -iŋ y scar, mark, patch (of crops in field). — *tamome čapay* the scab¹ of a wound.

94a

¹[See corrigenda & addenda, category 116, p.542 - Analyst]

000 *čapčup* quite silent. — *čapčup bam* he was silent. *čapčup etimi* he became silent. *čapčup etimi* he silenced him. (Cp. *čup*, and H. *čupčap*).

čaq etas to chew. (Cp. Sh. *čaq*, movement of jaws).

čaqaraṭo, sticky; N. *čaqa'ṭo*, pl. *čaqa-tamuṭo*, ugly (?). (Cp. Sh. *čaqaraṭo*, filthy, ugly).

čaqṛe, čaqaṣ, *-*etas* to crush to powder. — *ise burn ugaṭo ugu.al čakre etimi* the boulder falling on them crushed them to powder. 160.7.

čaqu N., Hz. *čaqu*, -*muṭo* x penknife. T. Prs. (*čaqu*).

1. *čhar*, -*aŋo*, slice, section. — *γaṣ čhar* a slice of melon. (*ch*- IYB. Cp. Sh. *čhar*).
2. *čhar* -*ko* x cliff, rocky mountain. — *čar dowimi* the cliff fell down. *čar dovum dai* a place where the cliff has fallen down. *čar.ulum khan walimi* he fell down from (on) the cliff. 214.10. Cp. 152.20, 166.8 ff., 176.12, 232.2, 244.17, 278.1. (*ch*- IYB. Cp. Sh. *čhar*, GB *čhar*; Kho. *čhar*, *čhar*).

*-*čhar* -*iŋ* y voice, noise, sound. — *ine buṣ.ai.i ičar bila* he has a good voice. *gučar ečar ʹaq eti* beware of making a noise, raising your voice. 50.25. *hikum siṣik čol manum ite ečar juṭilum* some people quarrelling that noise of theirs was coming, i.e. was heard. 43.30. *mal.anum kan kevis ečar.an dimi* from along way off came a sound of people weeping 33.3. Cf. 192.1.

The "sound" of things naturally appears ordinarily in the form *ičar*: *ṭubake ičar* the report of a gun. *Šiq gučaṭa bam, xore ičar dimi* S. was lying down, the sound of his snoring came, i.e. they heard him snoring.

266.2. Cp. 264.23. *hərip girʌtʌse ičər deyeljai.i* he hears the sound of music and dancing. 368.19, 373.24. (*čh-* IYB, IUB). 000

čhəra, čhəre, x. pl. small-shot. — *čhəre ṭobʌq* shotgun. H.

čəraṭi separated, separate, apart. — *čəraṭi* *-*atʌs* v.t. to separate. *čəraṭi mʌnas* v.i. to become separate, to separate. *čəraṭi čəraṭi* separated from each other. *čəraṭi čəraṭi oṭi* separate them (the quarrellers). *čəraṭi ne* keeping himself aloof. 262.13. *uelєum hin čeraṭi numʌn* one separating from them, *or*, one of them, separating off. 193.14. (Cp. Sh. *čəraṭi,* separation).

čər'ʌk, -uts (of animal), *-iŝo,* (of man) x cleaned carcase of animal, hinder parts of man. *iγjom čərʌk,* hindquarters of horse.

čərʌp *-*atʌs* (only recorded with the form *etʌs*) to cut down, cut off. — *tom čərʌp etʌs* to cut down a tree. *γuyʌŋ čərʌp etʌs* to cut off (a woman's) hair (as a punishment). *mo.imé jiŋečiŋ čərʌp ne* cutting off her own sleeves. 146.16. *γʌtenčeʂe čərʌp etimi* he cut off with a sword. *ŝapik čərʌp eti* cut the bread (European fashion). EOL. Cp. 84.4, 314.8, 13, 388.11. (*č-* IYB. Cp. Sh. *čərʌp, čərʌb*).

čhərbʌn, pl. *čhərbaiyo,* x hip, one side of buttocks.

čərbu, pl. *-ŝiŋ;* N. *-muts,* hm. village official, "chaukidar". 322.2, 326.11. (Cp. Sh. Kho. *čhərbu*).

čərčər, čʌčər sound of water falling. (Cp. Kho. *čərčər k.,* of liquid coming out of hole in water skin, to dribble (?), to gurgle (?); Sh. *čʌčər* (= *čər* + *čər*) *b.* to drip).

000 *čhərči* (to one's) senses. — *da i·ne čərči niwʌl ənimi* then, falling into his senses, i.e. coming to himself. 368.1.

(The other version of the Prodigal Son has *hu·šər di·n*. 378.3).

(Perhaps *čər + tsi*, cp. *a + čər + a* perturbed. But rather cp. Sh. *čərč·*[1] meaning "consciousness, senses", only recorded in oblique forms: *čərčər*, *čərčɪt*, *čərčɪjo*).

1. *čhərda*, *-muts* x stallion. — *čhərda haγorɪšo* stallions. (Cp. Sh. *čhərda*, stallion).

534 2. *čhərda*, pl. *-miŋ*, *čərdʌŋ*, y a stringed musical instrument, sort of guitar. Formerly used in *Maula·i* "*jʌma·ʌt xa·na*" (places of worship) along with *dʌf* (tambourines).

Pi·r Šah Na·sir i Xɪsrau of Kohistan and Lutkoh in Chitral, allowed the use of these instruments in order to attract possible converts by musical entertainments.

000 *čərk i fʌlʌk* the "Milky Way". (Cp. Kho. *ča·r fʌlʌk*). Prs.

1. *čərx* *-ičʌŋ* y wheel, machine. Prs.
2. *čərx* x a kind of black-eyed hawk. Prs.

čhəru tightly-twisted thread.

čəru·k v. *čuru·k*.

čhʌs IYB circle, or plaque, of gold or silver for Treasury (not confirmed).

čʌs etʌs to pull out, pluck out, tear out. — *dʌn čʌs etimi* he pulled out the stone. *γu·šʌn čʌs etimi* he pulled out a clod. 54.4.

čʌs mʌna·s, to come out, disperse. — *tom čʌs mʌnimi*, the tree came away from its roots. *tʌmʌšatsum sis čʌs mʌnumʌn*, the people got up and dispersed from the entertainment.

Also used of a tooth. [Cp. Sh. *čhʌs tho·ɪki* to tear out (hair),

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 pluck off; *čhʌs bo·ɹki* to be torn out, broken off; chipped (of hoofs)].

čʌs mʌna·s v.i. to stick, adhere. Prs. *čʌsp-(?)*, (not confirmed).

čhʌṣ̌, pl. *čha·ŋ*, y thornbush, pl. thorns. — *ča·ŋ ɛgi.ʌs* to plant a hedge of cut thorns. *bʌlʌṭɛ ča·ŋ ɛtsaiyʌs* to fix thorns on the top of a wall (as an obstacle to climbing over it). *ča·šolo la·dus* "I found him in the thorns" (seems to be meant to be Shina, v. 268.7. n.). (Cp. Sh. *čhā·ṣ̌*).

čhʌṭ -o·ŋo, N. pl. *čʌṭ'uyoko(?)* short (of man), low. — *čʌṭ sis* a short person. *čʌṭ hi·ri* short men. *čʌṭo·ŋo sis(ik)* short people. *ha čʌṭ bila* the house is low. *čʌṭo·ŋo hakičʌŋ, ṭom* low houses, trees.

çʌṭ, *-ɛŋ*, *-iŋ* y closed crack (showing a line, as in china). — *çʌṭ ni·mi* it became cracked. (Cp. Sh. *çhʌṭ*).

čʌṭ ɛtʌs to pluck, pick, pull (flowers, fruit), to snap, break (string etc.). — *ba·lt čʌṭ ai.ɛ* don't pull the apple. *gʌsk čʌṭ ɛti* break the string. *ɛ·s čʌṭ nɛ i·rimi* breaking his heart (perhaps: his heart breaking) he died. 152.1, 154.9. (Cp. Sh. *çhʌṭ tho·ɹki* v.t. to pull and break, snap, pluck).

çhau, *ča·o* *-ʌtʌs* to milk, to draw milk. — *bu·a čau ɛtʌs* to milk the cow. *ɛ·r mʌmu ča·o ča·o nɛtʌn* milking (her sheep) for him. 286.2. *mai.imo tsi·r çau aiy'o·tin* don't milk your goats. 322.3. *Dirʌmʌtiŋɛ tsir wa·lkuts mʌmu čau.u no* the D. milking their goats for four days. 322.4. *çau.ʌŋɛ bi* it is a milch (cow), i.e. it is giving milk to its calf. (Cp. Sh. *çha.o*).

čauli male hawk (of species *ba·z*), Prs. *jurra*.

čhe.i -muts x key, lock. — *qulpɛ če.i* the key of the lock. 52.7. *qulptsɛ če.i*

000 *wʌšim bim* the key was hung on, fixed in, the lock. 54.6. *če.i do·nimi, hiŋ ɛɪka ɛtimi* he opened the lock, he opened the door. 54.6. *i·tɛ hʌn bʌsi.ɛŋɛ če.i e·r ato·nin* don't open the lock of that one garden for him. 12.1. *če·i d·u·gʋm (atugʋm) bim* the lock was open (closed). 12.5. (Cp. Sh. *če·i*).

če, če.i cut, gash (made by axe); notch. — *i·tɛ gʌŋi.ɛ če.i ho·lɛ mʋltʌn du·simi* blood issued from the cut made by the axe. 200.6.

čhe.imuche.i in little bits, in pieces. — *če.imuče.i gumʌnʋm* (or, *gumʌnǰ*) may you (fall down from the mountain and) become little bits! (women's curse). (*čh-* IYB).

-čɛ = tsɛ (?). (Cp. *-či*). — *xʌbərčɛ apąiyʌm* I didn't know what was going on.

čɛčərum, v. *jʌčərum*, rough, coarse.

čɛhaŋ this form in Prov. 23 is due to a misuse of symbols in the vernacular Ms. The suggested emendation "*dʌntsɛ hʌŋ*" is correct, the meaning being "they gnaw or chew, (on) wood and stones."

čɛl v. *čʌl*.

čhemɪliŋ y sg. poison, poisonous.— *če·miliŋ bi, bila, bitsa* it is poison(ous). *čemɪli·nɛ pfitimʋts* poisonous bread. 182.19. *če·mɪliŋə za·ra·tɛ dʌm de·ɛtsimi* the potency of the poison made him gasp. 182.24. *gutsɛ širi·ju·yo o·ǰu·i·n, ɛtsulo čemiliŋ bila* don't eat these mushrooms, there is poison in them. EOL. *gukɛ pfutɛ mʌltʌṛʌŋ o·ǰi·n, gukɛ čemiliŋ bitsʌn* don't eat these mushrooms, they are poisonous. EOL. *ɣʌqʌy čemiliŋ jʋw·ʌn* bitter like poison. EOL. 388.14.

-či = tsi. tsɛ? Cp. *-čɛ*. V. § 71.

000

či·ʌn cast-iron. — *či·ʌnɛ čuma·r* cast-iron. *či·ʌnɛ ti·š* cast iron ploughshare.

(Perhaps referable to Prs. *ču·dʌn* cast metal, through some dialect form Is there any connection between thi word and *čidi·n?*).

**-čhiʌs *-čhič-*, Impv. **-čhi-*, P̄pa. *n*-čin*, St.pc. **-čhim.* Pn.pf. *ʌ-* and *jʌ-*, *gu-*, *i-*, *mu-*; *mi-*, *ma-*, *u-*; (occasionally *ɛ-* for *i-*). To give (only of *y* sg. objects), v. § 231. d.

The Pn.pf. refers to the Indirect Object, the person to whom the thing is given, v. § 249.2. Forms: Fut. *γɛnɪšʌn gučičʌm* I shall give thee gold (*y* sg.), but: *gukɛ γɛnʌŋ moγun* give her this gold (*y* pl.) from *(*-ʌγunʌs)*. *čʌp aku·čičʌm* I won't give thee the meat. 104.7. *gutɛ (kɪta·p) . . . . æčičuma* will you give me this (book)? 70.1. *ruxsʌt gučiči* he will give thee leave. 20.12. *tsil bɛlʌtɛ ʌč'ičo* how will she give me water? 50.22. *ha·n . . . iči·čɛn* let us give him a house. 114.11.

Pres. *ja diš bila, ʌmačiča ba* it is my place, I am not going to give it to you. 112.20. *bušai.i ʌčiča kɛ* if you give me land. 114.19. *ruxsʌt ayæčičai.i* he doesn't give me leave. *bər ičičai.i, ečičai.i* he gives him his word, he does not give him his word. 298.7, 8.

Imperf. *dəro·γo dušmaiyo ɛ·sqʌnʌsər madʌd ičiči bim* the stick used to (would) give him help in killing (his) enemies. 28.19.

The following forms have all been recorded with *y* sg. objects. Pret. *guči·ʌm* I gave, have given, to you. 8.5, 58.28, 112.7. *uči.ʌm* I

000

gave to them. 92.25. *ʌči·ma* you gave, have given, to me. 20.22, 60.1, 112.3. *iči·mi* he gave to him. 66.16, 98.8, 112.2. *iči·mo* she gave to him. 68.1. *uči·mi* he gave to them. 68.6, 110.25. *ečimi* he did not give to him. 110.25. *o·čimi* he did not give to them. 114.8. *a·wučimi* (ditto). 112.17. *uč'imʌn* they gave to them.

Perf. *ʌči bai.i* he has given to me.

Plup. *iči bʌm* he had given to him. 112.22, 344.10, 346.5. *muči bʌm* he had given to her. 70.3.

Imperv. *(ja·r) ʌči* give thou to me. 22.7, 366.3. *gʌš kʌm aiy'ʌči* don't give me too small a price for this. 58.23. *iči* give to him. 114.13. *muči* give to her. 108.21. *ačin* give ye to me. 344.21.

The form *jʌči* give thou to me has been twice recorded. 60.20, 62.4. V. § 255. Cp. N. *dʌči·yʌs*.

-ṣ form. *ja hukum aku·čiṣ xa akolum o·ni* don't go from here till I give you permission (so long as I don't give you permission). *ja·r juwa·b ʌčiṣ gome.iba?* can you give me an answer?

Past Pc. Act. *ničin* having given to him. 380.4. *nučin* having given to them. 32.11, 66.17.

Static Pc. (Act. and Pass.), (*·čhim). *thʌmɛ ruxsʌt ʌči·mər niyʌm* when the Tham had given me leave I went off. *ji ʌčim dʌmʌn* the Lord who has given me life. *ji ičim uyon* all life-given things. *ta·li·m iči·m bai.i* he has been educated, he is educated. Cp. 60.7, 342,14, 344.2. *ji mičim dʌmʌn* the Lord who has given us life.

000 Infin. *iči.ʌs; mičiyʌs; uči.ʌs, uči·ʌs.* 342.4, 20.

As Abstract Nouns are all, or mostly, y sg., *°-či.ʌs* comes naturally to be used in a number of more or less metaphorical expressions, e.g. *juwa·b °-či.ʌs* to answer. *xʌbər* — to inform. *xʌbər miči.ʌs,* (or, *uči.ʌs* etc.) *sis* an informant. *ruxsʌt °-či.ʌs* — to give leave (of absence). *ta·li·m* — to instruct, educate. *hukəm* — to give permission. *duro* — to be useful, serviceable. *tʌklif* — v.t. to trouble, worry. *mʌdʌd* — to help. (*ch-* IYB, Gh. Kh.).

čidi·n, čɪdi·n, pl. *čidi·yo* (x) — metal cooking-pot (of Kashgari or Indian origin). 308.8. (Cp. Sh. and Kho. *čɪdin, čidi·n*; Ishk. *čudʌn*).

čiḍi·ŋ, čiṛi·ŋ bare (of ground naturally bare or grazed bare). — *čau čiṛiŋ* quite bare (of ground). *čiḍi·ŋ* (or, *čiṛi·ŋ*) *-ţe delimi* he threw him down on the ground. IYB. *čɪdɪŋ dɪš* a smooth place. EOL.

čik m. to spring up, sprout (from ground). — *ɪɪgʌm čik mʌnimi* grass has sprung up.

čika. IYB "sour curds drained in a bag", H. *dʌhi.*

čikʌn pl. *čikai.iŋ* y embroidery (pattern).

1. *či·ki* — ? — *či·ki ni·mi* (or, *mʌnimi*) (the ball) went out (at polo). (Probably a variant of *tsi·k*).

2. *čiki* y musk. — *či·ki muju·r* the musk weeping-willow. 18.9. *ja ji·mo či·ki.ɪ γoyʌŋ* my beloved's musk (scented) tresses. 364.9. (Kho. *čikhi mʊdhu·r*. In Sh. *či·ki* = small; *čhi·ke* = "sweet-scented plant like saffron").

čilʌm, čilim, -uts, -išo x tobacco-pipe. — *čilʌm mina·m* I shall smoke a pipe. *čilʌm tʌska·s* to smoke a pipe. Prs.

000 *čilamči* x basin (European). Pre. H.

čili — ? — *čili burbuš*[1] a very small bead. EOL. (Cp. Sh. *čili*, juniper).

436 *čilìki*, *čiliki*, -*muts* x obsolete coin (formerly worth 8 annas). — *jaċe čilikiẹn api* I have no money, "I haven't a penny". (Cp. Punjabi *čilki*, "A kind of Nanak Shahi rupee . . . a kind of rupee worth ten annas current in the Jammu and Kashmir State". Bhai Maya Singh).

000 *čilimdārə* pipe-bearer to the King. 20.4, 26.7. Pre.

čimi·li, *čimili*, -*miŋ*, y chip, splinter. — *menčas čim'iliŋ guiyi ke* . . . if the splinters strike anyone (or perhaps for *čimili'en* as in 172.2). 172.1.

čhiṛ, pl. *čhiryo*, N. *čeṛ*, x bird. — — *čiṛ ḍolas* to shoot (small) birds.

činḍa active. — *činḍa hiraṅ* an active man.

čipuphaṭ -*iŋ* y whirlwind.

čirq'ər -*išo* white-eyed (i.e. with whitish pupil, of horses only).

(Cp. Kho *čiɣor*, *čigor*; *čiɣori*, light-eyed. "If there is too much white beside the black of the eye that is called *čiɣor*". -ŠY. Wakhi, *čakər*, "light-coloured of eyes", Shaw).

čir ɛlas to spin, — *ganċale čir ɛlas* to spin. (Cp. Sh. *čirčir* th., to twirl spindle in the fingers).

čiraɣuarma. — *ašoṅe čiraɣuarma ɣalai bai·i* the mullah reads, recites the "*čiraɣuarma*" (a prayer (*du'a*) used when three days have elapsed after a funeral). 314.2. Pre.

354 765 *čirʌq*, *čir'ak*, *čiraq*, *čiraɣ*, -*išo*, -*ots* x lamp, small stone container with floating wick. — *baloṭdane čirʌq* stone lamp. *čumare čirʌq* iron lamp, lantern. *čir'ak ɛspalas* to light a

[1] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542-Analyst]

lamp. Cp. 314.2. *čʌrʌk əˑstayʌs* to put out a lamp. *iskikuts mʌnuˑmər čʌraˑge huy'es kaš ečan* at the end of three days they slaughter the "goat (sheep) of the lamp". 312.20. *iskikutər čʌraˑŋ espʌlumʌn* they lighted the "three days" lamp(s). 244.21. 354 765

This refers to the lighting of lamps three days after a funeral, after which a mullah reads the Quran, or prayers, until the lamps are burnt out. After this the people have a feast consisting of 12 seers of pounded wheat with salt and butter added and mutton.

Before the sheep is killed its legs are washed and collyrium is put round its eyes. Prs.

čiˑrbiˑt -tšo a kind of plant(?). 000

čʌrbiˑt -tšo x snipe.

čiriˑŋ v. *čiḍiˑŋ*.

čiriˑpo, -muts x scrap of cloth. — *čiriˑpo ləu* take a scrap of cloth, i.e. a sample. (Cp. Sh. *čir ipi* shred of cloth, small rag).

čiˑro, -muts x top (child's toy). — *čiˑro pfər etʌs* to spin a top.

čhiṣ, -ko x mountain, hill. — *čiṣko thʌˑsko biˑn* the mountains are lofty. *čiˑeṣe duˑsimi* he climbed up the mountain. *čištsum yaˑre sokimi* he came down from, descended, the mountain. *čʌt čiš* a low hill. *jot čiš* a small hill. *čʌtoˑŋo, joˑtšo čiško* low, small hills, hillocks. 156.3, 176.12, 180.8, 212.8, 260.4. (Cp. Sh. *čhīˑṣ*, GB *čhīˑṣ*).

čhiṣ -ko x.

1. Ladder (including log with foot-niches cut in it). — *čiṣe ʌn sokečʌm* I'll go down the ladder. 184.7.

000

2. Bier, stretcher for carrying dead body on. — *çiʂʌtɛ gutʌs ny'uwɛšin* placing the body on the bier. 310.9—18. (Cp. Sh. *çiç* ladder, GB *çhɪç*),

či·ʂikərk, *-išo*, very yellow. (Cp. *ʂikərk*).

čhiʂkinʌs, *čhiʂki-* to complain against, bring an accusation against. - *uwər čiški.ʌm* I shall make an accusation against them.

či·tərʌs, pl. *či·tərʌšo*, x swallow.

čiʈ(ə)ri·z, pl. *čiʈər'i·zšo*, x upflying spark of fire. — *čiʈəri·z mʌnɛ* be very quick, run, gallop quickly.

çhito separate, apart, alone. — *čito* *-ʌtʌs* v.t. to separate. *čito čito o·ti* separate them (persons quarrelling). *čito mʌna·s* v.i. to separate, go apart. *čito horu·tai.i* he has sat, settled, down alone. *čito horu·tʌs* a recluse. *čito bai.i* he is alone. *čito bʌmʌʈɛ go·r eča ba* on our being by ourselves, in private, I shall tell you. 84.18. (Cp. Sh. GB. *çhɪto*)

či·u či·u ɛtʌs to chirp, to cheep (of bird). (Cp. *šyu šyu* whistling).

çi·u çi·u ɛtʌs to squeak (of rat or mouse).

či·z *-išo*, *-iŋ* x and y thing. — *ʌjʌb či·zʌn bi* it is an extraordinary thing. Prs.

čho ɛtʌs to make gallop. — *hʌɣur čo ɛti* make the horse gallop. Cp. 158.22, 386.17. (Cp. Sh. *čo*).

čo·do -miŋ y taunt, contumely, showing up s.t. reprehensible on s.o.'s part, sarcasm(?) H. *ṭa'na, bʊra·i kɛ ẓa·hɪr kʌrna*. — *ja·r čo·do ʌči·mi* he taunted me. *thʌmɛ Širi Bʌdʌtər čo·do ničin* the Tham taking Sh. B. to task (?). 380.4. *čo·do(ʌʈɛ) pušo·ro*, one taunt upon another (*pušo·ro* has no specific meaning). (Cp. Sh. *čo·do*).

čo·doga·ro one who disgraces himself, scapegrace, ne'er-do-weel.

000 *čo·k* recently, lately, just, H. *ʌbhi ʌbhi.* — *čo·k dimʌnʋm hilɛs* a boy who has just, very lately, been born.

čok(o) upright(?) in *čok(o) khʌpʋn* a kind of spoon also known as the *gu.i·ski khʌpʋn*, in which the handle rises up at an angle from the side of the bowl. (Probably identical with *čo·ko*).

čo·ko perpendicular, upright, steep. — *gʌn čʌm čo·ko bila* the path is very steep. *bʌl čo·ko bila* the wall is perpendicular. (č- IYB. Cp. Sh. *čo·ko,* upright, vertical, *čo·k(u)*, straight; GB. *čoke.i* ascent. Kho. *čo·k-tu*, upwards, uphill, steep. Badakhshi Prs. *čuk*, upright, steep).

¢o·ko ¢a·ko, quite crippled, paralysed, H. *lʌŋgra lu·lu.* — *i·n čo·ko ča·ko imʌnʌm* he had become paralysed. 214.9.

*-čho·qʋrʌŋ y pl. hair cut in a fringe on forehead, forelock. — *iċo·kurʌŋ* (a boy's) fringe. *mučo·kurʌŋ* (a girl's) fringe. *bušo·šo.ɛ iċo·kurʌŋ* the calf's forelock. 104.28. *hʌɣʋrɛ ičho·qurʌŋ* a horse's forelock.

343 789 *čokuṭi, -mʋts* x hut, shelter; hole dug beside the threshing-floor in which the grain used to be stored for three or four days. It was covered over with cloths etc. so that it might not be seen by people, for fear that it might be lessened by the evil eye.

000 *čokuṭo* hut, shelter.

-čhonjuš, pl. *-čhonji.ʌŋ, y* beak, bill. — *ičhonjuš, učhonji.ʌŋ*; N. *ičʋnjuš, učʋnjuyæŋ* its beak, their beaks. (Cp. H. *čõč*).

čop -uts x small heap (of cut corn, grain or flour); heap of earth on which the mark (*giri*) is fixed for shooting at with bow and arrow from horseback. 316.6.

čopʋri, čopəri x caper-plant. — *čopʋrɛ ʌsku·riŋ* the flowers of the caper plant.

000 *čopuri* x sg. and pl., double pl. *-muts.* caper-seed (used in cooking and in the preparation of a cosmetic).

čoṭ x blow, stroke. — *hik čotʌn yu·yʌm* I gave him, it (e.g. polo-ball) a blow; I struck him, it. (Cp. Sh. *čoṭ, čuṭ* blow; H. *čoṭ*).

1. *čhoṭ* y a heap of . . .; x a large quantity of, a large stock of.
2. *čhoṭ* heaped up, piled up, collected in large quantity or numbers. — *phʌlo, tik, čot bitsa* the grain, earth, is heaped up, there is a heap of . . . *daiyo čot bi.ɛ* there is a heap of stones. *sis čot ba·n* people are assembled, crowded together (?), there is a crowd of people. (Cp. Sh. *čot, čut* heap, pile, assembled, GB *choṭ* heap).
3. *čhoṭ* spilt. — *gʌžʌto čo·t bi.ɛn* the matches are spilt (?) (they were lying loose in a heap). *amulo čot ɛta* you have spilt (*or*, dropped) it (the food) somewhere. 210.1.

   (In the first example *čo·t* may be 2. *čhoṭ*).
4. *čhoṭ* broken into bits. — *baiyu čhoṭ imʌnimi* the (rock) salt has broken into bits: *čʌma tʌq čhoṭ imʌnimi* the brooch was broken into little bits. 164.17.

čo·ṭʌl -iŋ y.

1. Rhubarb. (Is mixed with tobacco to make it "softer"). N. *čo·tʌl* x pl. rhubarb.
2. Flower-bearing (?) stalks of rhubarb used to make musical pipes. — *čoṭʌlɛ gʌbɛnts* pipes of rhubarb stalks. 378.15. *usko čoṭʌl* (x) *duwaša bim* three rhubarb stalks had come up. 378.17. (Cp. Sh. *čŏ·tʌl* rhubarb).

000

čo·yo -mʊts x testicle.

1. *čhu*, pl. *čho·ŋo*, y.

a. Ear (of corn), bunch (of grapes), head (of polo stick). — *γɛ.iŋɛ ču* a bunch of (grapes), head (of polo stick). *mʌtɛlɛ ču du·simi* the corn came up with black ears (the literal meaning is uncertain). 240.18, 242.4.

b. Blade of knife.

2. *čhu, čho* barefoot.

čhʊčhʊṭ dripping. — *i·tsimo tsil čʊčʊt mai.i bila* water is dripping from them (y pl.). 130.20.

(Probably a reduplication of *chuṭ*. This type of reduplication is common in Shina).

čʊ·gʊdər, čʊ·γʊdər x (sg. and pl.), peach (fruit). y *-iŋ*, peach tree.

ç̌u·k‸'*-miŋ* y sewing, embroidery. — *yʌṭɛ ču·k* embroidery. *ču·k duwa·ɛsimi* the sewing (has) remained over, i.e. is not finished. *ču·kɛ lʌkpi·s, fa·rtsin* an embroidered handkerchief, cap. *ču·k ɛtʌs* to sew, mend by sewing, embroider. *pʌči ču·k ɛtʊbo* she has sewn the cotton (cloth). *qɪsumʌn ču·k ɛtʌs* to mend (sew) a torn (garment). *yʌṭɛ ču·k ɛtʊm čoqa, pfartsin* an embroidered choga, cap. (Cp. Sh. *čuk do·ɪki* to embroider).

čʊk v. *čʊq*.

čhukɛčhu quite barefoot. (Cp. 2. *chu*).

čhʊkʊs, pl. *čhukʊšo*, x.

1. Bow-string. — *žʌmɛ čukʊs* bow-string. *tərmʊkɛ čukʊs* string of pellet-bow.
2. Beam laid along the top of the wall of a house to support the ends of the rafters.

ç̌hʊl, erroneous form in: *ç̌hul mɛ·šɛ tʌm dɛlji*. Prov. 16.‸' The correct reading is either *tsʊlməriṣ̌* or *tsilmai.i·ṣ̌*

'‸[see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p. 542-Analyst]

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čhoma·r, čhumər, -iŋ y.

1. Iron. — *čoma·rɛ ši* iron trivet. *či·ʌnɛ čuma·r* cast-iron. *čomʌr lokʌn ʌči* give me a little iron. 172.17.
2. Gen., of iron, iron- (adj.) — *idim uyon čumʌrɛ mɛ.imtsɛ* his whole body would have become iron. 110.8. Cp. 144.19, 190,8, 196.13, 382.6. *čuma·rə bai.i* he is hard-hearted, *or* steadfast.
3. *čuma·rɛ, čumʌr, -ɪšo* x frying-pan. — *a·lta čhomʌ'rišo bi.ɛn* there are two frying-pans.

N. *čuˑmər, čiˑmər*; steel.

(*chumər* IYB, Gh. Kh. Cp. Sh. *čiˑmɛr*, Kho. *čumor, čomu·r*. V. Morgenstierne Rep. 1926. p. 68 n.)

čhumərpa adj., of iron, ironware. — *čumərpa dustsʌk* ironware, domestic utensils. 308.5.

čhumo x sg. and pl., double pl. *-muts* fish. 108.14. (*čhu·mo* IYB. Cp. Sh. *čhimo, čhumo*).

čomu·so pl. *čomu·somuts*. 1. the grub that eats woollen materials. 2. the fish-insect.

čomoʈkɛr hf. young woman. — *hin čomoʈkɛr gus.ɪn ja.o* give me a young wife. EOL. (Cp. Sh. *čomoṅkiər*(?), GB. *čomʌʈkɪr*; Kho. *čumoʈke·r*).

ču·na x cement, plaster. H.

1. *čop, čup,* silent; silence. — *čup* °*-ʌtʌs* to make silent, to silence. *čup o·tʌm* I silenced them. 42.20. *ra·čʌku·yu·ɛ hɛrʌs čuˑp ɛtumʌn* the guardians silenced their weeping, i.e. ceased weeping. 42.13. *čup ɛtʌs* to make silence, i.e. be silent. EOL. *bɛsɛ čop nɛ tsuča ba* why am I to take it away silently, quietly?. 62.17. *čup nɛ nukoˑn* you going silently. 72.23.

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! ^ [see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 *yʌtis ay'e·skərtsiš xa čup etʌs ap'i* until one cuts off its head there will be no silence, *or*, it will not be silent, *or*, there will be no silencing it. 56.3. *čup mʌna·s* to be silent. *kot bər čup mʌna·s ap'i* this affair will not remain silent, i.e. secret. 56.5. (Cp. Sh. *čup tho·rki*, or *bo·rki* to be silent. H. *čʊp*).

2. *čʊp, čop*, in *čʊp delʌs, čʊp ga·rtsʌs* to jump down. 174.16.

3. *ču·p* in *ba·ša ču·p*, male *ba·ša* (a kind of yellow-eyed hawk). (Cp. Kho. *ba·ša čʊp*, male *ba·ša*).

1. *čʊq*, *-iŋ* y sieve (obsol.); a measure of grain, approximately 24 lbs. — *hičʊq* one "čʊq", 24 lbs. *alto, i·ski, tsindi, tʌlɪ, torim čʊq* 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 "čʊq". *i·skičʊk bʌy . . . nikin* pouring in 3 "čʊq" of millet. 266.15. Cp. 262.4. *a·lto tʌlɪčʊqiŋ* two *7-čʊq* = *100 ɣərba·l* = 336 lbs. 300.2. *torim čʊqʌn gur iɣ'unimi* he gave him 10 "čʊq" of wheat (240 lbs.). 60.17. Cp. 336.12, 342.7,12.

2. *čʊq* kind, sort, manner. — *ja čʊqɪ hirʌn bai.i. u·ŋɪ čʊqɪ hirʌn bai.i. bɪčʊq? šu·a dʊko·ma?* (Cp. *bɪčuk* (*bɪčʊq*) and Sh. *čok*).

čʊqʊs v. *čukʊs*.

čhʊr, čhur -ʌnts, N. pl. *-a·i·nts*, x knife. — *tu·m ču·rʌn jo* give me another knife. *dodo.ʌʃɪ čur isərkimi*, he applied the knife to his throat. 42.3. *in kɪ ču·rɪ aiy'e·skərtsimi* him too the knife did not cut. 42.8. (Cp. Sh. *ču·r*, small knife. H. *čhʊr, čhʊra·, čhʊri·*).

ču·ra, čur'a, -muts, -ints x wicker panier (which holds one maund of broken straw).

čh'urkʌs, pl. *čhurk'ʌšo*, x vessel made of pumpkin for holding milk. 322.4.

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čoru·k -išo, -ičiŋ x & y piece, bit, fragment (of iron, bread, wood etc.) x or y according to category of the substance. — *čoru·kʌn, čoru·kišo, šapik* a piece, pieces, of bread.

*čoru·k, čoru·k, *-ʌtʌs* to cp., trim, cut off. — *γuyʌŋ čoru·k etʌs* to cut, trim (a man's) hair.

The Pn.pf. may refer to the Direct Object, *ja amiš čoru·k ˈetʌm* I have bitten my finger (does not appear to mean "bitten off"). 138.11. *o·mi.eniš čoru·k o·tomʌn* they bit their fingers. 138.10. Or it may refer to the Indirect Object, *mumupuš čoru·k m'ročer pʌso·m imʌnomi* he hesitated to cut off her nose (for her). 176.18. *mo·mʌs čoru·k ma·oči* he will cut out your tongue(s) for you. 328.1. (Cp. Sh. *čoru·, čoru· tho·ski*).

*čoru·ṭ *-ʌtʌs* to bite, sting (of insect, mosquito, flea, ant etc.), to pinch. — *kiʌs čoru·ṭ go·či* the flea will bite thee. *ki·šo čoru·ṭ me·timi ke* when (if) the mosquito bit us. *ki·šo čoru·ṭ metʌsteum dimi·γʌčila* owing to the mosquito's biting us it itches us (ie we feel an itch). (Cp. Sh. *čoru·ṭ tho·ski*, GB. *čoruṭ*).

čušt, ču·št big, growing up (of a child). Bu. syn. *mo·nʤa·ŋ*. — *ču·št imʌnimi* (the child) grew bigger. 242.20. (Cp.? Kho. *čušt*, beautiful, handsome, Prs. *čust*, active, strong).

ču·ŝ etʌs to suck mother's milk (of child, etc.).

*ču·ŝ *-ʌ·ʌtʌs* to make suck, suckle. — *ču·ŝ e·etʌs* to suckle (male infant, young animal). *ču·ŝ mo·očubo* she suckles it (female infant). *u·mi.e mʌmu ču·ŝ no ˈu·ʌmo* their mother, making them suck her milk (i.e.

suckling them) reared them. 110.14. 000 *guse ʌlʌs čuš 'etimo* she suckled the lamb. 72.25. (Cp. Sh. *čuṣ thoiki*).

čhurdi y sg. and pl.; -miŋ double pl. raw silk. — *čurdi.e γʌlγʌ* silkworm. *čurdi.e puṭorʌ* (or, *puṭomoro*) silk cocoon. 176.24. *čurdi-e ʌs* remains of cocoon after the silk has been taken off. (Cp. Sh. *čhurdi*).

čhuf, *čhufo* (recorded in the forms *čuṭʌn*, *čuṭʌn*, *čuṭoruʌn*) a small quantity of a liquid; a few drops; a drop of ... — *čuṭʌn ṭsil* a little water (for irrigation). 350.2. *čuṭʌn ṭsil bilǝmulo* a little water in a cup. 304.2,3. *čuṭʌn dʌl* a few drops of oil. 320.5. *ha.i čuṭʌn* a little soup. EOL. *čuṭoruʌn* a drop (of rain). 106.19. *burd go, mʌmu čhuf* "cat take it! (There's) a drop of milk (for you"). This is said when one wants to attract a cat or child. (Cp. 2. *čhuf*).

čuṭ *-ʌlʌs to pluck, pick, pull (flowers, fruit); to snap, break off (thread etc.). (The "small word" corresponding to *ṭʌṭ ɛlʌs*).

čuṭikiṣ slanderer, backbiter, malicious.

čhuṭkus, pl. *-kuṭo*, a basket (in which salt-impregnated earth is placed. Water is then poured over it which drains out bringing with it the salt in solution).

čuṭo v. *čhuf*.

čhuumukhal IYB.

1. Women's menses.
2. Mourning in the house of deceased person.

čyur čiru ɛtʌs to speak with a small cheeping voice like a bird. — *čyur čiru buṭ ɛi.ɛli* don't go on cheeping away! (Cp. *čiru čiru*).

ćyu·ćyu· a game (12 a side; hide in the dark and put hand on a stone). 524

D and Ḍ.

d- becomes *-t-* when preceded by the negative prefix *a-*, or by the causative prefix **-ʌs*. 000

d-* denotes *d-* followed by the simple forms of the pronoun prefixes: *gu- i-* etc.

d-ʌ-* denotes *d-* followed by the altered forms of the pronoun prefixes: *go- ɛ-* etc.

Vide §§ 257, 302 & 308.

da This particle is one of the hardest-worked words in the language. It has many shades of meaning which pass into each other, and in any given case the precise meaning is often difficult to determine.

The following scheme of meanings is offered only as a rough guide:

1. Again. — *i·nɛ da i·tɛ du·ro ɛtimi* he did that thing again. *yʌf gu·ntsɛ Š. B. da sailər du·simi* the next day Sh. B. again went out for a stroll. 12.4. *da tso·r ja·lɛ ju* come to me again soon. 24.8, 24.13, 26.10, 38.21, 40.9, 42.4, 102.11,22, 108.13,25, 148.11.
2. Then, and then. — *gukɛ pfu·ər gi, da jɛ hazɪr maiya·m* throw this (hair) in the fire, and then I shall appear. 22.10. *ɛsnimi* . . . . *Da mahrʌmər hukəm ɛtimi* . . . . he said ". . . . ." and then he gave orders to his servant . . 44.25. *hik (gunts) bʌs(k) horu·toma kɛ, da gu.i·rča* if you remain one day more (than 40), then you will die. 50.16. Cp. 8.17, 10.6, 20.17, 26.13, 32.5, 44.19, 118.14, 140.8, 302.4.

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000 3. Further, in addition, moreover, and also, and. — *ine hir ke ine gus da us jotomoèe . . . . . dukuman* they brought in the man and his wife and also their children. 36.10. *iremale moyoṇ burum bila, da talila an halilum* the tassel of its tail is white, and further it had fallen (i.e. it is hanging) down over its face. 188.12. Cp. 4.13, 20.4,5, 22,17, 26.7, 26.11, 28.8, 34.10, 34.12, 36.13, 42.20, 44.1, 116.5,12, 124.20, 128.13, 180.4, 226.3—7, 288.6,10.

4. Special cases of 1 and 3 may give equivalents of "more" and "else". — *da jo* give me again, i.e. give me more. *da ke γaṭil ṣu* bring still more wood (or once more). (IUB, H. *aur bhī*). *da besan* something else. *da menan alimi.a?* has no one else come?

601 *dado* -tero, N. -muto.

1. Grandfather. — *ja.ime dado* my paternal grandfather. *a.pḗutse dado* my maternal grandfather. *dado ja kaš eta ba* I have slain father's father. 266.9. Cp. 182.3.
2. Used of any old man. (Cp. Sh. *dado* and H. *dada*. A foreign equivalent of *-api*).

000 *dakkuwum, dakkuwuman* as much as this, this much. — *ċaγa dakuwum bila* the story is this much, this is all the story. 216.7, 220.10, 224.20, 272.16, 290.11, 308.5. *dakuwuman*, 308.6. (-*kk*- presumably as in *akkuwum*. *da* + *akkuwum*).

dal up (cp. *dal*). — *dal etas* to take up, raise, remove, H. *uṭhānā*. 70.11. *tik.aŋ dal eti* take off the saddle. *haf dal etas* to remove the skin, to

000

skin, fay. *mayuwaki mogahiŋ ḍarí ne* raising her lower and upper bedding. 118.8. *ḍarí manare* to get up, stand up, rise up. *ḍarí mane* get up! *ḍarí maman ore etimi* standing up, he stated. 28.8. *ḍarí maniimi* "he has removed", said of a person who has died of disease (i.e. not by a violent death?). IUB *ḍarí manare* 1. to get up. 2. to fall in love, H. *'ashiq hona*. IUB *ḍarí!* get up! H. *uṭho*, Prs. *berxiz*.

ḍamal, ḍamal sg. and pl., also pl. -*ḍo*, x.
1. Small drum (used in pairs), kettle-drum. — *ḍamal bi, bien. ḍamalo eyaras* to play, beat, the kettledrum.
2. Testicle, Prs. *serye* (a polite substitute for *ḍoyo*, used in answering a question by a child in public). (Cp. Sh. *ḍamal*).!‸

ḍamalči -*muto*, hm drummer (for small drum).

dana wise. Prs.

dar gallows. — *darulo diluras* to hang (a person). Prs.

ḍabal -*ḍo* x a "double Čitral", i.e. a rupee; money. Punj. Eng.

ḍabi -*muto* x small box. — *gujuli ḍabi* match box. (Cp. Sh. Kho. *ḍabi*, Punj. *ḍabbī*).

d-adanas d*-adai-* to be in need of, have need of, require, H. *muhtaj hona*. — *uŋ guyure je bakanar aḍadasa ba* I have been in need of nothing from you. 78.8. *je parditsi-le bakanar aḍadasa ba* I have required nothing of the King. 78.8.

(The exact literal meaning is rather doubtful).

1st Fut. *ḍadaiyam*,
3rd sg. hm Pres. *ḍadai-i bai-i*.
dimadanamer for our future needs(?).

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!‸[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 642- Analyst] *dᵒ-sasqaras* to make fork, to separate. Cs. of *dᵒ-šaqaras*. Cp. *dasqar*.

daiyas N., *daiic-* to give to me. — *daiicabai* he gives to me. *daiimi* he gave to me. Impv. *daái*, pl. *daiin* give me.

(From *-či.as*. Cp. Hz. *jači* give to me. Either *da* = *ja*, or *dᵒ-či.as* with pronoun infix 1st. sg.)

dadal etas to drag along, pull along. IUB H. *ghasiṭna*. — *gʹaṣh dadal etas bila* it is necessary to harrow.

ḍaḍaŋ -*ᴀts* a big drum. — *ḍaḍaŋ koriŋ* ... making them play on big drums. 382.16. (*ḍaḍaŋ* IYB. Otherwise I have recorded it as *daḍaŋ*, or *ḍaraŋ*. Cp. Sh. *ḍaḍaŋ*).

ḍaḍaŋči hm big drummer.

daḍor ᵐanᴀre to tremble, shake, shiver, H. *larza karna*, *kampna*. — *iriŋ daḍor maii bila* his head shakes. *yatis daḍor maiibi* his head shakes (as from palsy). (*daḍor* IUB. Cp. Sh. *daḍor*).

ḍaḍor x pl., double plural -*ḍaṣ*, -*ḍa*. Loose stones (up to 3 or 4 lbs. each) in quantity, scree, talus. (Cp. Sh. *ḍaḍor*).

ḍaḍorkuṣ stony (in sense of having *ḍaḍor*). — *ḍaḍorkuṣ daš* a stony place.

dᵒ-aolas v. *dᵒ-ayolas*.

daf -*ičo*, x tambourine. Prs.

dafa. — *dafa manᴀre* v.i. to clear out, go off. *dafa maman ai* clear out and be off! 140.15. Ar. Prs.

dᵒ-aγunas, (*dᵒ-aγaγunas*), v. *d'ayunas*.

dᵒ-aγunas, (*dᵒ-aγaγunas*) *dᵒ-aγub-*, Impv. *dᵒ-aγua*. Ppa. *dᵒ-aγua*. With Pn. infix. *daγuγ-*, *dakuγ-*, *doγ-*, *duγuγ-*; —, —, -*doγ-*.

S: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

1. To pull out, extract, draw out, etc. 000
The pa.inf. refers to the person or thing from which the direct object is extracted etc.
érkin ke asumets dérgus having extracted its liver and kidneys. 74.4. *émmo jiŋciŋ dumorγus* pulling out her sleeves (for her). 146.15. *ja koγi gum dauγus* take hold of my boot and pull it off (for me). *ite dálar* . . . *mipérγaqin ja ause tinjo deuγuiːam* having dug in that place I shall extract (from it) my father's bones. 80.22. Cp. 150.20—22, 70.21, 78.26.

2. To reveal, bring to light, H. *nikālanā* (= to cause to come out?) — *bar, fere, dérγusimi* he revealed the affair, the conspiracy. *ja ugo γiki dukoγuγuiːam* I'll reveal your (act of) theft. *gute γiki aːleγus* don't reveal this theft of mine. 62.19.

3. To cause to extract, to cause to take off, to cause to construct (a water channel). H. *nikalwānā.* — *g'oteil.in doγuier doγunimi* he had the people seized in order to make them construct a water channel. 276.3. *Baseq Gairi-e d'oγuanum goteil* the water-channel constructed by B. G., which B. G. had made (them) construct, had had constructed. 278.4. (V. § 236. b.). Cp. 352.16—21.

d°-sγanas, d°-sγaé v.t. to grudge, stint.
Only recorded in the form of the neg. Static Participle Passive."
kapik asγanum uéri he gives them food without stint. 368.2.

daγ'anum, pl. x and y *daγai.sho.*
Large in circumference, thick (of

105b

000 post, stick, thread); robust, stout, fat (of man).

dʌɣʌnum sel a thick needle. *sɔr dʌɣʌnumʌn bi* the thread is a thick one. *tɔr dʌɣʌnum(ʌn) bai.i* he is a very stout man. *tɔr dʌɣʌnum(ʌn) bi* it is a very robust (horse). *dʌɣai.ṣkuṛik* stout people. *yʌtis dʌɣʌnumʌn bai.i* he is a big-headed man. 158.20.

d°-ˈʌɣʌruʌs d°-ʌɣʌrub-. Pn.inf + ɣ. sg. 2nd. *dak'ɔɣ-*. 3rd. *dɛɣ-*, *dum'ɔɣ-*. pl. 3rd. *doɣ-*.

Variants: *-ɣɔr-* ‖ *-ɣʌr-*. 3rd. sg. pret. *-umi* ‖ *imi*.

1. To question, ask s.o. Pn.inf. refers to the person interrogated.

   The occurrence of this verb with the variable pronoun infix is comparatively rare. Usually we find it in a generalised invariable form, *duɣʌruʌs* q.v., or *doɣʌruʌs*.

   With this invariable form the person questioned is frequently expressed and is put in the ablative, or occasionally dative case.

   With *d°-ʌɣʌruʌs* the person questioned is usually expressed only in the Pn. infix. In one of two instances in which it is expressed it is in the uninflected nominative or accusative form; in the other it has an *-e* suffix, but there are grounds for questioning the correctness of this *-e*.

   It is probable that with *d°-ʌɣʌruʌs* the person questioned should always, when expressed, be in the uninflected form.

je uŋ dak'ɔɣ'ʊrʌsʌr daiya ba I have come to ask you. 60.16. *thamo mʌcir ke akurtiŋ(e) ke doɣʌrubai.i* the Tham asks of the

000 Wazir and Elders. 326.5. *wʌzire dəm'oγərabai.i* the Wazir asks her. 188.17. Cp. 146.24. *d'eγoruscmo: "uŋ amelo guča bam?"* she asked him: "where had you slept?" 224.1. *d'itsumʌn, deγərusumʌn* (·., *doγərusuman*): ". . . *he.iba?* they fetched him and asked him: "Do you know. . . .?" 28.8.

2. To address, say to. Occasionally thus used to express an assertion, not a question.

Aba Kiluŋə deγorusumi: "le.i Poŋču, kuv uŋoŋʌŋə babor . . . gu(ič)ʌm" A. K. said to him: "O P., I shall give you . . equal with all these others. 114.13. *deγorusimi: "uŋə bəsanər rai sča ke ono, gov murbuni ečʌm."* he said to him: "Tell me what you would like and I will present it to you". 138.28. *padša Laŋə Bruwmo dəmoγorušai.i: "Krsor bəškʌn bai.i ke ine šakale . . . čaγa eči"* The King said to L. B. "tell what sort of a person K. is (and) describe his appearance". 154.14. Cp. 30.13. (Cp. *duγʌrusʌs*).

ʌγʌsʌs d°-ʌγʌl- to laugh.

Fut. *deγʌlʌm* I shall laugh.
dokoγʌluma thou wilt laugh.
deγʌli he will laugh.

Pres. *deγʌla ba* I laugh. 210.18.

Impf. *deγʌlʌm* they used to laugh. 116.1. Pres. 116.11.

Pret. *deγʌsimi* he laughed. 70.10. 3rd. sg. 70.14.
dumoγʌsimo, dumoγʌsumo she laughed. 70.11. (Cp. γʌsuw).

d°-ʌγʌpʌs d°-ʌγʌč.

Pn.inf. + γ. 1st. sg. *deγ-*, 1st. pl. *dimeγ-*. To itch.

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The Pp.inf. refers to the sufferer and the verb is impersonal: it itches me. 000

da·ɣʌčila, da·ɣʌyimi I feel, felt, a sensation of itching. *ki·šo čoru·t metʌʃe* (QUB *metʌstsom*) *dime·ɣʌčila* owing to the mosquito(s) biting us we feel a sensation of itching.

dʌɣai.ʌs, dʌɣa·yʌs; dʌɣʌč-, dʌɣa·č-.
Impv. *dʌɣ'a* neg. *ʌtʌɣa*; pl. *dʌɣai.in.*
Ppa. *nut'ʌɣʌn*, static pc. *dʌɣʌm.*
V.i. to hide, take refuge.
Fut. sg. 1st. *dʌɣʌčʌm* 2nd. *dʌɣa·čuma.*
Pret. sg. 1st. *dʌɣaiyʌm.*
yai.iŋe ki·le pa dʌɣ'ʌmi he hid on the near side of the mill. 204.5. Cp. 266.4. *uyo·tum nutʌɣʌn huru·timi* he sat hiding, taking refuge, from them. 262.18. *nutʌɣʌn* hiding. 122.2,4,20. *nut'ʌɣʌn o·ničʌm* I shall not go away secretly, by stealth. 32.1. (Cs. *-ʌstʌgayʌs*).

dʌɣo, dʌɣu, pl. *dʌɣumiŋ, dʌɣo·ŋ y.* gum (adhesive), glue, H. *soreš* IUB. Sh. *do·k* (Sometimes smeared on paper and put over broken ribs). 757

dʌɣo·ʌŋ, dʌɣo·wʌŋ y pl. flour. — 000
dʌɣo·ʌŋ jačorum bitsa the flour is coarse. *tsilu·miŋ dʌɣo·ʌŋ* fine flour, H. *maida*. *dʌɣo·ʌn pyuwʌn dosu* bring a little flour. 58.16. *dʌɣo·wʌŋ oyo·m fal maiyo·r taiyo·r manimi* all the flour has come near to being finished. Cp. 298.9, 306.4,7,18, 338.19.

dʌɣu dʌɣu IUB game played by children with closed eyes, blindman's buff.

dʌɣ'u·i, unprepared, unfinished, raw, H. *kača, xam.* — *dʌɣu·i gap* raw hide. 130.6, 158.1. *dʌɣu.i ser bi* it is untwisted thread. H. *kača.*

d°-ʌɣorkʌs d°-ʌɣorč- } v. §§ 219 & 222.
d°-ʌɣorʌs -d°-ʌɣorč }

OOD

The second forms were given as shown but do not occur in the texts, 'n which the verb in any form oc- 'ırs very seldom.

To obtain, come into possession ; receive, find. Pn.inf. refers to the subject, v. § 249.4.

The long vowels of the Pn. Infix all tend to be dissyllabic.

Forms:

Fut. sg. 1. *da·aγuršʌm, da·aγurčʌm.*
2. *duko·əγuršuma, duko·γur-čuma.*
3. *de·əγurši, de·iγurči.*
Inf. *dumo·əγuršo*, neg. *atumo·γuršo.*
Pres. 1st. pl. *dime·iγurša ba·n.*
Pret. sg. 1. *da·aγurkʌm, da·aγurʌm.*
2. — *duko·γuruma.*
3. — *de·iγurimi.*

N. Impv. *duko·γurk*, pl. *dʌma·γurkin. dime.iγurkʌs* our finding. *dime·iγurkʌs me.ibi* it is procurable for us, it is a thing we can obtain. *ho·i amolo duk'o·oγuršʌma (-uma)* will you find, procure, vegetables somewhere? 62.29. *but hu·ši da·aγurkʌm* I obtained much plunder. *go·ltʌčer besʌn ata·aγurkʌm* I found nothing to put on your feet. 156.20. Cp. 158.18. *de·γurkimi* he found it. 384.1. *ʌmulo ato·γurkumʌn* nowhere did they find him. 10.5. *dime·iγurkumʌn* we (have) found, recovered, him. 370.16. n. *da·aγurka ba* I have found, recovered, him. 368.15, 373.22. *dime·iγurkʌm* we have found, recovered, him. 374.16. (*°-yaiyʌs* appears to be used as a synonym).

d°-ʌiyʌs d°-ʌič- to make stand up, set up, erect.

With Pn.inf. sg. 3rd. *de·i-*, pl. 3rd.

107 b

000 *doˑi·*. N. sg. *dəˑi·*, *dukoˑi·*, *deˑi·*, *domoˑi·*. — *deˑičʌm* I shall set it up. *isoˑr Tərakotsʌn thʌmɛ . . . girʌšər d'eˑičai.i* the Tham first makes one of the Tərakɛts stand up to dance, puts him up to dance. 318.1. *haiyʌn d'eˑičaˑn* they set up the mark. 316.6. *hir yʌkʌlom hin, dʌsin muyʌkʌlom hin jaˑmʌn sinḍ'ʌbʌl doˑičaˑn* they make stand up (put up?) as agents a relation from the side of the man and one from the side of the girl. 302.16. Cp. 336.12.

Other forms:

Pret. 3rd. sg. *doˑimi*. 148.15. 3rd. pl. *doˑimʌn*.

Infin. *deˑyʌs*, *doˑyʌs*.

The adverbs *dʌl* and *tʌʌt* may be used in conjunction with this verb: *dʌl doyʌs*, etc.

N. Pret. 3rd. sg. hm *tʌʌt daˑimi*, *dukoˑimi*, *deˑimi*, *dumoˑimi* he made me, thee, him, her stand up. (Cs. of *di.eˑyʌs*, to stand up, of which *di.eˑ* is invariable).

dʌk v. *dʌq*.

ḍʌk *-*ʌtʌs* to drive (animals), follow up (tracks). — *buˑa dʌk ɛtʌs* to drive the cow. *huyeˑɛ dʌk oˑtʌs* to drive the goats. *tʌlɛ nʌl hər dʌk nɛ* driving along the seven yoke of oxen. 246.11. *utsoˑŋ dʌk nɛ* following up(?) their tracks (y pl.). 246.22.

dʌkhiˑl, *dækhiˑl*, *dakhiˑl* adv. like this, thus, so. — *gutsɛ ja gʌnɛ dʌkiˑl mai.i bi.en* these (cliffs) are thus on my account, i.e. behave thus for my benefit(?). 186.4. *ik'ərɛŋɛ dækiˑl n'usen* saying thus to himself. 373.10. *dʌkiˑl zailʌfɛ* in this manner. 210.2. *dakiˑlʌfɛ* in this manner, thus.

000 In the story-ending:
čʌγa dækilʌʈe bila the story is in this wise (as just narrated). 212.2⁹. *čʌγa daki·lʌʈe eča·n* they tell the story thus (as narrated). 230.11, 254.3, 278.8. *dʌki·lʌʈe u.i·rʌsər* on their dying in this manner. 214.11.

(*da* + *ʌkhi·l*. IYB *dʌkhi·lʌʈe*, and in vernac. Ms. "*da· akhil*" which, however, does not represent the actual pronunciation of the vowels).

ḍ'ʌko, -muts x wooden post supporting roof, pillar, tent-pole. — *sa·s dʌqomutsʌŋe gut* a tent with 1000 poles. 88.4. *dʌkotsum haiyai.iŋ* tally kept by making notches on the roof-post. Cp. 92.6, 304.19, 328.9.

(Cp. Sh. *ḍʌko*, Kshm. *ḍʌkh* support, prop).

dʌxʌl interference. — *dʌxʌl aysti* don't interfere. Ar. Prs.

dʌl cp. *da·l*, up, above, on upper side. — *dʌl di.e·yʌs* to stand up, v. *di.e·yʌs*. *dəri.a dʌl ne gutsərimi ke* when the river flows uphill. 142.27. *Baltite yʌʈe Hərabuŋe dʌl U·ltʌrər gʌn bilʊm* there was a road to U·ltʌr up the Həra·bu·ŋ above Baltit. 256.2. *dʌl a·pʌt horu·timi* he sat beside me on the upper side, i.e. he sat above me. *mopʌta dʌl, mopʌte dʌlər* beside her. 118.6. *guyo·n dʌl* up above you. 148.4. N. *dʌl* uphill. *dʌl ne* Eastwards (the trend of the valleys in Hunza proper and Nagir being downwards from East to West). Cp. 174.10.

(Probably only a variant of *da·l*).

dʌla -muts x larger irrigation-channel (smaller channel being *go·tsil*). (Cp. Sh. *dʌla*).

1086

000

dᵒ-alas, dᵒ-ali.as, dᵒ-alj-.
Only in the forms *delas, deli.as* } qqv.
derlas, deli.as }

There are also the Pn.pl. forms *ᵒ-delas, ᵒ-deli.as* to strike, hit, shoot, kill etc. (Is this possibly a *dᵒ-* form of the verb *ᵒ-alas*).

dalbaṭ floating, in suspense, superficial; IUB H. *upar, zarra, nazpezla* — *tsilete dalbat amanam* I floated on the water. *dalbaṭeṭum bevan* an ordinary affair, an indifferent matter. H. *marmarli bet. dalbaṭ eṭum gurltumal eča ke* if you listen inattentively. 98.11. *dalbat durnas* to catch (polo ball) in the air.

dal dal "up, up" said to plough oxen to make them keep up to the horizontal line. ("Down" in the corresponding sense is *ṛal*). [Cp. *dal*].

daldalum pl. x and y *-ljuko, y -lumiŋ;* N. *-ilo* broad, wide, (of road, plank, back etc.) — *balgitiŋ bert daldaljuko bitsa* his (upper) back is very broad. 184.19.

daldalumkuš y breadth, width.

daldi.um St. Pc. of *dal di.ryas.*

daldi.en Ppa. of *dal di.ryas.*

daldinas, daldirnas, daldi-, Ppa. *nuṭaldin* to sift, to strain(?). H. *čhanna.*

Fut. 1st. sg. *daldi·am.*
Pret. 1st. sg. *daldirnam.*
Impf. 1st. sg. *daldi beyam,* IUB.
St. pc. *daldinum,* IUB.

dᵉali upper. — *dᵉali mul* upper end, top end (of room). 304.19. *uyonutsum dali mul* above them all (in a room).

(Perhaps to be taken as one word *dalimul*).

dᵉali, N. -liŋ y harrow. (Cp. Sh. *dale, dale.* The Hunza equivalent is *ẏaṭal*).

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dʌlo the zodiacal month of *Dalv* (Aquarius commencing in January). 208.1. Ar. Prs. ODO

dʌlt'ʌnʌs, pl. *dʌlt'ʌnʌŝo*, a hollow in a stone. — *dʌlt'ʌnʌsulo tsil bilum* there was (rain)water in a hollow in a stone. 268.11.

dʌltʌs pl. h x y *dʌltʌŝko.*

1. Good, fine (especially of appearance, health). IUB. H. *xu·b*, *'umda*, *xu·bsu·rʌt.* — *daltʌs nʌs* a nice smell, pleasant perfume. *but dʌltʌs bai, bu·n* he is, they are, very handsome, good-looking. *but daltʌs bo* she is very pretty. *dʌltʌŝko suwʌtiŋ* beautiful faces. *ma dʌltʌŝko čʌγamiŋ etʌm* you had said excellent things. 176.10. *ku·e gušiŋents dʌltʌŝku·ik* these are a handsome lot of women. *daltʌs dukoma? dʌltʌs ba?* have you come well? are you well, in good health? (said to new arrival). *kulto ʌskʌn daltʌs ʌmʌna ba* today I am (have become) a little better. EOL. 138.22, 160.22, 162.20, 164,6. 210.9. 244.11, 258.6, 264.13.
2. Well. — *dʌltʌs o·sum bi* it is well-secured, put away *dʌltʌs huru·iai.i, ŝičai.i, mi bai i* he sits (lives?) eats, drinks, well. *i·mo duka·n dʌltʌs tam ne* cleaning his shop well. 166.16.

dʌltʌskuš y excellence, good health, beauty. — *ine čʌγa but dʌltʌskuš bila* his is a very fine story. (*dʌltʌskuš* is perhaps the subject of *bila*, or else it is used adjectivally). *u·ŋe jot gu·to dʌltʌskušʌtʌ yami* he has recovered your younger brother safe and sound(?) happily(?). 370.4.

dʌltum, used only in the combination **-ʌŋ dʌltum.* caul (human).

109b

000 1. *dʌm* y breath, IUB H. *sā·s, dʌm.* — *dʌm dusu·yʌs* to breathe, draw breath. *dʌm delʌs* to breathe hard, pant (from running), gasp (of dying person). *esər dʌm di bila* his breath has come to his heart, i.e. he is breathing still, but near death. EOL. *dʌm dišaiyʌs* the breath to be stopped. *dʌm dišʌmi* (he was) suffocated. IUB. *dʌmtsum niyʌs* to go faint, H. *sust ho·na. čemelinə zara·te dʌm de·etsimi* the force of the poison made it fetch its breath, gasp (?). 132.24. *hik dʌm* immediately, forthwith. 134.5, 162.14. (But Cp. Sh. *ḍʌm*, time, occasion). Cp. 110.9. Prs.

2. *dʌm* breathing on, spell, charm, incantation. — *u·e ja·du ne dʌm ne i·se bu·ntsum ho·le du·sʌs aiy'etumʌn* they, working magic and making spells, did not allow it (the donkey) to come out of the boulder. 200.14. *i·i dʌm ećume* he himself working an enchantment. 192.13. Cp. 194.4,13, 190 9. Prs.

(The same word as 1. *dʌm*).

3. *dʌm* x — ? — *dʌm di·tsʌs* to charge (an enemy), attack. *dʌm di·ća·n* they charge. *dʌm di·tsumʌn* they charged.

1. *ḍʌm etʌs* (*-ʌtʌs?), IUB. to put to flight, drive off. (Cp. Sh. *dʌm tho·ki* to drive game).

2. *ḍʌm* *-ʌtʌs, IUB, to beat (quick-time music). *ḍʌm a·ti* beat quick time for me.

3. *ḍʌm* *-ʌtʌs to massage (by beating). — *dʌm etʌs* to beat upon, thump. *mundi·ltse dʌm ne ʌki·l ećubo* beating her breast she speaks as follows . . . 118.10. ⁞ ^

(Probably the same as 2. *ḍʌm* *-ʌtʌs)

dʌmʌl v. *ḍa·mʌl*.

110a

⁞ ^ [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 1. *dʌm'ʌn*, pl. *dʌmaiyo*, hm. master, owner, lord; Lord, God. IUB H. *aˑqa*, *malɪk*, *Xudaˑwʌnd* — *ha dʌmʌn* the master of the house, host. 340.2. *bušai.ɛ dʌmʌn* owner of the land, landlord. *au.ɛ*, *mi.uˑɛ dʌmʌn* my father's, our father's master i.e. the Mir, Tham. *ji dʌmʌn* the Lord of Life, i.e. God. *ji.ɛ mičim dʌmʌn* the Lord who has given us life. *dʌmʌn yaˑrɛ* under the control of the master. H. *maˑlɪk ke zeˑr fʌrmaˑn*. IUB. *dʌmʌn yʌltsɛ* by the kindness, blessing, of the master. H. *maˑlɪk ke mɪhərbaˑnise*. IUB. *dʌmʌn yʌlʊlo* in the shade, under the protection of the master. H. *aˑqa ke saˑyamẽ*. IUB. Cp. 214.12, 216.2. (Cp. Sh. *dʌb'oˑn*, Skr. *damana?*)

2. *dʌmʌn* real, own (as opposed to step relation), H. *ḥaqiˑqi*. IUB. *dʌmʌn maˑma* own mother (not, step-mother). *oˑsmo muyu baˑn, dʌmʌn apaˑn* they are my wife's sons, they are not my own. Cp. 288.14. (Cp. Sh. *dʌb'un*).

ḍʌm'ʌn X. (also Hz.) time; occasion. — *hik, alto, iski ḍʌmʌn* once, twice, thrice.

dˑ-ʌmʌtʌlʌs dˑ-ʌmʌtʌlj-, to yawn.

Pres. sg. 1. *daˑmʌtʌlja ba* I am yawning.
2. *dukoˑmʌtʌlja.*
3. m *deˑmʌtʌljai.i.*
f *dumoˑmʌtʌljo.*

ʌtuk oˑmʌtʌl! don't yawn!

dimeˑmʌtʌlʌs our yawning.

dʌmbʌlum slight (ascent), easy (ascent).

ḍʌmb'u -muts x mouth-piece of musical pipe. "surnai". (Cp. Sh. *ḍambu*, mouthpiece of surnai). !^

ḍʌm ḍʌm ɛtʌs IYB to sound, beat (drums). — *hərib ḍʌm ḍʌm ɛtimi* he beat out music (on the drum). (Presumably the same as 2. *ḍʌm ˑ-ʌtʌs*).

110b

!^[See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.542-Analyst] *ḍʌm ḍum'ul* in dense crowd, thronging 000 (lit. packed like fine earth), (*sis*) *ḍʌmḍumu·l ba·n* there is a crowd of people.

dʌmja·r, dʌmija·r y trouble inconvenience, worry. — *bu·t dʌmija·r o·timi* he put them to great trouble. 276.6. N. *dʌmija·r ʂe·yʌs* to suffer, experience, trouble. *dʌmija·r* °-*ʌsi·rʌs* to cause trouble to s.o. (Cp. Sh. *dʌmija·r*).

dʌnko·tai N. y bronchitis, asthma. (Probably Sh. *dʌm* + *ku·tc.i*. Cp. Sh. *ku·to*, GB *khoṭo* short).

ḍʌmo, pl. *ḍʌmomots*, x.

1. Straight young branch, sapling. Sh. *kyeŋ*. — *hʌn dʌmu.ʌn fʌt etumʌn* they left one (sapling) shoot (growing from stump of cut-down tree). 214.11.
2. Thick stick (3" in diameter), cudgel. IYB club, wooden-pounder, Bu. *ḍiŋər*. Cp. 200.12.

dʌmši, dʌmše, °-*ʌtʌs* to approve, choose, select, prefer. — *u·e hərʌŋtsom dʌmši no juwa·yo utsumʌn* they selected and took away young men from among them. 120.3. *dʌmši aca· ke* if you approve of me. 172.17. (Cp. Sh. *dʌmši tho·rki*).

dʌn pl. *daiyo* x stone. — *uyu·m dʌn* big stone, small boulder. *duxərʌs dʌn* "splitting stone", shale. *bʌteŋ duwʌši.ʌs (duwʌše.ʌsʏ) dʌn* stone that splits into flat sheets, shale. *dʌn* °-*ʌtʌs* to stone someone. 276.9. *dʌn dʌnʌṭe ɛ·skərtume* galloping (his horse) over the stones. 122.8. *dʌnʌṭum bu·kʌk* IUB "the bean on the stone" (H. *pʌthʌrpʌr bə·qʌla*).

(Said of a man when all band together in hostility to him and leave him by himself — H. *sab* *dušman bʌnkʌr ɛk šʌʒko tʌnha čhoˑṛna*). 000

dʌni -muts x slow-time music (for dancing to). 533

Said to have been brought from Chitral by Wazir Asadullah Beg, grandfather of Wazir Shukrullah Beg and Jemadar Imam Yar Beg.

bʌpoˑɛ dʌni, or *thamə dʌni* a tune played when the Mir should be going to sleep at his midday siesta, also when the Wazirs dance. 202.6.

Bʌpo refers to the Mir's grandfather. It is also played at marriages. The *ḍaˑmʌl*, *ḍʌḍʌŋ* and *surnai* are all employed. (Cp. Sh. *dhʌni*, Kho. *daˑni*).

dʌntsil y sulphur. — *dʌntsilɛ bəˑn* a boulder so called near Murtaza.abad in Hunza. There are sulphurous springs there, the water of which is hot enough to cook meat, eggs, etc. and in which the local people wash their clothes. (Cp. Sh. *dʌntsal*, sulphur). 000

dʌŋ y sleep. H. *niˑnd*, *xaˑb*. — *ja dʌŋ jučiˑla* my sleep is coming, i.e. I am becoming sleepy. I am sleepy. *tʌpɛ dʌŋ atiˑmi* at night I did not get to sleep. *dʌŋtsum ditʌlimi* he woke up from sleep. 20.5. *dʌŋ duswˑyʌs* "to bring sleep", i.e. to go to sleep. *ja duˑŋ dʌŋ duswˑčʌm* I shall sleep for a little. *jʌdu ˑɛčai.i tsoˑr dʌŋ duswˑjʌn* (or, *dʌŋtsɛ niʃen*) he does magic that they may go early to sleep. 118.1. N. *dʌŋ d*-ʌlsʌs* to put s.o. to sleep. (*d*-ʌlsʌs*, Cs. of *duswˑyʌs*). *dʌŋ *-arʌs*, or *dʌŋtsum d*-ʌstsʌlʌs* to cause to wake (*-arʌs* being in effect the Cs. of *niyʌs* to go. Cp. the 6th. example above). *Lʌŋa Brumoˑmo dʌŋ moˑrimi*

111 b

000 he made L. B.'s sleep depart from her, i.e. he wakened her. 118.8, *Laŋa Bruno ḍʌŋtsum dumoʋtsʌlimi* he woke up L. B. from sleep i.e. he wakened her. 118.8. (Cp. Kho. *ḍʌŋ diṅk*, to drop off to sleep, no

1. *ḍʌŋ* pl. *ḍʌŋo* hard (literal and metaphorical), stiff, severe (of pain, famine). — *ḍʌŋo hiri, gušiŋants* hard (tough?) men, women. *ʌs ḍʌŋ* stout-hearted, valiant. *tru ḍʌŋ* very hard. *tan ḍʌŋ* very hard. IYB. *ḍʌŋ čam* a severe famine. 306.8, 372.9. (Cp. Kho. *ḍʌŋ, ḍaŋ*)
2. *ḍʌŋ ɛtʌs* to bake, cook (bread). — *šapik ḍʌŋ ɛti* bake bread. *gʌti besʌnʌtʃe ḍʌŋ ɛčʌn* with what are we to bake bread? 126.7. Cp. 126.12,16,22, 129.4, 130.3, 306.13.

   (The same word as 1. *ḍʌŋ* and so to "harden" by firing the dough).
3. *ḍʌŋ ɛtʌs* to keep; store, lay up, hoard, H. *ažpaḥ karna*.

ḍʌŋʌl -ito x lever, crowbar, H. *jabal*. — *čʌmʌrʌ ḍʌŋʌl* iron crowbar.

ḍʌŋʌl'ʌt -ito x aqueduct, water channel (crossing an irrigation channel).

776 *ḍʌŋʌlʌṭh'ʌs* a kind of "*bilʌs*", wild woman monster who devoured men, H. *čurel*.

According to another account (M. M. P.) the D. is not a "*bilʌs*" but the consort of a *Deʋ* or *Jinn*.

D.'s live in the mountains, but come to inhabited places at night. *hin ḍʌŋʌlʌtʌsʌn* bo there is a d. 198.5. Cp. 204.4 ff.

000 *ḍʌŋʌliski* IYB a kind of grape. — *ḍʌŋʌliski šʌra* a kind of vine.

ḍʌŋʌrʌwo IYB half-sour half-sweet (of wine).

ḍʌŋ ḍʌŋ ɛtʌs to knock. — *hiŋʌtʃe ḍʌŋ ḍʌŋ ɛtʌs* to knock at the door. (Cp. Sh. *ḍaŋ(ḍaŋ)* th.)

000 *ḍʌɣh'ʌs* °-*mʌnʌs* IYB to be bewildered, confused, H. *ḥairān*.

dʌp -*iŋ* y strip of teased wool of two fingers' breadth ready for spinning (prepared by hand by women), flake. — *burum dʌp* an aged person, grey-beard. *gyr dʌpiŋ* flakes of snow. (Cp. Sh. *dʌp*, a small ball(?) of wool, Kho. *dapí*, strip of cleaned cotton, flake of snow).

1. *ḍʌp* suddenly and quickly. — *Pʌrʌmʌs ite uriŋtse ḍʌp dʌnimi* P. laid hold of that hand quickly and firmly. 210.6. (Ch. Kho. *ḍʌp*, suddenly, without warning).

2. *ḍʌp* IYB x store-room, pantry; according to others: plank, shelf. (Cp. Sh. *ḍʌp*, wooden cupboard).

d°-ʌpfʌltʌs, *d°-ʌpfʌlč-* with Pn. infix, 3rd. sg. *d'epf-*, 3rd. pl. *d'ʌpf-*. v.t. to break up, burst, blow up, blast. — *bʌrʌ d'epfʌltʌm* I'll break up the boulder. *bʌrʌ dʌpfʌltimi* he broke up the boulder. *bʌrʌndo dʌpfʌltʌm* I'll break up the boulders. *ʌtepʌlt* don't break it up.

(Trs. of *dufʌltʌs*. Cp. also °-*fʌltʌs*. Some say that the correct form of this verb is *d°-ʌpʌltʌs*).

d°-ʌpirkʌnʌs d°-ʌpirkʌi- to stumble (of man or horse). Pn. inf. + p *dʌp-*, *dukʌp-*, *dʌp-*; 3rd pl. *dʌp-*. — *dʌpirkʌiyʌm* I shall stumble. *dʌpirkʌimi* he stumbled. *je dʌpirkʌnʌm ke dʌpirkʌnʌm da uŋ ʌtʌdʌpirkʌi.ʌmʌ?* If I stumbled, I stumbled, won't you stumble too?

(This is a verbal catch to be repeated quickly like the English: "school coal-scuttle" or "round the rugged rocks the ragged ragamuffin ran".) (Cp. *pirkʌnʌs*).

000

d°-ʌpirtʌʌs d°-ʌpirt-, Impv. *d°-ʌpirts.* Pn. inf. + p sg. —, *dukʌp-*, *dʌp-*: 3rd pl. *dʌp-*.

1. Cs. (*d°-ʌʌpirtʌʌs*) to cause s.o. to pull out, eradicate. *ʌmʌ dʌpirtʌm* I shall make them pull out my tooth. (*ʌmʌ*) *dukʌpirtʌm* I shall make you pull out (my tooth). *ʌtʌpirts* don't make him pull it out. (Cs. of *d°-pirtʌʌs*).
2. Trs. (*d°-ʌpirtʌʌs*), the Pn. Infix referring to the Indir. obj. — *ʌmʌ dʌpirtʌʌs ʌmbʌr* (their) teeth-extracting pliers, dentist's pliers. *Kobardo "ja eiʌ dušmʌne tsirit dʌpirts (or, dʌpirts)" sʌʌs darʌm* K. had sent me saying "Pull out the root of my son's enemy (for him, for them). 92.24. Cp. 94.16. (Cp. *d°-pirtʌʌs*).

dʌpsʌki, *dʌpiski delʌs* to kick (of man or horse). — *hʌγʌrʌ ine dʌpsʌki delimi* the horse kicked him. *dʌpiski nidilin* giving it (the donkey) a kick. 118.3. (For *-sʌki* cp. *tohʌqsʌki*, s.v. *tohʌq*).

d°-ʌpukurʌs, *d°-ʌpukurć-*, to praise, extol. — *dukʌpukurćo* she will praise thee 168.10. *d'ʌʌpukurumo* she praised him. 168.14. (Cp. *dafʌγurʌs*).

dʌq, *dʌk* (The correct form is *dʌk*) y hope, expectation, belief. — *ja dʌk bila* I have hope, I hope. *ja dʌk ʌpi*, or *ʌfʌtila* I have no hope. *guto bʌrʌr dʌq duʌuryʌm* I believed this statement, matter. *ja-ʌr dʌq i'ʌlʌmʌnʌ bʌ?* will you (pl.) believe me or not? 80.24. *dʌq ʌturkʌ bʌ* I don't believe. *ʌi belʌfʌ dʌq ʌturkʌ bʌrʌ?* how should we not believe? 82.1.

(In regard to *ʌturkʌ bʌrʌ* v.: s.v. *bʌrʌʌr*, but according to later information *ʌtʌʌrʌt* *bʌ* and — *bʌrʌ* as

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000

also permissible in the last two examples). N. *ja dʌk dila uʌne hʌl dʌltʌs mʌmi* I hope you are well. (Cp. Sh. *dʌk*, hope, trust, reliance).

dʌq etʌs, dʌk etʌs. (The correct form is *ɖʌk*), to hammer. — *gʌsulʌr bʌyʌlum diʌʌin dʌq ʌyetumʌʌe* without taking it out of the forge and hammering it. 162.7. *dʌq etʌs ustʌd* (or, *bʌrite*) blacksmith. N. *dʌke ustʌd* blacksmith. (Cp. Sh. *ɖʌk thoʌki*, or *doʌki*, to knock on, strike on).

dʌqʌdʌq etʌs. (The correct form is *ɖʌkɖʌk*), to tap. — *sʌrgʌre dʌqʌdʌq etʌm* the goldsmith was hammering, tapping, away. 160.13.

dʌqo v. *ɖʌko* pillar.

dʌ-ʌqʌquyʌs v. *dʌqʌquyʌs.*

1. *dʌr, -miŋ* y leisure, opportunity, H. *fʌrʌʌt.* — *be mʌnʌr dʌr ne bʌʌʌ?* 364.2 seems to mean: What, is she in the habit of making an opportunity for all and sundry? Cp. § 348. (Cp. Sh. *dʌr*, intention, desire, will; and perhaps, opportunity).

2. *dʌr* trembling fear, H. *kʌmp.* (Cp. Bu. *dʌdʌr*, Sh. GB. *dʌr dʌr bʌʌki* to palpitate (of the heart).

1. *ɖʌr -ʌʌʌ* x hole in ground for storing butter in. — *mʌltʌʌe ɖʌr* small storeroom for butter. (Cp. Sh. *dʌr*).

2. *ɖʌr* quite, totally; full (of moon). — *hʌlʌnʌʌ dʌr mʌni bi* the moon has become full. *dʌr mʌnʌm hʌlʌnʌ* the full moon. *dʌr hʌdiʌʌ gʌʌi* a quite circular line. *dʌr hʌdiʌʌ* full (of moon). (Cp. Sh. *ʌʌ-bʌrʌ*, all-whitish?).

dʌr N. *-ʌʌʌ* x ridge (of hill). (Cp. Sh. *dʌr*, Panj. *dhʌr*).

dʌr'ʌk y sign, trace. — *ʌʌʌʌ ʌʌʌʌ dʌrʌk ʌpi* there is no trace of water. 128.10.

113b

000 (Used in same sense in Psht. & Kho., & probably Sh.). Ar. Prs.?

d°-ʌrʌs, d°-ʌrč-, Impv. *d°-ʌri*, Ppa. *d°-ʌrin.*

1. To send, despatch. As distinguished from *°-ʌrʌs*, *d°-ʌrʌs* views the "sending" from the point of view of the place to which the object is sent. — *jaˑlər deˑri, dumoˑri* send him, her, to me. *sisʌn aˑr deˑri* send a man to me. *mʌma . . . daˑrubo* mother has sent me (here). 132.11. *Thʌmɛ da daˑrʌs bai.i* the Tham is going to send me again. *da ja haˑlər hik dukoˑrʌs bai.i* he will send thee to my house once again. 68.9. *uŋɛ bʌba daˑrai* your father has sent me (to you). 30.14. *Baltitər tsil niˑyʌl deˑrčaˑn* releasing the water they send it on (by the irrigation channel) to Baltit. 350.7. (The narrator regarding the operation from the standpoint of Baltit). Cp. 90.3, 294.13.
2. To spread, lay out. — *bərɛˑnin bɛsʌn yʌṭɛ deˑrčai.i* see what bedding he spreads over himself. 124.8.

dəri pl. *dəreŋ* y window. — *dəri.ulo haˑrɛˑtum boˑm* she was sitting at the window. 24.3. *dərɛŋulo bʌm* he was at the windows (i.e. set of windows). 64.6. *dəri.ɛ ulo . . . giˑmi* he went in through the window. Cp. 38.7, 42.16. Cp. Sh. *dəri.* Cp. Prs. *dəriˑča*).

dəri.a y river. — *dəri.a dʌl uɛ gutsərimi kɛ* when the river flows uphill. 142.27. Cp. 392.21. Prs.

dərkaˑr. S. pl. *-išo,* required, wanted, necessary. — *akurumʌn hʌγur bɛsʌn dərkaˑr bi.ʌn?* what need is there of so many horses? *hʌn ʌkiˑl bʌlkʌn jaˑr dərkaˑr bila* I need a plank like this. *dorkar api* it is unnecessary. *mario (um) nimas dorkar* it is necessary for you to go now. Prs.

dorma.n, pl. *dormai.in* y a piece of clear, level ground. (Cp. Psht. *dirmand*, threshing floor?).

dorm.anda IUB in want, destitute; without resources, H. *muhtaj*, *na'ilaj*. Prs.

doro v. *daro*, work, affair etc. 80.20, 190.16. — *dorowar ilaj eti* find a remedy for the business.

doro IYB wooden roller (for rolling polo-ground).

dororyo -do -ido -edo, x stick, staff, rod, H. *sotti*. 28.17, 82.3, 130.26, 160.8, 176.4. (Synonym, *-gfayo*).

dorts -en y cut crops (brought in to, or deposited beside the threshing-floor), threshing floor, H. *xirman*. — *ka gurv dorts ka da harar ka dosurn* then bringing in the wheat harvest (cut wheat) and then the buck-wheat. 332.11. *harir dorts boritsum* they thresh the barley harvest (cut barley). 332.1. *sirmudsin dortsar wasum ati barm* they take the bags to the threshing floor and fill them. 332.2. *gur harin niptsar dortsen nelsn dorts gitsum* cutting the wheat and barley, having prepared threshing floors, they put it down in heaps for threshing. 330.12.

I also got the following, in trying to ascertain the word for "threshing floor": *dorti gitsam* (*gitsum*), *dorts(en) gi barm*, *dorts(en) boritsum*.

doru hunting big game (ibex, markhor, etc.), "sport". — *doruwar nitsam* he used to go hunting. 22.19. Cp. 102.20. *doruanar nimi* he went on a hunting trip. 102.19. *doru etas* to hunt. *doru* is said not to mean the game animals. Cp. 20.4.5, 290.8. (Cp. Sh. *dow*). 000

d·arok'us EOL, pl. *d·arokinyants* a wooden door-bolt. (Cp. *arrikus*).

(Others give the words as *darkus*, pl. *darkinyants*).

darum yet. — *darum ao* up to now, up till the present, still, yet, hitherto. 190.13, 196.16, 206.12, 220.7, 270.5. (Cp. Sh. *darum* and *darum baruig*).

darwts -*ško*, -*šiq* hm hunter. — *darwts huk* hunting dog. (Cp. Sh. *darwdz*).

dargi -*šiq* hm tailor. H.

d.as, *das* -*onig* y unoccupied, uninhabited land; uncultivated plain, waste, desert. — *gute dašé d.as bila* this place is waste. *akard* (*tsil*) *apim*, *d.as bila* it is uncultivated land, without habitation (without water). *bayare d.as.ulo* [illegible] take the flocks to the uncultivated land (to graze). *ung babai i d.as m.ami* your land has become waste. 142.22. Cp. 6.10, 8.13, 86.14,16.17, 240.11. (Cp. Sh. *daw*, Kho. *d.as*, *daw*).

d·-.asiny.as d·-.asal- to proclaim the faults of s.o., to run down, speak ill of. — *je un dakasal.am* I shall speak ill of you. *da-asyimi* he spoke ill of me. *deasyimi* he spoke ill of him. *deasyimi* he spoke ill of them. *de.say* speak ill of him!

d·-.asal.s.as d·-.asal.as- to wrap up. II. *l.spe-fuss*, to cover one's opposite number at polo. — *gute kitap ka-ŋ.ato.lo de.asal.al* wrap this book up in paper. *je ung galilo dakuasal.al.am* I shall wrap you up in a blanket. *de.asal.al.am*, *du.asal.al.am* I shall wrap him, them up. (-f- II'B. Cp. Sh. *a.al thoɽiki*, to fold, wrap up in).

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d°-ṣolas d°-ṣolj- to wet (of water, rain). — *harālo dokoṣiljī, duṣiljī, duṣilje* the rain will wet thee, him, them. *harālo duṣolimi, dokoṣolimi, dimoṣolimi* the rain wet me, thee, us. *gukur aṣoṣil* don't wet yourself. (Trs. of *d°-ṣilas*. Cp. also, however, *dilas* & *°-ilas*). 000

dasin pl. *dasinants* hf girl, lass, woman (unmarried and till 1 year after marriage), "the bride" at time of wedding. — *jut dasin* a little girl. *gərise dasin* marriageable girl. 585
Gen. *dasi'nmo*. 302.14.
Dat. *dasinmər*. 304.2.
Abl. *dasinmuṭimo*. 304.1.
dasinmuṭe. 344.13.
Pl. *dasin'ants*. 304.10, 310.12.
mokurtum dasin girl who accompanies bride for the first day after her marriage. 306.2. Cp. 38.10, 300,6, 302.3.

d°-askarapas v. *daskarapas*. 000

d°-askortas v.i. to make rain, or pour, down. (Cp. *°-askortas*, 4).

d°-askaṣas d°-askaṣ- to stop, prevent, hold up, block, impede. — *aioskaṣ* don't prevent him. *doskaṣimi, doskaṣai.i* he prevented, has prevented, him. *gotsil di.as diltum Xorum Baṭalo doruṣaṣam* excavating the water-channel and bringing it along he had stopped it at the Kh. B. 332.12. (Trs. of *d°-kaṣas*).

d°-askivas d°-askivi- to decrease, reduce, deduct. — *doskivas, doskivas*. (Cs. and Trs. of *d°-kivas*).

°-askupas d°-askul-, Impv. *d°-asko*, Pps. *d°-askun*. To make descend, lower, let down, put down, set down, pull down, H. *utarna*. — *dokoskulam* I'll make you get down, I'll set you

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000 down. *dualumi* he made me go down, set me down. *hua dilenær d...umi* the horse made him get down in a pleasant place. 8.8. *harciman le gute laii. dualuman. dualuyasar ... numimi* when they look they see that he is up (in the tree). They make him get down. When they had made him get down he said . . . 264.4. *hapik le tail a.ime as* . . . . *dualuy* let her lower bread and water down through the smoke-hole. 82.1. *dualum u.lgi* the let-down cord. 82.1. *gutas diltarum dualas* putting down the corpse from the bier. 310.13. (*gutas*) . . . *mazorar dualutai.i* . . . *dualum* he lowers the body into the grave . . . having lowered it . . . 310.14. *alam dualu* lower, strike, the flag. Cp. 84.13, 92.5. (Cs. of *duarkas*).

°-*sum.as.as d°-.sumai-* to give birth to, bear, create. — *yuru* *έlta* *muyu* *dusum.asm* *bom* his wife had given birth to twin sons. 110.14. *ja dusum.asma bai.yam* I had given birth to you. *be mip gane d.sum.asa bazen?* what! has my mother borne me for you? 258.3. *pfopalas d.sum.aumai* you have given birth to a bastard. 260.8. *d°-.sum.as.as* "to give birth to" appears to be used chiefly of human beings, but I was given the forms *dusumaimi* and *dusumibi* and there is *bum ...* *έlta* *dusum.aimi* the cow has calved and given birth to twins. 354.1.

To make, fashion, remake (what has been broken), complete. — *jimale yale duro dusum.as.asar* (or, *purra ...*) *hadid ∂i* try to complete this work tomorrow. Cp. 162.6, 166.12-14, 172.23, 174.5, 176.24.

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000 (Cs. of *dᵉ-mʌnʌs* which is doubtless derived from *mʌnʌs* to be, become. A statement of a birth is usually so phrased that *dᵉ-mʌnʌs* can be used and not *dᵉ-ʌsmʌnʌs*)

dᵉ-ʌsmʌyʌs dᵉ-ʌsmʌy-, Ppe. *dᵉ-ʌsmʌy*. To reconcile, bring together, make agree. — *dimɛrʌsmʌyumʌn* they reconciled us (with each other). *drʌsmʌyumʌn* they reconciled them with each other. *jʌt guse ke ine hiwe yʌrr ʌsum ite hʌr juʌn ne drʌsmʌy yʌlw ʌsumo* . . . the old woman too, making her words agree with what the man had said to it, said to the bear . . . 230.4. *kaiyolo baiyu d'rʌsmʌyʌm* I suited the (quantity of) salt to the soup, i.e. I put in the amount of salt it required. (Cs. of *dᵉ-mʌyʌs*).

1. *dᵉ-ʌsmilʌs*, *dᵉ-ʌsmilj-* to render impure.

(Only recorded in the form *drʌsmilʌs*), 1st. sg. Fut. *drʌsmiljʌm*, Pret. *drʌsmilʌm*. — *gʌtuŋ drʌsmilʌ baiyʌm* I had rendered (the Peri's) clothes impure. 18.5. (Cs. of *dᵉ-milʌs*. The Pres. Base *drʌsmilč-* given in § 220 is not corroborated).

2. *dᵉ-ʌsmilʌs*, *dᵉ-ʌsmilj-* to placate, H. *rʌzi kʌrna*. (Cp. *ᵉ-ʌsmilʌs*).

dʌsmʌzʌ pl. *dʌsmʌzʌŋ* y glove. (Cp. Sh. GB. *dʌsmoza*), Prs.

dᵉ-ʌspʌp/ʌlʌs, *dᵉ-ʌspʌpʌlj-* to carry away, whirl away (thro' the air). — *tiʃe drʌspʌpʌlimi* the wind carried it (him) away. *ʌltʌsʌn drʌspʌpʌli bim* (the horse) had carried him off thro' the air. 10.1.

(Denominative based on *bʌbal*?).

dᵉ-ʌspʌsʌs dᵉ-ʌspʌš-, Impv. *dᵉ-ʌspʌs*, to protect, save, rescue. — *jʌ dʌspʌs!* protect me! *gukʌr drʌspʌs!* take care

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of yourself! look out! *ja d̶asp.as.ar g.ane* in order to save me. 44.18. *dokurap.at.am* I'll save you. *dimurap.abimi* he will save us.

(Probably a Cs. of *d*-ur.as.as*, *d*-u.as.as* to remain, survive etc., in association with which it occurs, v. 44.18 & 20. Cp. § 304).

d-ospir.as.as, d*-ospirai*, Impv. *d*-ospiren*, to fill to the brim, to fill full. — *d'a·ospiren, ya Xoda!* fill me full O God! (i.e. satisfy me with food, or blessing?) 332.5. *dorospiraiy.am* I shall fill it full. *dorospir.as.am* I filled it full. (Cs. of *dibir.as.as*. Cp. also *bir*).

d-ceq.af.as, d*-asq.ab*.

1. To choose, select. — *i'ike ker.agimen d'eqq.at.am* I shall choose (some) from among these. *gatarimen d'asq.af.am* I chose one of these. *dok'ceq.af.am* I (have) selected you. *d'ceq.afum hiri* selected men.
2. To sort out, clean up, clean (grain). — *rupia.ulum p.agh.af doceq.af* sort out the small change from the money. *gale gf.ulo d'eeq.af* clean this grain
3. To ascertain the facts of a case, investigate a matter, to examine and decide a case. — *ie.harulum doceq.af.ar g.ane twme thorgahar aira* going to his palace with a view to investigating the matter the next morning. 42.22. *ja gona da·ceq.af* determine my guilt (or innocence) for me. *ūn doqq.af.as uꞑ bi* you are the person to settle (the case) for me.

(Trs. of *doyur.af.as*).

d.ato, pl. *d.atiꞑ* grip, hilt. — *yartenẓe d.ato* grip of a sword. Prs.

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d°-səṭə.ṣṷ.as, (occasionally *d°-səṭ.ṣṷ.as*), *d°-səṭə.ṣ-*, *d°-səṭ.ṣ-*.

1. To prop up, support, stay. — *burum ditsum c/syarṣo (i) dəsṭə.ṣimi* bringing a boulder he propped it up on, *or* with, his stick. 118.26. *kere je dasaṣo.ṣfe dasṭ.ṣṷa ba* I have propped up this (boulder) on my stick. 160.2.

   Then follow:
   dəsṭə.ṣṷa ba and *dəsṭ.ṣṷa* & *dəsṭə.ṣṷa*.
2. To protect from, deliver from, uphold; to hold up (an enemy), withstand.
3. To assist a person (who is getting into difficulties), to support, reinforce (troops), to fix (a stone securely in a dry stone wall).

d°-səṭ(ə)ṛṷ.as v. *dəsṭ(ə)ṛṷ.as*.

d°-səṭ(ə)l.as, *d°-səṭ(ə)lj-*, Impv. & Ppa. *d°-səṭəl*, v.t. to awaken, wake up, rouse. — *je muṛo in dəsṭə.lj.am* I shall waken him now. *je muṛo un dukuṣṭə.lj.am* I shall waken you now. *in dəsṭə.l.am, dəmusṭ(ə)l.am* I wakened him, her. *je aiṣəṭə.l, mi aimiṣṭə.l* don't waken me, us. *aisṭ.l, aiṣṭəl* don't waken him, them. *altalik dəsṭə.l* wakening both of them. 40.21. *ue muṭikuṛu dəsṭə.limi* he wakened her sisters. 118.7—9.

(Cs. of *d°-ṭəl.as*, from which it seems probable that the second *s* is intrusive).

dasṭur -iŋ y custom, practice, habit, rule. — *qadim zəmanəṭəm dasṭur bila* it is the custom from ancient times. 208.1. *šeri.ate dasṭur.ṣfe* according to the "sheriat" custom, law. 310.6. Cp. 206.17, 238.2. Urd.

^[See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

000 *d°-ʌsoljaiy.ʌs, d°-ʌsolj.ʌt-*, Impv. *d°-ʌsolja* to fill up (with food or wealth), to satisfy, sate. — *dʌsolja, ya Xodaya!* fill me (with food or wealth) O God! 332.4. *dʌsolja, dimerʌsolja* satisfy (etc.) him, us. *da·ʌsolj.ʌm.ʌn* they filled me. *jilʌum dʌsolj.ʌmi* he "fed me up", disgusted me, with life. (Cs. of *dʌljaiy.ʌs*, which is a d°-form from *holjai.ʌs*, to mount, fill up (v.i.), swell up).

d.ʌšʌkin pl. *d.ʌšʌkiŋo* (x) single upright stone.

d°-ʌkʌ.ʌs, d°-ʌkʌt-, Impv. *d°-ʌka*.

Variants: Past base *d°-ʌkʌ-, d°-ʌkai-,*
d°-ʌki-.
Pres. base *d°-ʌket-*.

1. To stop, hinder, prevent. — *je un dakʌt.ʌt.ʌm* I'll stop, prevent, you. *u·e mi dimerʌ.ʌm.ʌn* they stopped us. *in deka* stop him! *u deka* stop, or, prevent them. *je at.ʌka* don't hinder me. *u atʌka* don't hinder them. *miy.ʌtsum deka* prevent them from going. *gute durʌ et.ʌtsum deka* prevent him from doing this.
2. To block, dam up (water). — *tsil dekey.ʌs* to dam up the water. Cp. *detsaiy.ʌs* which occurs in the texts with this meaning. v. 204.6.7. 350.2.
3. To enclose, shut in, surround, hem in. — *bʌsi deke.ʌs bila* the garden is to be enclosed. *bʌsi dekʌt.ʌm* I'll enclose the garden. *mʌzʌriŋ dekam bilʌn* the graves are enclosed. (*ite*) *mʌzʌr itegari dekʌm bila* the grave is enclosed round about (by a wall). 220.4. *γiᵒn deke.ʌm* I shut in the thief (when he was found in the house).

000 *mimaʀ ʌli* (or, *ʌsʌmʌl*) *dukorʌtʌm* we shall surround you, hem you in. (Cs. of *diʌiyas*).

d°-ʌlqʌltʌs, *d°-ʌlqʌlč-*, Ppa. *d°-ʌlqʌlt(in)*.

1. To arrive (at), reach.

The pn. infix usually refers to the subject of the verb.

The principal forms recorded are:

Fut. sg. 1. *dʌʌqʌlčʌm* pl. —
2. *dukoʌqʌlčuma* —
3. m. *doʌqʌlči doʌqʌlčumʌn*.

Pret. sg. 1. *dʌʌqʌltʌm* pl. —
2. *dukoʌqʌltuma* —
3. *doʌqʌltimi doʌqʌltumʌn*.

Perf. 3rd sg. m. *doʌqʌltai.i*. 128.15.

Ppa. *doʌqʌltin*. 132.9. *doʌqʌlt*, *doʌqʌltin*. 150.15.

The "point of arrival", when a place, takes the suffix *-ar*, *-ʌtʌr*.

When it is a person the suffix *-ʌle*, *-ʌlʌr*, or the postposition *°-ʌpʌtʌr* is used.

Astorʌr dukoʌqʌltuma you arrived at Astor. *ʌʌ jaʌle doʌqʌltimi* he reached me. *baaʌr doʌqʌltumʌn*. *Doʌqʌlčumʌn ke* . . . they arrived at the halting place. When they arrive. . . . 128.8. Cp. 128.6, 126.2. *Brʌŋkʌpardomowʌle dʌʌqʌltʌs ba* . . . *hʌn burʌnʌtʌr dʌʌqʌltʌs ba* I am just going to come to B. k. d. . . . I am just going to come to a spring. 128.18. *ʌpʌtʌr doʌqʌltumʌn*. *Doʌqʌlt* . . . they came up to (the calf). Having come up . . . 134.14. *mato Šahri Bʌno mopʌtʌr dʌʌqʌltʌm* I have reached Sh. B. 30.7. Cp. 150.15.

2. + *°-lji-*, *ʌlji*, *iljom* and ablative: to overtake, come up with. — *ʌlji dukoʌqʌlčuma* you will overtake me. *u jaʌʌum iljom doʌqʌltumʌn*

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they overtook me. *mamʌlsum iljum dʌsqʌltʌm* I shall overtake you. *uelsum irji dʌsqʌltʌm* I overtook them.

3. Frequently used absolutely: to arrive. — *tʌst mʌne, dʌsqʌltʌm* wait! I have arrived. 144.9. *ja gute ʒʌt tʌpe dusqʌltiʌ tʌpe ju* if this letter of mine arrives at night, come (that) night. 94.1.
4. To arrive at puberty. — *aya, je muto dʌsqʌltʌm, je menʌn hirʌnər yuyʌs mʌnʌʃ?* Father, I have now come of age, I should be given to some man (as wife). EOL.
5. With the Pn. Infix referring to an object the meaning is: to overtake. — *iltsi soltʌn dusqʌltər ʌsir mʌnumo* pursuing him, she came near to overtaking him. 204,10. *A.K. utsi tami. Dusqʌltər tsiʌr mʌnimi* B.K. pursued them. He was near to overtaking them. . . . 144.8.

dʌlʌyər, datʌyər, tʌlʌyər y fever. — *unɛ datʌyər di bila?* "has your fever come?" i.e. have you got fever? *ʒʌŋʒʌŋ dʌlʌyər jucila* fever with shivering comes (on me you, him etc.). *ja tʌlʌyər jucila, di bila, di bilum* I have, have had, had had, fever.

(The forms *tʌlʌyər, tʌlʌyər* are by some said to be vulgar).

d°-ltsʌnʌs to make straight, straighten. — *dutsʌnʌs, dutsʌnʌs.* (Cs. of *dutsʌnʌs*, based on *tsʌhʌn*, straight).

d°-ltsʌs d°-, Impv. *d°-ltso.* The vowels of the pronoun infixes are always long and are very often diphthongised. So: *daʌ-, duko-, dee-, dumow-*; —, —, *duo-*.

& Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

1. To cause to bring, make fetch. — *Pajtuṣ 'oγunam d'ordsam* P. had made me take it and bring it. 238.8. *ɣus γenəš . . . ṭsil dumorčaj (dumoč.am)* he is, he was, making the queen fetch water. 20.5. *Laŋs Brumo ṭsil dumoročimi* he made L. B. fetch water. 176.17. *in jə ašqə dərčimi* (or, *-čimi*) he made me bring it on my mind, i.e. he reminded me. *d.am dročimi* it made him fetch his breath. 192.24. 000

2. The Causative of idioms in which *dirtas, doorγas* are used to express the experiencing of a sensation or the entering into a condition.

a. (*-more doorγas* to become angry, annoyed). — *amore ačrtso* don't annoy me, don't worry me. *uqo in bere imore drčo* why do you worry him? *je imore drča ba* I am worrying him.

b. (*bεvi ditsas* N. v.i. to boil). — *bεvi dročas* to make it boil, v.t. to boil it.

c. (*mazə doorγas* to experience a pleasant taste?) — *bart mazə dročimi* (the food) made him experience a very pleasant taste, i.e. gave him pleasure. 138.5. *mazə daročam* it had given me pleasure (said of food, or when a scoundrel or an enemy is beaten etc.).

d. (*daŋ doorγas* to go to sleep). — N. *daŋ domorčim* put her to sleep.

e. N. *-as d-čas* to encourage (make take heart). — *as dačso, gire dukorčam, gere dukorčam*.

3. The form *dirtas, dročas* is used with the meaning to send (a thing or an animal by human instrumentality).

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000 The operation is regarded from the point of view of the *destination* in which it differs from the analogous *e·tsuy.as*.

The meaning has apparently developed from "to make them bring s.t.", "to make people bring s.t.".

The interest has become centred on the object conveyed and the plural pronoun infix has become stereotyped for the conveyer, irrespective of number and identity. Cp. § 244. — *padša mi·rkami gu·r do·ši* the King will send you a present. 168.11. *guse γen.aŋ guyuro gu·r dortsai.i* your husband has sent you this gold (by me). 56.27. Cp. 58.7. *hayur gu·r dortsai.i* he has sent you the horse (by us). 76.18,22. *ewaltsum ke uγurm.an dortsuma* you have sent me a bigger one than it. 76.24. *guse . . . d'o·tsu.in* send this (to me here). *dortsum.an yu·m.an* they sent it and gave it to him. 166.12.

It is possible that *de·tsas* may be used in a similar sense, amounting to "to send". I have recorded:
hayur de·tso send the horse.
hayur a·de·tso don't send the horse.
But some context would be required to show that the conception was "send" rather than "make him bring".
(d^e-*tsi.as* supplies the Causative of both d^e-*ts.as* and *de·tsuy.as*, v. § 241).

d^e-*tsaniy.as* v. *deltsaniy.as*.

dʌtsʌhʌ·e.i -*mʌte* him witness, B. *gu'wa·h*, *'gavāh*. — *dʌtseri bai.i* he is the witness. *dʌtseri ewʌte baiy.am* I had appointed him witness.

d^e-*tsi.as*. d^e-*tsic*-, Impv. d^e-*tsi*, Ppa. d^e-*tsin*.

1. To pull in, pull up, (belt, horse etc.).

000 2. To squeeze, pinch (of tight coat, boots etc.). — *detsi.as, dimetsi.as* to squeeze him, us. *dukortsiċi* it will squeeze you. *daʌtsimi, dukortsimi, detsimi* it squeezed me, you, him. *daγuru gapu dukortsin akil jotiŋ maniiba* the raw hide having squeezed, compressed, you (your feet) have become small like this. 188.1. *detsin* v. s.v. (Cp. *°-ʌtsi.as*).

d°-ʌtsir.as, d°-ʌtsirċ-, Impv. *d°-ʌtsiri,* Ppa. *d°-ʌtsirin* to cook (general), to bake (bricks). — *tiŋan detsiri* cook the egg. *tiŋaiyo detsiri* cook the eggs. *detsirum diśċik* baked (burnt) brick. *detsirum diśċik* baked bricks. *be baa taaam detsirċai.i* what excellent food he is cooking! 124.11. *han yatis.an waśi ham detsirċar* they had put on a (goat's, sheep's) head in order to cook it. 232.3. *inetuaa, inaʌfe,* or *ine iriŋgauu, detsiri* cook it by him, i.e. have it cooked by him, make him cook it. EOL. Cp. 69.12, 72.13, 74.4, 300.84, 318.12. Cp. *diri.as* v.i. to cook. Perhaps: *d°-ʌtsir.as* ← *d°-asir.as* ← *d°-as-dir(i).as*).

dʌtu y autumn. — *dʌtu dimi* autumn has come. *dʌtu duvimi* autumn has passed, ended. *dʌtu yami* autumn has set in. *dʌtu gurus* in autumn and spring. 348.8. *har dʌt'uor* every autumn. 336.1, 344.6.

dʌtukuro y autumn season. — *dʌtukuro walimi (balimi?)* autumn has begun.

dʌtumo, dʌtumo.

1. Pertaining to autumn (Sept., Oct., Nov.). — *dʌtumo (kyom)* autumn time.
2. In autumn. — *dʌtumo tha salo . . . dusom* in autumn they bring 100 moulds of salt. 274.10. Cp. 324.7.

d°-ʌwʌrwʃʌs d°-ʌwʌrwē- to have one's heart attached to, to be fond of, be enamoured of, to like, H. *dil lagjana*. 000

The pn. infix refers to the subject. After the negative prefix the Pn. Infixes *-u'ko-*, *-u'mo-* and *-imʼe-* are reduced to *-uku-*, *-umu-* and *-imi-*. — *Giltəlo daʌwʌrwʌla bʌ* (or, *dawarwʌla bʌ*) I like Gilgit, I am attached to G. *Giltəlo ʌlʌuʌrwʌla bʌ* (or, *ʌlʌwʌr-*) I don't like Gilgit. *Giltəlo dukorwala?* do you like G.? *dewʌrwalʌi* he likes it. *ʌlumʌrwʌlo bo* she doesn't like it. *daʌwʌlʌrʌn* they like (it). *ʌlʌwʌrwʌlʌrʌn* they don't like (it). *Paʌmʌʌs harle Š. B. B. Thʌm dywʌsimi, ʌlʌrwʌrwʌlimi* Š. B. B. Tham remained in P.'s house, (but) he did not like it. 212.2. *bʌrt d'ʌyʌrʌrtumʌn Paqʌnʌs tʌmʌlʌ niviʌin* on seeing the spectacle of P. they became greatly enamoured of him (*dil lagiya*). 116.14. IUB *daʌwʌrʌrtʌm maimi* = *H. dil laga hoga*.

(A derivative from *hʌrwʃʌs*).

d°-ʌuʌwʌrʌnʌs,[A] *d°-ʌwʌrai-* to require, be in need of.

dʌwʌt x inkstand, inkpot. Ar. Prs.

d°-ʌwʌlʌs, d°-ʌwʌlj- to make fly (away), blow away. — *tiʌʌ hʌrʌʌtiŋ ʌgʌrʌ dewʌlji* the wind will blow all the papers away. EOL. *tiʌ ʌpʌm; belʌʌ dewʌlimi* there was no wind, how would it blow them away? EOL. (Cs. of *duwʌlʌs* to fly).

d°-ʌwʌltʌs, d°-ʌwʌlč-, to disgrace, show up, expose (s.o.), to humiliate, ICB H. *be-ʼizzat karna, ʼizzat utarna*. — *dukowʌlčʌm* I'll show you up, give you away. IUB. *dewʌlčʌm, dewʌltimi*, st.pc. *dewʌltum*.

(A *d°-ʌ* form of *beltʌs* to wash; the meaning being to wash out,

[A] [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst] wash off, one's good name, dignity, etc.). 000

dauˈani race. — *dauaniar do *-alas* to gallop in a race. Pts.

d*-*ayelas d*-ayelj-*, Impv. *d*-ayel*, Ppa. *d*-ayel(in)* to hear (a.t.), to hear.

The Pn. infix refers to the subject. The subject with all tenses is usually the simple form of the nominative.

The following are average forms for the Future and Preterite:

Fut. Sg. 1. *dai.slam.*
2. *dukoveljuma.*
3. mx *de.slji.*
f *dumoyeljo.*
Pret. Sg. 1. *je dai.slam.*
2. *duk'oyeloma.*
3. mx *doyelimi.*
f *dumoyelomo.*
Fut. Pl. 1. *dimoyelj.an.*
2. *d.amayeljuma.n.*
3. *doyeljuma.n.* 906.19.
Pret. Pl. 1. *dimoyeloma.n.*
2. *d.amayeloma.n.*
3. *doyeloma.n.*

havip garat.as itw doyeljai.i he hears the sound of music and dancing. 388.19. *γut nima.n oteyeljai.i* being deaf he doesn't hear. *ine sena.s ɛsγa γalat dumai.sljuma* you hear wrongly what he says. 128.12. *gute ɛsγa use d'oyeljuma. D'oyelin nicuma* they hear this speech. Having heard it they go off. 128.12. *xabar daiyela ke* (1st sg. pret. short form) if I heard news. 388.15.

Pret. 88.18, 124.18, 176.7, 378.24.
Impf. 28.9.
Perf. 38.11, 88.20. 178.5, 228.16.
Plup. neg. *al'oiyela baiyam.* 230.3.
Impv. sg. *dukoyel, dukoyal.* 282.6.
pl. *d.amai.slin.*

000 -*ij* Form.
mane ber wy atarki.alj (see that) you hear no one speaking. 50.15.
More correct forms are *dakeryalj*, negative *atakeryalj*.
wys ber man atoyeljan let none hear you speak! 50.15, v. § 321.5.
Ppa. 3rd. sg. m. *deyal*, *deyel*, *deyelin*, *deyelin*. 4.9, 370.4, 374.
3rd. sg. f. *damoyel*. 34.15.
3rd. pl. *deyel*, *deyelin*. 196.24, [180.1.
St. Pc. Passive.
daiyelum (*daiyelam?*) *čayu* the thing heard by me. *dukoyelum čayu* the thing heard by you. *deyelum čayu* the thing heard by him.

day -anis, -ayo, N. *daiy -ayo* stout, robust, fat. (Cp. Sh. *dai*, fat on top of soup, & *dau*, fat meat).

dayu, *deyu*, measuring, IUB II. say, *paimarn*. — *kafan dayu* *net.an* measuring the shroud. 310.4.

dai.evin ba v. *d°-yaiy.as*.

daiy.as, *dai.sé-* to fade (of a flower). — *dai.séi*, *dai.sumi* it will fade, it faded.

dawdo, *dawdaw* y name of a kind of food, kind of gruel, Prs. *ɑš*. — *daudo ečam* I shall make "daudo". *xamalilum daudo* "daudo" made with "xamali". *lazin dawdo* "dawdo with strips of dough in it". *braw daudo* rice "daudo". *kurutə daudo* "daudo" made with "kurut". 333.9. *daudo ow duseičum* they bring "daudo" for them. 312.19. (Cp. Sh. *dawdo*, Kho. *dawdaw*).

dau.o, *dau.u*, N. *dau*, pl. *daumants*, *dau.umuts*. x griddle (for cooking flaps of bread on). H. *tawa*. — *fulanas gantas dau.u waičam* on such and such a day we shall "put on" the griddle (part of the marriage cere-

000 mony). 208.13, 509.8. *xamali dawsfe bil.amer* when she has put the "xamali" on the griddle. 208.8. *han dawan* a griddle. 208.3. (Cp. Sh. *taw*).

d^{u}-*cagaras*, d^{u}-*dagare* v.i. to spread out, to be extended, to open (v.i.), H. *phailna, phailjana*.

Only recorded in the following forms given by IUB.
duthagaras, duthagarimbam, duthagarimi, duthagaram. (Cp. *dotakar*. A denominative based on *jagar* the correct form of *jakar*).

dregyaras, dregyare v.i. to bend, bend down (with sg. obj.).

(From a verb d^{u}-*agyaras*. Cp. the corresponding intr. *dregyaras*).[1]

degoni N. cooked (of fruit). — *andegoni* uncooked (of fruit).

(Ought probably to be "ripe" and "unripe" and is probably the 3rd sg. pret. of d^{u}-*yonas, diyonas* to ripen.
The *g* is marked as peculiar which is frequently the case in the Nagir records where in Hu. I have *y*.)

dei(y)as, deiiam v. d^{u}-*i(y)as*.

drumi.as, drumit-, Impv. *drumi*, Ppa. *drumin*.
1. To collect, accumulate, acquire, H. *ikaththa-karna, kamana*.
Fut. 1st. sg. *drumitam*.
Pret. 1st. sg. *drumi.am*.
bert drumi bai.i he has accumulated much (property). *gokt gur muniorq.at nalan drumi ba?* have you acquired this wheat by (your own) labour. 58,31. *drumin mardufe zarab etimi* having collected it in the end he spoilt it.
2. To collect and store (crops, fruit). — *drumi.as iken* the time for gathering fruit (for preserving it).
(From a verb d^{u}-*umi.as*).

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[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 542 - Analyst]

dewar-as, dewaré-, Impv. *dewar*, to knock down, pull down. — *ja ha dewarin* knocking down my house. 170.2. *dewariam, dewar-am, dewarin* I shall knock down, I knocked down, knock ye down! 000

(Probably a Cs. corresponding to 2. *dowas* to fall down).

deṭaqar opening out, extending. — *deṭaqar uṣilimp* the span of the four fingers when extended laterally.

(Ppa. of *d°-aṭaqaras*. Cp. *deṭein uṣilimp*).

ḍekṣ, ḍekṣ, -ein, N. *-tiŋ*. x. metal cooking pot. (Cp. Sh. *ḍekṣ*). Prs. H.

d-ikaram -iŋ, y small garden.

del y.

1. Oil. — *tīrin del* kerosene oil. *hani-s del* oil made from apricot kernels. 160.2. *bīru del* oil made from animal fat. *maltaṣe del* oil extracted from butter. 180.21. *ine ḍaniṭum del durbilum* oil used to come out of that stone. 200.2. Cp. 290.10 272,2, 230.5.
2. Contents of an egg. — [*kerkerenike*] *tiŋ'aẓholum burum del* white of (hen's) egg. *tiŋ,sualum ṭaḳurk del* yolk of an egg. H. (*tel*).

°-delas, °-deli-as, °-delj } Impv. *deli*.
delas, deli-as, delj

Ppa. { *n°-del(in)*.
nidel(in).

i. The form with pn.pf. seems chiefly to be used when the Direct Object is a human being. Only this form can be used with the Negative prefix.

Where the object is 3rd. sg. hm or x, or sg. or pl. y the pn.pf. does not usually appear.

It will be remembered that in

such cases *dɛlʌs* is the appropriate form of *d°-ɛlʌs* and though this verb has become generalised to *dɛlʌs* it is still no doubt felt to be adequate in its legitimate place.

The constant Ppa. prefix of *dɛlʌs* appears to be *ni-* which cannot be distinguished from that of *i* + *dɛlʌs*.

ii. The vowel of the base *ɛ* tends to become *i*, *ɪ* when unaccented.

iii. The form of the verb with the past base *dɛli-* occurs invariably in the impv. sg. and sporadically in the Infin. and in parts of past tenses.

The present base is always *dɛlj-*.

1. To beat, strike, smite, hit, shoot.

The instrument used occurs variously in the general oblique form, with the suffix *-ʌʃɛ*, with the suffixes *-ʌk* and *-ɪɛki*.

The spot, or particular part of the thing hit is expressed in the locative, i.e. with the suffix *-ɐlo*, or where the blow is a descending one the postposition *ʒu* is employed.

°-dɛlʌs, *°-dɛliʌs*.

besʌnɪ ʒu adɛ·lja? Gove trʌq nuko gudɛ·lja bɛ. On what part are you going to hit me? Cleaving your heart in two I am going to strike you. 148.12. *ja idɛlʌm* I beat him. *ine ɛdilijʌn* we shall not hit him. 260.8, *mudɛlimi. Numudɛlin* . . . he beat her. Having beaten her . . . 114.7. *mi bese midɛ·lja?* why do you beat us? 264.10. *nimen mudɛlin taq ɛtʌn* going and beating them let us smash them in pieces. 248.6. *ad·ɛlima* you have hit me. 148.18. *adɛlimʌn* ‖ *adɛlumʌn* they have hit me (with arrow). 148.19. Cp. 148.14.

delʌs.

000 *gose pfot mi . . . deljaᵊn* we are going to beat this Div. 176.6. *hai.ʌn delʌm* I hit the mark. *čʌma . . . delimi* he hit the broor' 164.17. *ime khʌte yurtisulo deljʌm* I shall hit (with my arrow) the leg of his bed. 260.8. *tik pfᵊrtiŋe delomʌn* they pelted hjm with earth and ashes. 284.23. *jʌmek deli* shoot him with (your) bow. 146.10. *huntʌse delimi* he hit him with (his) arrow. 146.11. *hik dʌm da tiktse delimi* then all of a sudden he struck him (i.e. flung him) on the ground. 174.17. *Š. Gʌe delom čumore giᵊli* the iron peg knocked in by Sh. G. 196.13. Cp. 64.13, 148.5. 338.2.

deli.ʌs.

ja in deli.ʌm I beat him. *ja ime pfute hʌn imeᵊulo tobʌq.se deli.a ba* I have hit with my gun one of the Div's teeth. 292.11.

2. To kill, slay. It is not always possible to say whether the meaning is 1 or 2.

•-delʌs.

ma hine ke edilaᵊn (i.e. *a + idelaᵊn*) none of you have killed it (the Golden Calf). 136.3,7. *edilŭma?* haven't you killed it? 136.11. *menen ke edilai.i.* 138.27.

delʌs.

je deljʌm I shall kill (the calf). 136.10. *umene deljumʌn ke* whether any of them will kill it. 120.27. *ʌidᵊr ja dela ba* I have killed the monster. 284.9. *kin mene kuli delĕ ayᵊrmaimʌn* no one (pl.) will be able to kill him. 110.11. *ine ʌidᵊr delom ine hir* the man who had

000 slain the monster. 284.8. *dʌ ʌldər delumɛ čʌɣa o·r ɛtumʌn* then they told them of the slaying of the monster. 284.3. Cp. 172.12, 124.2, 184.19. (*delin*) 292.7.

deli.ʌs.

koe tumʌne deli bai.i someone else has killed it (the calf). 136.3,7. *ʌzena pfut ma deli bʌm ke* . . . if you (pl.) had killed the Div. 292.10. Cp. 138.5. (Cp. *dᵉ-ʌlʌs* and *do·lʌs*).

3. To cut down.

delʌs, deli.ʌs.

i·te ti·li gʌmuntsum delin cut down that walnut tree from the roots. 200.4. *i·te gʌl . . . delimi* he cut down the juniper. 214.6. *mi gʌl bese deli ba?* why have you cut down our juniper. 216.1.

4. To bite, sting.

ʂtkəre adelimi the wasp stung me.

5. To put in (on), apply, affix.

delʌs, deli.ʌs.

gute ba·lk ba·ltse deli fix this plank to the wall. *hʌn bʌsi.entse qulf delum bim* on (the gate of) one garden there was a padlock fixed. 16.11. *bʌʈtse rʌŋ deli.ʌs* to apply colour to the skin, i.e. to dye it. *bʌʈtse rʌŋ delum bila* the skin is dyed. *ise·te turi.ʌŋ . . . deli ba·n* they have fixed up, put up, horns on it (the boulder). 290.8. (*biške*) *kʌ·ra·ntsər deliman* they put (the hair) in bags. 134.15. *ʌlʌmičiŋ* ***ʀ*** *idelin* putting up flags. 206.16.

Here may be mentioned:

i·ne bʌqut delim padša ka jʌŋ e·čʌm I shall fight with the King who has made breastworks. 32.2.

6. To sprinkle (i.e. to strike or throw s.t. on s.t.). — *dʌsin dʌɣo·wʌŋe modɛljai.i* he sprinkles the girl with flour. 298.9. *dau dʌɣo·ʌŋe widilin* sprinkling the griddle with flour. 306.13. 000

7. In Compound Verbal Expressions, v. § 266.2.

a. In combination with words denoting some form of physical activity, forming *Intransitives.*

hʌl nidilin leaping. 150.1,7.
prik dɛlimi je jumped. 132.22.
čup dɛlimi he jumped down. 174.16.
tʌm dɛlʌs to bathe. 172.3.

b. With the simple forms of words denoting instruments, forming *Transitives.*

hʌɣʊr tʊr dɛlimi he whipped up the horse. 146.17. *i·se bu·nʊlo . . . gili mudɛlimi* he pegged her down (secured her with a peg) in that boulder. 194.1. Cp. 194.4,5, 200.11.

This phrase was also recorded with *modɛlimi* as from *-ʌdilʌs*, 194.7,13,14. As however, the accent is on *-dɛl-* the *-o-* is probably only a variant of *-u-*, *-ʊ-*.

I have taken *-ʌk*, *-k* in *jʌmɛk* to be an instrumental suffix (v. section 1. above). On the same principle,

tiškʌk mudɛlʌm he stabbed her with a dagger. 198.10. *tʊrʌk dɛlimi* gave (the horse) a cut with the whip. 150.12, are not to be regarded as compounds.

So also probably: *dʌpɪski d.* & *tobʌqɪski d.*

Bula dɛlʌs, to play polo, is ambiguous as in Bu. *bʊla* seems to mean the ball and in Shina the

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polo-stick. V. 328.14, 330.8,9. (Cp. *dᵊ-ʌlʌs, doˑlʌs, doˑli.ʌs*). 000

delgus pl. *delg.šo, delgoyʌnts* oil-bottle (small pumpkin holding about 2 lbs. of oil, used for holding apricot-kernel oil, a woman's cosmetic). 308.2. (Cp. Sh. *telgus*). 415

ˡᵉmiyʌs, demiyʌs, (also *demi.ʌs*) *demić-* Impv. *dˈemi,* Ppa. *demin* v.t. to spill, pour out, empty out, throw out (water, wine, oil, milk), to bale out, ladle out (water, grain). — *filta gfˈetiŋ tsilər nʌkin ulʌće.ər dˈemićan* putting the ashes of the wick into water they pour them (water and ashes) out in the "*ulʌći*", 314.4. *tsil uyoᵊn ɣolkolom dˈeᵊmimʌn* they baled the water out of tank. 262.19. *tsil demiᵊn guse ɣʌlaᵊp eti* throwing out the water, wipe this (vessel). EOL. (Cs. of *dimiyʌs.* Also recorded as *deᵊmiɣʌs.* Apparently not connected with *demi.ʌs*). 000

den, pl. *deniŋ, denmiŋ,* y.

Nz. has *deni* for the sg., and possibly also for the pl. He has also a genitive or adjectival form *denuᵊm, denəm.* There is also an oblique form *denmo.*

Year.

1. For "this year", "last year", "next year" etc., v. § 412. b.
2. With *Numerals* the singular form is often used instead of the plural. The numerals are in the *z* forms.
3. The uninflected form of the noun can denote either the period of a particular year or of a series of years:

tʌmini yər den kə bim last year and the year before that it was (still) there. 214.12. *berumʌn deniŋ*

000 *ʌki·lʌṭe bu·t dʌmijaˑr o·timi* for a number of years he had put them to great trouble in this way. 276.6. Cp. 280.6.

4. *Passage* of *time*, or time that has lapsed is indicated by the verb *mʌnas* which may provide the equivalent of the English idiom with "ago":
hik den manimi a year has passed, a year ago. *to·rimi dən(iŋ) mʌnimi* ten years ago. *a·lto den maimi in ja·lə bai* it is, will be, two years he is with me i.e. he has been, will have been, with me for two years. *gute dustsʌkər* (or, *dustsʌke*) *to·rimi dən maimi*, or, *manimi* this thing will be, or is, 10 years old. Nz. *ki·ne hilese berum deni manimi?* how old is this boy?

   The independent passage of time can also be expressed by *niyʌs*: *be.urumʌn deniŋ nimi* some years passed. 86.19.

5. The values of the various case-suffixes and postpositions in temporal connections are illustrated in the Grammar. A few examples will suffice here:
hʌk de·ne . . . di·mi one year he came. 210.4. Cp. 242.19. *yʌṭ denər . . . mʊnda·q imʌnimi* next year he had become (lit. became) big. 242.19. *to·rimi dentsum ako·le bai.i* he is here since ten years i.e. he has been here for ten years. *a·lto i·ski deniŋtsum* after 2 or 3 years. 244.3. Cp. 244.24. *berum denʌntsum* after some years. 264.8. *berumʌn deniŋtsum i·lji* after some years, some years later. 296.4, 258.6. *berumʌn deniŋtsum i·ljum*

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after some years, some years later. 240.11. *dentsum den, de·nmo den* year by year, yearly. 242.3, *akuvum deniŋulo je uŋe xidmʌt eča ba* through the course of so many years, for so many years I am doing (i.e. I have been doing) you service. 374.8. Cp. 370.7. *torimi denulo* in 10 years. Cp. 210.3. *be·rumʌn deniŋ xa* (or *xa·liŋər*) up to, for some years. 192.6, 196.4. *hɪk den, a·lto denmiŋ, i·ski den hɔrɛŋulo* in the course of one year, two years, three years.

6. Nz. *ku.i·nmo denum pfʌmol* this year's fruit. Nz. *hik denum bap* one year's tax. Nz. *deniŋər di bai.i* he has reached puberty (15 years), *or* has reached old age.

denkus years-of-age. — Nz. *kine hilese berum denkuse bai.i* of how many years of age is this boy?

In all other examples it appears to be used adjectivally:

turmatarndi denkus mʌnuwai.a? has he become 15 years of age? (attained puberty). *berum denkus ba?* how old are you? *berum denkus me.imo?* how old will she be? *kine hilese torimi denkus bai.i* this boy is 10 years of age. *guse hʌɣur torimi denkus bi* this horse is ten years old. *hik, a·lti, tsindi, denkus birʌɣo* a one-, two-, five-year-old colt. *hik, a·lto, i·ski, wa·lto denkus tsi.ər* a one-, two-, three-, four-year-old steer.

denum v. *den* 6.

de·qulʌnʌs, dəqulai-, Impv. *de·qulan* to knead (dough), H. *gu·ndna*. — *dʌɣo·ʌŋ d'skulai.i bo* she kneads the flour. 306.7. *ɣuski d'squlʌnumər* after kneading the dough. 272.3.

000

dɛqoquˑyʌs, *dɛqoqoč-* v.t. to tangle, to cause to become tangled.—*dɛqoqočoma* you will tangle (it). *dɛqoquˑmi* he tangled (it). (*d*-ʌqoquˑyʌs*. Cs. of *doxoqʌs*).

deˑrginʌs, *dɛˑrgi-* v.t. to spin. — *deˑrgiyʌm* I shall spin (it).

d'ɛˑskərʌyʌs, *d'ɛˑskərʌç-* v.t. to heat. — *tsil dɛskərʌy* heat water. *dɛskərʌçʌm*, *dɛskərʌyʌm* I shall heat. I heated (it). *tsil d'ɛˑsqʌračaˑn* they heat water. 310.8.

(If the verb can apply to other than *y* objects it may be assumed to be only one form of *d*-ʌskərʌyʌs*. Perhaps based on N. and Werch. *gər-um*, Hz. *gər-uˑrum* hot).

d'ɛˑskərtsʌs (*d'*-ʌskərtsʌs*) to make pour down.

1. *deˑsmʌnʌs* v. *d*-ʌsmʌnʌs*.
2. *deˑsmʌnʌs* to cause to coagulate, to "set" milk. — *mʌmu dɛsmʌn* coagulate the milk.

(Cs. of *dumʌnʌs* to coagulate, set, take shape, the *y*-subject form of *d*-mʌnʌs*).

deˑsmilʌs v. *d*-ʌsmilʌs*.

deˑstsuyʌs, *dɛstuˑyʌs*; *deˑstsuç-*, *-dɛstuç-*, Impv. *deˑstsuy*, *dɛstuˑy*, Neg. *ateˑstsuy* v.t. to melt.

(Hypothetical *d*-ʌstuˑyʌs* Cs. of *duyʌs*. Regarding *-sts-* ‖ *-st-* Cp. *d*-ʌstsʌlʌs* and *d*-ʌstsʌyʌs*. The *-st-* form was recorded from Nagir. Cp. also *ɛˑstom* implying a transitive form *ɛstuyʌs*, without the *d*-* prefix, parallel to *duyʌs*).

dɛtsaiyʌs, *dɛtsʌc-* to stop, dam up (water). — *tsil dɛtsʌčər duˑsumo* she went out to stop the water (from running away). 204.6. *ivʌs tsʌk dɛtsʌş xa* until she closed the sluice. 204.7. *čutʌn tsil* *detsada·n* they stop, detain, a little of the water. 350.3. 000

detsin. — *detsin wa·ltsup* the breadth of the four fingers when pressed together. Cp. *dečʌqər wa·ltsup* the same with the fingers separated. (*detsin* is the Ppa. of *d°-ʌtsi.ʌs*).

d'etsirʌs pl. *d'etsirʌšo* ḥm cook. — *detsi·rʌs ko·le apai.i* the cook is not here. *detsi·rʌšo ko·le men apa·n* there are no cooks here.

(Noun Agent form of *d°-ʌtsi·rʌs*).

detsi·rum cooked. (St.pc. passive of *d°-ʌtsi·rʌs*).

d°-γʌnʌs, *d°-γai-*, Ppa. *d°-γʌn*.

1. To be worn out, exhausted, (of man). — *dʌγai.ʌm*, *dʌγanʌm* I shall be, I became, worn out. *dukuγai.oma*, *dūkuγai.ima* you will be worn out. *jʌmi·ptse dukuγʌnʌs Pu·no Γʌto·siŋ* you are a *Γʌto·siŋ*, son of *Pu·no*, who wear yourself out for others, i.e. you only work for others, you are an altruist. *mʌtsi dʌγʌn dʌγʌn beske ata·aγorkʌm* wearing myself out on you (your work) I got nothing.
2. To wear out, become old (of cloth), to be exhausted used up (of food). IUB. *diγa·nʌs*, H. *pora·na ho·na*. — IUB. *diγai bim* it was becoming old, H. *pora·na ho·rʌha tha*. *gʌtu diγʌn* the cloth having worn out, having become old, worn. *gʌtu diγʌnimi* the cloth wore out. N. *diγʌnom -išo* old.

(Cp. *do·γ'ʌnʌs* which in spite of its form is intransitive and is to be regarded as a variant of *duγʌnʌs*, a generalised form of *d°-γʌnʌs* with *y* subjects.

000 Is it possible that **-ʌsqanʌs* to kill is derived from the *γʌnʌs* of *d*-γʌnʌs?*).

d-γʊnʌs*, *d*-γu.i-* (with *h* and *x* subjects, *duγʊnʌs* with *y* subjects) v.i, to ripen (of fruit, crops), to become mature. IUB. (vowel *-u-* and *-o-*) H. *pʌkja·na, tai.a·r hoja·na, 'ʊmər pʊ·ra hoja·na.* — *diγu.imi* it will ripen. *diγuni bi* it has ripened. *ba·lt* (x pl.) *du·γʊnimi.e* the apples ripened. *mel* (y sg.), *γe·ŋ* (y pl.) *duγʊnimi* the wine matured, the grapes ripened. Nz. gave *doγonʌs*. *doγonimi.e* they ripened. (x pl.). *hərkičiŋ, bəšai.i, doγo·imi* the crops, "land", will ripen. (Cp. N. *degoni*).

di·a, di·e a form of 3rd sg. m. pret. of *ju·yʌs.*

di.a·nʌtda·r, di.a·nʌta·r honest, upright, virtuous. — *di.a·nʌtda·rʌn bai.i* he is an upright man. (Ar.) Prs.

di.a·rtsʌs di.a·rš- to rain, H. *bʌrsna, ba·rɪš ho·na*, — *həra·lt di.a·ršila* it is raining. (*həra·lt*) *di.a·rtsi·la* it has rained. *bu·t di.a·rtsimi* it rained heavily. 158.26. *hərʌ̄lt di.a·rtsʌstsʊm dɪš o·yo·n di·limi* all the place has become wet from the falling of the rain. EOL.

IUB. *di.a·ršilʊm, di.a·rtsʊm maimi.* (Cp. *d*-ʌskərtsʌs.* V. § 236. b.).

di.ʌši.ʌs, di.ʌšič- to be released, to be free, unrestrained, H. *khʊlja·na, a·za·d h.* — The meanings of the following examples are open to question. *ɪdi·m di.ʌšimi, di.ʌšiči* (the animal) became, will become, randy. *mʊdim di.ʌšimi*¹ the female came on heat (the *mʊ-* must refer to a human being).

dib'irʌnʌs, dib'irai- to become full, be filled full.

¹[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

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(Form of *d°-birʌnʌs*, Cs. *d°-ʌspi-ʌnʌs*. Cp. *bir*).

ḍiḍiŋ smooth and bare (of ground). (Cp. Sh. *ḍiḍiŋ*).

di.eˑyʌs, di.eˑč, Impv. *di.e, di.ɛ*, neg. *ati.a*, Ppa. *di.ɛn*, St.pc. *di.ɛm*.
V.i. to stand up, rise up, get up.
Frequently re-inforced by *dʌl*.
dʌl di.eˑʌs to stand up, rise and remain standing, H. *uṭhkhʌṛa hoˑna*. *qaˑzi di.eˑčai.i astam ɛčər* the Qazi rises up to decide the case. 80.13. *gotʌs di.eˑči bi. Di.ɛn....* the corpse gets up, sits up. Sitting up ... 312.12. *Pʌŋču dʌl di.eˑmi* P. stood up. 112.5,10 *uˑe d'i.ɛmʌn* they got up. 118.7. *guča ba kɛ di.ɛ. Di.ɛ ba kɛ rʌl mʌnɛ* if you have lain down, stand up. If you have stood up, prepare yourself. 174.16. *hin di.ɛn duˑnimi eˑka* one getting up tackled him. 106.8. Cp. 70.12, 118.2, 338.6, 340.2. *hiŋtsɛ dʌldi.ɛm bʌm* he was standing at the door. Other parts:
Fut. 1st. sg. *di-eˑčʌm*.
Pret. 1st. sg. *di.eˑ(y)ʌm*.
Perf. 1st. sg. *dʌl di.eˑya ba*.
Impf. 3rd. sg. or pl. *di.eˑčʌm*.
3rd. sg. neg. *dʌl ati.eˑmi*.
3rd. sg. m. *dʌl di.e bai.i*.
Impv. 2nd. pl. *dʌl di.ɛˑin*, neg. sg. *dʌl ati.a*. (Cs. *d°-ʌ.iyʌs*).

digi.ɛyʌs, digiyaiyʌs, digi.ɛč to fall down.
— *doˑrolo . . . iˑskičuk bʌy nikiˑn dig'iˑɛ(y)ʌsər* having put 3 *čuqs* of millet in the hopper, on its (all) having fallen (from the hopper into the mill), i.e. when it has all been ground. 262.4.
Fut. 3rd. sg. (*phʌlo*) *digi.ɛči*.
Pret. 3rd. sg. *digi.ɛmi*.
(A *d°*- form of *giyai.ʌs*).

000

diγʌnʌs v. *d°-γʌnʌs.*

diγi·nʌs, *diγ'i-* to run down a steep place (to save trouble), to rush down.
Fut. 1st. sg. *diγ'iyʌm.*
Pret. 1st. sg. *diγinʌm,*
3rd. m. *diγinimi*, f. *diγinumo.*
umo·se ka di,i·numʌn they rushed down in a rage. 248.3. (*di-* invariable).

dikʌʈʌs dikʌš- v.i. to choke; to get caught, entangled, to catch in s.t., H. *bʌnd ho·na*, *fʌ̃sja·na* (*phā̃sja·na*). *hu·nts iγuməɽulo dik ʌtimi* (i.e. *dikʌtimi?*) the arrow caught in his bowels. 146.12.
Fut. 3rd. sg. *dikʌši.*
(Form of *d°-kʌʈʌs.* Cp. *dukʃuʈʌs.* The *-k-* and *-kh-* are corroborated).

dikhi·rʌs, *dikhi·rč-* to decrease, become less, wane, H. *kʌm ho·na*, *ghʌʈna.* — *hʌlʌnts guntsʌtsum diki·rči bi* the moon is waning day by day.
IUB. Impf. 3rd. sg. y *dikirčilum.*
dikhirum maimi H. *kʌm hu·a ho·ga.*
(A form of *d°-khi·rʌs.* Cs. *d°-ʌski·rʌs*).

dilá N: (it) is (3rd. sg. y subject). Corresponds to Hz. *bila.*

dila·wər brave, courageous. Prs.

di·lʌs, *di·lj-* to become wet, get wet, to be soaked. — *hi·r di·lai* the man has got wet. *hi·ri di·la·n*, *hʌγur(išo) di·li.ʌn*, *gʌtuŋ dili·tsʌn* the men, horses, clothes, have got wet. *di·lʌstsum o·ni.ʌm* owing to getting wet I didn't go.
Fut. 3rd. sg *di·lji*; Pret. 3rd. sg. m. *di·limi.* EOL.
(Curious as apparently duplicating *disi·lʌs* in meaning. It is a *d°-*form of *i·lʌs*).

dilk y pl. double pl. -iŋ manure, dung, H. *kha·d*, *hail.* — *huyu·skum dilk* goat's dung manure. *bu.au.ukum dilk* cowdung manure. *dilkɛ jʌqər* pitchfork for manure.

d'iltər -*iŋ* y buttermilk, H. *lʌssi*, Prs. *duˑγ*. — *diltərə γʌ? duˑmi.ɛn* the buttermilk has become frothy(?). *waˑlto tsundowʌn d'iltəriŋ nɛtʌn* making some 4 or 5 (bowls of?) buttermilk. 324.1. *da mʌska kɛ d'iltər nuk'a* then taking butter and buttermilk. 324.1.

diˑlum damp (of flour, mud, bread). (St.pc. of *diˑlʌs*).

diˑlum N. (it) was (y sg. subject). Corresponds to Hz. *bilum*.

•-*ḍim, ḍim, -ʊts* x body, person, self. — *inɛ bʌni.aˑdʌmɛ idiˑm bi* he has a human body. 102.7,9,15. *gusɛ dutsʌnʊm adiˑm* this straight body of mine. 360.2. *ja adiˑmulʊm ruˑ* the soul in my body. 362.6. *uˑŋɛ gudim šu.a bi.a? ja adim šu.a bi* Are you well in health? I am well. EOL. *idiˑm* the back (of a choga). N. *uˑɛ tsundo ayu ud'im kɛ hʌn hʌn* (*dəroˑγo*) *noˑskərts* those five sons of mine cutting a stick each per person, or, for themselves. 176.5. *haˑlum jʌmaˑʌt ud'im kɛ hʌn pfiti ɛčaˑn* the people of the house make a piece of bread for each person (of themselves). 320.4. *udimʌʈʂɛ aˑlta hʌnikuts učaˑn* they give them 2 dishes to each party separately. 340.16. *gukɛ γɛnʌŋ ʌdiˑmʌʈʂɛ eˑčʌm* I shall appropriate this gold for myself. 54.18. Cp. 54.20. *adiˑm* I by myself, I alone; *mudim* she by herself, she alone. *midiˑmʌʈʂɛ baˑn* we are alone *mi-, ma-, u-dimʊts*.

(Cp. Sh. *ḍim*, body, person, trunk of tree; Kho. *ḍiˑm*, trunk of tree).

000 *ḍim* a loud noise of beating. — *yuˑtis ḍim etimi*, or, *ḍimḍim etimi* he stamped (his foot in anger). **-ndiltse ḍim etʌs* to beat the breast. *tom ḍim bʌl'ila* the tree has fallen at full length with a loud noise.

diˑm st. pc. 3rd. sg. m, x and y of *juˑyas*.

dimeˑɣurkʌs obtainable (for us). — *hʌzaˑr dimeˑɣurkʌs me.ibi* perhaps it will be obtainable, perhaps we shall be able to obtain it.

(Infin. form with 1st. pl. pn. infix of *d*-ʌɣurkʌs*).

dim'ilʌs, *dim'ilj-* to be rendered impure. defiled, H. *čhuˑṭ hoˑna, naˑpaˑk, nʌjɪs*. *diˑmiljiˑlum, diˑmiˑlimi*.

(Form of *d*-milʌs*. Cs. *d*-ʌsmilʌs*. Cp. Sh. *dimɪlc.i* he having been rendered impure).

dimiˑyʌs dim'ič- v.i. to spill, be spilt: to fall. — *pfʌlo dimičitsa* the grain is falling. *tsil dimiˑčila* the water is spilling. *tsil, pfʌlo, dimimi* the water, grain, was spilt, fell. *pfʌlo kuˑin dimiˑmi* this year the grain has increased (?). (Cs. *deˑmiyʌs*).

diˑn y the faith, the religion. Prs.

diˑn, diˑnin, Nz. *diˑni*, 3rd. sg. hm. x y Ppa of *juˑyʌs*.

dinaˑr (poetical term for) lover, the beloved. 358.15 ff., 362.6. (Prs. *diˑnaˑr*, a gold coin, also, "name of a kind of bird, the sun", Steingass). Prs.

d'indiṣ̌ pl. *dindirʌŋ*, N. *-iŋ* y rowan tree, mountain ash.

dints.h'iˑrʌs, *dints.h'iˑrč-* v.i. to spread out, overflow, H. *phailna*. — *sinda dintsiˑrimi* the river overflowed.

Fut. 3rd. sg. *dints'iˑrči*.

Perf. 3rd. sg. y *dintsirila*.

(*di-* invariable, The aspiration of

000 the *ts* in this Intrs. vb. is asserted as against the plain *ts* of the Trs. vb.).

d'i·ntsirʌs v. *d'•-ntsirʌs* v.t. to spread out, strew.

This and the preceding intransitive verb, as I got them, were distinguished by the accent. They were not differentiated by IUB in writing.

diŋ 1. Blue, green, ŠY *ni·lə*, IUB *ṣʌbz*.
2. *lapis lazuli*, H. *la·jwərd*.

diŋ maγun a blue bead, male mallard.

ḍi·ŋər club, wooden pounder, Bu. *ḍʌmo*.

di·p a wink; *di·p etʌs* to wink. — *i·ne i·nər ilčin dip etimi* he winked his eye at him, he winked to him. Fut. 1st. sg. *dip ečʌm*.

Cp. Sh. *di·p tho·ɪki*, to close the eye, to wink).

1. *ḍir*, x and y, x pl. *-ʌnts* (y pl. *-miŋ Biddulph*).
   i. x boundary, dividing line, or small irrigation channel, between fields.
   ii. y closed frontier; enmity, hostility.
      The y form is said to denote a "closed boundary".
      mi ke u hərænulo dir bi (or, *bila*) there is a (closed) boundary between us and them. *yərum dir hərʌŋulo bilumulo* formerly when there was enmity between them. 354.11. (As between Hunza and Nagir when there was hostility between them). Cp. 116.17. *dirʌṭe* on the border.
   iii. forbidden, prohibited.
      ma ha·tsum be mene ḍir meta·na? has anyone forbidden us your house?

(IYB *ḍir*. Cp. Sh. *dɪr*).

ḍi·r -ɪšo x over-hanging rock, a slightly sloping field.

000

3. *dir -šo* x long, straight juniper stem or pole. — *gʌl dir* trunk of young juniper tree, juniper pole (formerly used as roof beams, 4" or 5" in diameter). *gʌl diriu nuyen* carrying juniper poles. 256.8. *gʌl dir juwʌn gumʌna* (*imʌnai*, you have (he has) become like a juniper stick (i.e. dry and roughbarked), emaciated and haggard.

dira·s v. *diri.ʌs.*

dirʌčo, dira·čo sloping down, downward slope. — *dira·čo bila* it is a slight slope down.

dirʌm a special kind of flour.

Wheat is damped and placed in a dish and covered over until it begins to sprout. It is then taken out and dried in the sun and ground up.

One part of this "*dirʌm dʌɣo·ʌn*" is taken and mixed with two parts of ordinary flour and made into bread, which is called "*dirʌm pfiti·*," v. 182.7.

dirʌm is made at two times of the year and a bowl of it is given to a bride by her father's family after the marriage. Cp. 308.2. (Cp. Sh. *di·rʌm*).

ḍi·ri rolling. — *ḍi·ri mʌna·s* v.i. to roll. *ḍi·ri etʌs* v.t. to roll. (Cp. Sh. *di·r tho·rki*, to roll).

di·ri N. cooked, *audi·ri* raw.

1. *d'iri.ʌs, d'irič-* St. pc. *d'irim.*
2. *dir'a·s, dir'i·č-* St. pc. *dirum,*

d'iri.ʌs (in fact *d'·-ri.ʌs*) is used with h and x subjects.

dir'a·s (invariable) with y subjects.

Both mean v.i. to cook, to be come cooked; to ripen (of fruit).

1. Also means: to become experienced (of persons).
2. Also means: to become turned (of milk)

000

Fut. 3rd. sg. *diri·či.*
Pres. 3rd. sg. x *d'iriči bi, y diričila.*
pl. y *diričitaan.*
Impf. 3rd. sg. y *diričilum.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. x *d'irimi, y diri·mi.*

(*yʌtrə*) *d'iričər tai.a·r mʌni bim* (the head) had become on the point of being cooked. 232.8. *gus*e *dustsʌkulo ike di·riči·bʌn* they (y pl.) are cooking in this vessel. EOL. *di·rum maimi* it will have become cooked.

(Cp. *d'*°*iri ʌs,*ʌ Cs. *d*°*-ʌtsi·rʌs* with *-ts-* for *-st-*, cp. Werch. *d*°*-ʌstər-*).

diri·šʌl -iŋ y escape-channel of water passing out from below a mill. — *tsile diri·šʌle ho·le du.isimi* the water ejected them by the escape-channel. 206.10.

ḍi·ru, ḍi·ro -muts x bullet, little ball. — *lsi·rtse di·ru yami* the bullet hit the goat (ibex). 102.23. *di·ru.e ga·l* bullet wound. 358.5. *mili.e di·ro* a pill.

(*ḍi·ru* IYB. Cp. Sh. *di·ǰu, di·ru,* GB. *ḍiru*).

ḍi·s mʌna·s to come into contact with to come together, H. *milna, ekʌtta ho·na,* Syn. Bu. *ju·k mʌna·s.* — *hʌna·ntse ḍi·s mʌna·s i·tse čərkowʌle de·šqʌltimi* he came to the cliffs that clash together against each other, the "Symplegades". 156.3.

disʌrʌs, disʌrč- to be saturated, fully watered, H. *se·ra·b ho·na.*
Pres. 3rd. sg. y *bušai.i disʌrčila.*
Impf. 3rd. sg. y *disʌrčilum.*
Perf. 3rd. sg. y *disʌrila.*
St.pc. *disʌrum.*

(The verb is in fact *d*°*-sarʌs* with Cs. *d*°*-ʌsʌrʌs*).

d°*-isʌs* in: *dukwisʌs, dumwisʌs, du·isʌs,* to take out, etc., you, her, them. V. sv. *d*°*-usʌs.*

131 b

ʌ[See corrigend at addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000 *disi·lʌs, disilj-* to become wet, H. *tar hona.* — *bu·k disi·limi* (his) throat became wet, i.e. (his) thirst was satisfied.

(Cp. *bu·k yu·yimi* (his) throat became dry i.e. (he) became thirsty).

3rd. sg. Fut. *disi·lji.*
Impf. y *disi·ljilum.*
Perf. x *disi·li bi.*

disi·lum maimi it will have become wet. IUB.

(The verb is really *d*-si·lʌs,* Cs. *d*-ʌsilʌs*).

diš -miš y place: room (space). — *Dirʌtsil senʌs hʌn dišʌn bila* there is a place called Diratsil. 226.1. *ja·r šu·a dišmiš aɣunuma* you have given me good places. 112.14. *ma ɣutišo dutsun ja dʌšulo be·se ya·re oču·a?* why do you bring your corpses and bury them in my place? 112.19. *api u·sum dišulo* it is not in the place in which he had put it. 166.20. *ʌšʌmʌlya·re dišulo* in the place of a servant. 20.4. *i·ne dišulo* in his place, instead of him. (Cp. *ba·go*). *u·ŋʌr ma·le dišulo sinda homa guči ʌm* I have given you, instead of property, the river-ford. 112.7. *tsile besʌn diš api, bu·t bila* there is no room for water (i.e. water is superabundant), there is much of it. 126.3. *i·ne ha·le gu·r ke maltʌše besʌn diš oumʌnumi* in his house there was no room for wheat and ghee, i.e. they were beyond reckoning. 142.6. (Cp. Sh. *diš*).

dišʌki grain that is ground into flour for consumption during the current year. — *dišʌki di·us* taking out the grain for the year's consumption. 334.1.

dišaiyʌs dʌšʌč- to be stopped, dammed up (of water), to be impeded (of

000 breath). — *Šimša·le pfəri di·šd bi* the *Šimša·l* lake has been dammed up, blocked (i.e. the stream has been blocked so that it has formed a lake).

A recurring phenomenon liable to produce floods by the eventual bursting through of the accumulated water. *dʌm* (or, *mu·ṭ*) *dišʌmi* (his) breath was stopped, he suffocated.

Fut. 3rd. sg. *dʌšæči*.

(This verb appears to occur only with the -i- Pn. Pf. Cs. *d°-ʌšʌʌs*).

dišča, -*miŋ*, -*ŋ*. y seedling (of tree). — *diščaulum ma·ŋ* seedling plants. (*ma·ŋ* pl. of 1. *me·ṣ*).

diščik sg. and pl., also pl. ints x bri[illegible] sun-dried brick. — *diščik etʌs*, — *ečʌs*, — *do·lʌs*, — *du.isʌs* to make bricks. *dətsirum diščik* a kiln-burnt brick. *dotsirum(tšo) diščik(tšo)* burnt bricks. (Cp. Sh. *dzštik*).

diškiyʌs, *diškič*-, to grow, come up, sprout (of plant, tree, horns), H. *u·gna*. — *tom*, *turʌŋ*, *diškiči* the tree, the horns, will grow. (*hʌn*) *škа·(n)* *diški·la* a blade of grass has come up. *jʌkuntse tu·r diški·mər* when horns have grown on a donkey. 142.27.

(The verb is really *d°-škiyʌs*).

dišu·ʌs v. *d°-suʌʌs* to undo, untie.

ditsʌs v. *d°-tsʌs* to bring.

di.u·lʌs, *di.u·lj*- neg. Impv. *ʌti.ul*.

1. To wind. — *lo·to di.u·lʌs*, *sər di.u·lʌs* to wind a ball (of thread), to wind thread.
2. To roof. — *ha di.u·lʌs* to roof a house.

Fut. 1st. sg. *di.u·ljʌm*.

Pret. 1st. sg. *di.u·lʌm*.

di.usʌs v. *d°-usʌs* to take out etc.

diwa·na mad. — *uŋ diwa·na gumʌna* you have gone mad. 210.1. Prs.

OOO

d'i(y)ərʌyʌs, d'i.ərʌċ- to become warm, hot, to warm up of oneself. *pfu·tsə d'iərʌċʌm* I shall warm up at the fire. Pret. 2nd. sg. *d'iərʌyuma;* 3rd. pl. *d'iərʌyuman*.

(There is also a verb *d°-yərʌyʌs* to become warmed by an external instrumentality).

d°-kʌṭʌs v. *d'ikʌṭʌs* and *d'ukhʌṭʌs*.

d°-khi·rʌs v. *dikhi·rʌs*.

d°-kuṭʌs, d°-kuš- to become thin, lean, in poor condition (of person or animal). *da·kušʌm* I shall become thin, EOL. *dikuši* it will become thin.

di·ku·šu bai he is } becoming thin N.,
dumu·kušu bo she is } (*ʌša·to maimi*).

sis diku·tai the man } has become thin.
gus dumu·kuto bo the woman }
kʌγor d'iku·ti bi the horse }

då̊ku·tʌm I became thin.
diku·timi he, it (x) became thin.

St. pc. *d°-kuṭom* ,thin, emaciated, in poor condition.

(With pl. subjects there is an alternative form of the verb: *d°-kučai.ʌs, d°-kučʌċ-* yielding: e.g. St. pc. 3rd. pers. pl. *dukučʌmišo* ‖ *dukuṭumɪšo*).

d°-mayʌs, d°-mʌyʌs; d°-maċ-, d°-mʌċ, Impv. *d°-may*.

1. To be on good terms, come to terms, make peace, make it up, be reconciled, make friends. Il. *mɪlna, mu.a·fɪq ho·na.* IUB *do·sti kʌrna.*

Fut. sg.
1. *d'ʌmačʌm* neg. *ʌt'ʌmačʌm.*
3. m. *dimʌči* *atimʌči.*
pl. 1. *dimimačʌn* *atimimačʌn.*

Pret. pl.
1. *dimimʌyumʌn* we made it up.
2. *damamʌyumʌn* you made it up.
3. *dumʌyumʌn* they made it up

ja-ke ḍ'imayum apai.i he is not on good terms with me. *yu e.i ke atum'aγuman* the father and the daughter did not make it up. 164.2. Cp. 280.2. 000

2. To fit (of clothes, wood work); to suit, be convenient. — *gute čoγa bera dimaṭi bi* this choga fits well.

This verb, however, occurs frequently in the generalised form *dumayas, dumaγas,* which is also used when the subject is y.

mi mi koraŋ dumarda bam we are making peace among ourselves. *je dumaγam* I came to terms. *ja akuya be, mai.i dumaryin* I don't know about it, settle it among yourselves. *ite waxt atsi (i-tsi) atormačila* that time doesn't suit me (him). *gatuŋ atsi (itsi) dumaryimi* the clothes fitted me (him).

(This verb was frequently recorded with -γ- as the final consonant of the past base. Originally I recorded it from Nz. as *dumarjas, dumayjas,* once even with -l- in *mikoraŋ diminoloman bam* we are friends among ourselves).

This is consonant with other experience of what I have decided to be y, appearing as a kind of *l, r,* or *ž* in the mouths of individuals or in particular words.

(Cs. *d°-asmaγas*).

d°-manas, d°-mai- to be born, to come into existence; to be made. — *dumaiyam* I shall be born; *dumanam* I was born. *hilesan dimai.imi, dim'animi, dimanai* a boy will be, was, has been born. *dasiuan dumumai.imo, dumumanumo, dumunanu bo* a girl will be, was, has been born. *i-ts*

133b

000

asɛlo d·ʌmaiyʌm I shall be born in that place. 108.23. *i·ɛ dišelo d·ʌmʌnʌs ba* I am to be born in that place. 108.19. *jatsum atu·kumʌna* you have not been born of me. 18.2. Cp. 264.16. *hin ke muɛ·iyeŋ dimʌnimi* another son was born to her. 110.3. *goyeŋ dumu·mʌno* (pret.) *ke* if a daughter is born to you. 56.15, 58.1. *tsundo yu· d·umʌnɛɪ ṣa* up to the time that, i.e. when, five sons had been born. 246.5. *mu·deṣum*, or *i·ljum*, *dimʌnum* the last-born, latest, or final-born child. *hilesʌn dimʌnʌm . . . bɛlo·ɛowʌn ke . . . dimʌni bi·m*, a boy had been born and a calf had also been born. 104.21. *doštʌk tyulo iloreŋɛ d·imʌnimi* the article came into existence of itself in the forge. 162.6. (*čamɛ*) *Ksɛre dukɑ·neṣe dimʌnum bim* the brooch had been made in K.'s shop. 164.15. Cp. 166.11.

(See also *dumʌnʌs* which is the form assumed by the verb when the subject is y·).

d°-mʌnʌs is a *d°-* form of *mʌnas* or *°-mʌnʌs*. The Cs. is *d°-ʌsmʌnʌs*.

d°-mɔrʌs, d°-mɔrč· to take s.t. from (the hands of) s.o. — *bʌlda d·i·mɔrčʌm* I shall take his load from him (and carry it), I shall relieve him of his load. 212.5. *dukumɔrča ba* I am going to take the load from you. *dukumɔrčʌma?* shall I take it from you?

(*ja·tsum*) *kitab damɔr o·ɛ*, take (lit. taking) the book from me (and) put it down.

d°-mʌltsʌs, d°-mʌlt-, Ppa. *d°-mʌlts* to wrap up, roll up, fold up, close up. — *ja ušq galilo dukumʌltsʌm* I'll wrap you up in a blanket.

000

Also recorded in the form *dimʌtsʌs* etc. With y subjects it appears in the form *dumʌtsʌs:*

1. *guts kıta·p ka·γʌzulo dumʌts* wrap this book up in paper. — (*kıta·b*) *nuq'ʌtʌn dum'ʌtsimi* . . . *dumʌts* having read the book he shut (folded? or rolled?) it up . . . having shut it. 70.10. *aiya·rzki dumʌšʌm* I shall roll up, fold up, my bedding.
2. *dumʌtsʌs'* to remove and stack cut crops.

d°-milʌs, v. sv. *dimilʌs*.

d'°-ntsirʌs, d'°-tsirč- v.t. to spread out, unroll, strew. H. *bıchana.*—*d'i·ntsirʌs* to spread (bedding, clothes i.e. y objects). *d'u·ntsirʌs* to spread (people, fruit, carpets i.e. h. and x pl. *di·ntsirčʌm, d'i·ntsirʌm* I shall spread, I spread. (Cp. *dints.hi·rʌs* the corresponding intrs. verb. Cp. also Sh. v.t. *dinširo·rki*, to spread out, lay out, e.g. a carpet).

d°-qʌrʌs, d°-qʌrč- to split, divide. — *γʌši·l diqʌrʌs* to split firewood. *ṭorumuts duqʌrʌs* to split logs. *itʌn diqʌrʌs* to divide the hair (with a piece of stick). *gʌnčeṣ itʌn diqʌrai.i* he has divided his hair with a stick ("spindle"). *diqʌrčai.i diqʌri·mi.*[1]

do.'a· v. *du.'a·*.

ḍo·ḍo -muts x larynx, (by extension, wind-pipe, throat). — *do·do.ε mʌγun* adam's apple (a point seized when fighting). *do·do γunikiš* (a term of abuse for a man, implying that he has a prominent larynx). *u·e do·do aiyo·skərtsimi* (the knife) did not cut their throats. 44.19. Cp. 42.3. (Sh. *ḍo·ḍo*).

134b

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

dofoɣurʌs 1UB, *dupfoɣurʌs, dofoɣurč-* to praise oneself, boast, H. *xud sɪta·ɪš karna, ʌpne ta'ri·f karna.* 000

Impf. *dofoɣurčʌm,* Pret. 3rd. sg. *dofoɣurimi.*

St.pc. *dofoɣurum.*

(Intrs. corresponding to *d*-ʌpuqurʌs*)

do·gunʌs to make (people) seize, lay hold of, to make (people) begin to. — *ġ'otsilʌn do·gr·šər do·gunimi* he had the people seized in order to make them make the water-channel, or, he made the people begin to make them . . . etc. 276.3. *ise hər 'ilji.ər ja·ẓ ne d'o·ugun . . . ɣʌtenċʌṭe deljʌm* making people lay hōld of the ox (by the head) and pulling it out backwards . . . they used to smite it with a sword. 338.1.

(This verb is really *d*-ʌgunʌs*, Cs. of *du·nʌs*, with 3rd. pl. Pn. Infix).

doɣa·ʌṭʌs, doɣa·ʌčai.ʌs; doɣa·ʌš-, doɣa·ʌčʌč-; Impv. *duɣa·ʌt.* v.i. to separate out, disperse(?), be selected; to be cleared up, finally settled (of a case).

Fut. sg. 1. *doɣa·ʌšʌm.* 2. *doɣa·ʌšuma.*

Pret. sg. 1. *doɣa·ʌtʌm.* 2. *doɣa·ʌtuma.*

Ali.aba·dulo doɣ'a·ʌčʌn ʌsba·b nuka huru·čʌmʌn. 238.11.

(*doɣa·ʌčai.ʌs* and its forms are only used with plural subjects. *Doɣa·ʌčʌn* in the example is the Past Pc. Act.) ˈ^

doɣ'ʌnʌs, duɣ'ʌnʌs, doɣai- to be finished, exhausted, used up, to come to an end, syn. Bu. *fʌš mʌna·s.*

Fut. 3rd. sg. *doɣai.imi.*

Impf. 3rd. sg. y *duɣai.i bilum.*

Pret. 3rd. sg. *duɣ'ʌnimi.*

atoɣ'ʌnʌs ɣenɪŋi·k inexhaustible quantities of gold. 54.7. *ite bʌl ʌt'oɣʌnimi* the marrow was not exhausted. 138.15.

135a

ˈ^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.543-Analyst]

(This is the form of *d*-γʌnʌs* which is used when the subject is y). 000

doγˈʌrʊsʌs, doγʌrʊš-, Impv. *doγˈʌrʊs*, Ppa. *doγərʊs(in)*. Also: *dʊγ-*, *duγ-*. Nz. sometimes *duγaˑrʊsʌs*.

The Pret. 3rd. sg. m. has the ending *-umi* as well as *-imi*.

1. To ask (s.o.), enquire of, question (s.o.)

   The person questioned is usually expressed by a noun or independent pronoun and is put in the ablative. Occasionally the dative is used.

   gəroˑnimʊtsʊm ʌxoˑnɛ . . doγʌrʊšai.i kinɛ hirər uˑŋ rɪzˈa nusɛn the "axon" asks the bride: "are you content with this man?" 302.18. *itsimo dˈoγərušaˑn* they enquire of him. 312.15. *inɛ dʌsinmʊtsʊm doγʌrʊsimi* he enquired of the girl. 282.5. *jatsum atoˑγərus* don't ask me. 96.8. *atuˑγʊrʊsumʌḷɛ* without asking. *da haˑlʌttsʊm doγˈərusimi* then he enquired for his health, asked how he was. 16.6. *dʊγʌrʊšər eˑra ba* I have sent him to enquire. 10.4, 10.11, 20.6, 26.9, 38.11, 44.2,6,21, 64.23, 222.13, 228.14, 246.16, 248.8, 252.3, 264.11.

   With Dative:

   iˑnɛ hilɛˑsər doγʌrusumi: "le.i eˑi . . ." he asked the boy: "O my son . . .?" 106.14. *uˑɛr dʊγʌrʊsʌm "ma bɛˑsɛ hɛˑrčaˑn?" nusɛn* I asked them "why are you weeping?" 4.44. Cp. 338.6.

2. To make a claim against, to demand of. — *kʌmʌn ačiˑma kɛ axaˑrʌtɛ gʊntsʊlo gʊtsˈimo doγərʊšʌm* should you give me too little, I shall

000 make a claim against you at the Last Day. 58.25.

(A generalised form o *d°-ᴀγᴀrusᴀs* q. v.).

do·γunᴀs Nz. v. *d°-γunᴀs*.

doγum v. *doγum*.

do·iyᴀs, *do·iča·n*, v. *d°-ᴀ.iyᴀs*.

dox'ərᴀs, *dox'ərč-*.

1. To open (of flower), to come into blossom, H. *khɪlja·na* (*khɪlna*).
   Fut. 3rd. sg. *dox'ərči*.
   Pret. 3rd sg. *doxərimi*.
   Hunzulo jo·ŋ doxərčumi (as) the apricot trees (are) coming into blossom in Hunza. 320.1.
2. V.i. to split (of wood).

(The second meaning is probably the primary one and the word is the same as *duxərᴀs*, and *duqərᴀ* EOL, v.s.v. *duxərᴀs*, where othe examples of its use are given. All are presumably generalised *d°-* forms of *°-xərᴀs*). !^

doxuqᴀs, *doxuqč-* v.i. to be tangled, tangle.
Fut. 3rd. sg. *doxuqči*.
Pret. 3rd sg. *doxuqumi*.
doxuqum tirtum juᴀn mᴀnumᴀ you have become like a tangled bobbin.

(Identical with *doxo·quyᴀs* (q.v.) which appears to be the more correct form. The corresponding transitive verb is *d°-ᴀquqo·yᴀs* v. s.v. *dequqo·yᴀs*).

do·lᴀs, *do·li.ᴀs*, *do·lj-*, to beat, strike, hit, shoot, kill.

do·lᴀs as a form of *d°-ᴀlᴀs* appears to be used correctly i.e. only when the object is h or x pl.

doγo·u·s do·ljen let us beat them after questioning them. 248.8. (*ho·l*) *belᴀʃe doljuma ke* somehow you will beat, slay, (the army). 132.21. *girimuts doḷ* (or, *doḷ*) *aiyo·mᴀnuman ke* if they

!^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000 have not been able, if they fail, to hit the marks. 316.9. *či.u do·lʌs* to shoot birds (small game). *dišči' do·lʌs* to make bricks. *ɣʌtɛ·nčʌṭ. do·li.ʌs daiyɛla baiyʌm* I had heard of striking (people) with the sword. 228.11. *o·ltʌlik Kirgɪzɛ tobʌqʌṭɛ doli bʌm* The Kirgis had slain both of them with guns, had shot the two of them. 344.5.

Pres. 3rd. sg. *do·ljai.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *do·lʌm.*
(Cp. *dᵉ-ʌlʌs* and *delʌs*).

do·lʌt y property, wealth, riches. — *in ɛ·pʌči bu·t dolʌt bila* he has great wealth. *duna·tɛ dolʌt* worldly wealth. *i·mo dolʌt u·ər trʌŋ nɛ učimi* he divided and gave his property to them. 366.4. *bʌxt dolʌt* luck and prosperity(?). 332.9. Ar. Prs.

dolʌtmʌn, daulʌtmʌn rich, wealthy. 100.1. (Ar.) Prs.

1. *ḍo·m, ḍo·um* strong, powerful, hard, severe, difficult. — *ḍo·umʌn bai.a xair kɛ* is he not a strong man? 162.25. *A. Wʌzi·r bu·t ḍo·m bai.i* A. Wazir is very hard (metaphorical). 70.22. *bu·t ḍo·m duro bila* it is a very hard, serious, business. 50.24. *ja·lɛ ḍo·m kɪta·pʌn bila* I have a difficult book in my possession. 68.24.

2. *ḍo·m -ʌnts* x heap of earth, mound ("in plain or talus fan"). *i·sɛ do·mulo čumərɛ gi·li . . . modɛlimi* he secured her with an iron peg in the mound. 194.13.

(Doubtless identical with ~~A.~~[1] *ḍo·ŋ*).

3. *ḍo·m mʌnʌ·s* to run away, to scatter, be scattered about.

ḍomaḍom confused, at a loss, wandering about, H. *sʌrgʌrda·n.* — *ḍomaḍom*

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

mʌna·s to be confused, wander about. IYB.

(Probably 3. *ḍo·m* duplicated).

do·n, pl. *do·yo*, x woman's head-sheet. — *do·n mo·uwʌščа·n* they throw a head-sheet (veil) over her (head), or, make her put on . . . 304.11.

(Cp. Sh. *do·ʌn, do·n*).

1. *do·nʌs, do·onʌs, do·i-;* Impv. *do·n*, neg. *ato·n*, to undo, unfasten, open (door, cupboard, lock). — *səri·k do·onʌs* to undo a bolt. *hiŋ do·on* to open the door. *bʌsi.ɛnɛ če·i e·r ato·nin* don't open the lock (sc. on the door) of the garden for him. 12.1. *bʌsi.ɛ hiŋ do·yʌn* let us open the door of the garden. 12.11. *ma ato·i ba·n kɛ ʌkər ɛ·sqai.ʌm* if you don't open (it) I will kill myself. 16.13.

Fut. sg. 1st. *doyʌm*, 3.rd. *do·imi.*
Pres. sg. 3rd. m *do·i bai.i.*
Pret. sg. 1st. *do·nʌm,*
3rd. m. *do·nimi.*
f. *do·nomo.* 24.20.
pl. 3rd. *do·nomʌn.* 12.11.
neg. *ato·nomʌn.* 12.5.
Impv. pl. *do·nin.* 12.9.

(In the past base *o·* tends to become *o·o*).

2. *do·nʌs* N. variant of *du·nʌs.*

ḍo·ŋ IYB mound, elevation in level place, humped.

(Variant of 2. *ḍo·m*. Cp. *do·ŋqʌm*).ˈ^

ḍˈo·ŋɣora·s,ˈ^ḍˈo·ŋɣorč- v.i. to bend, bend over (of tree), lean over (side of horse when playing-polo). — *ḍʌŋ bila, kʌm ḍo·ŋɣorčila* it is stiff and bends little.

(Intrans. of *ḍ*-ʌ·ʌŋɣorʌs* v. s.v. *ḍe·eŋɣorʌs*. Cp. *ḍuḍu·ŋ* and Sh. *to·ŋɛ*, stooping, bent).

ḍo·ŋhˈər IYB mustard (of plant and oil).
(Cp. Sh. *doŋhʌr*).

ˈ^[see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

ḍo·ŋqʌm -ɪšo, -iŋ rough, undulating. 000
(Probably ~~I~~.^ *ḍo·ŋ + qʌm*).

do·omʌyʌs. do·omʌç- v.t. to exchange s.t. permanently with that of s.o. else. Fut. 1st. sg. *do·omʌçʌm.*
i·nɛ ka hʌγʊr do·omʌyʌm I exchanged horses with him (permanently).
ato·omʌy, dont exchange . . . .
(Connected with *d*-mʌyʌs* and *d*-ʌsmʌyʌs*, the idea apparently being "to make something equivalent to s.t. else". "to match things").

ḍo·q on the shoulders. — *doq nʊmu·yɛn* taking the girl up on his shoulders. 244.14. (Cp. Kho. *ḍo·k* on the back).

do·qʌs do·qič-, (and *do·qʊč-ɪ*) p.pc. *do·q, do·qin,* v.i. to swell. — *ja ariŋ* (*u·ŋ guriŋ*) *do·qɪla* my hand (your hand), has swollen. *doqʊm bʌsimi* the swelling went down. *do·q i·lčin ju.ʌn mʌni bi* swelling, it has come like an eye-ball. (Cp. Kho. *ḍo·k,* mound heap, ball of hand).

ḍor, -ʌnts x N. *dʊr, -a·ints,* receiver in which grain is put in mill, hopper. — *yai.iŋɛ do·rulo . . . . bʌy nɪki·n* putting, pouring millet into the hopper of the mill. 262.4. Cp. 266.15. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. *ḍo·r*).

1. *do·rʌs* v. *d*-ʌrʌs* to send them.
2. *do·rʌs, do·rč-* to fall down (of cliff, stones, house). — *hakičʌŋ i·mo ra·ʌti do·rčitsʌn, do·rimi, do·ritsʌn* the houses are falling, fell, have fallen, down of themselves. *čər, mərt, do·rimi* (*do·rči*) the cliff, earthcliff, fell down (will fall down). *čərko do·rimi.ɛn* the cliffs fell down. *čər do·rʊm dɪš* the place where the cliff has fallen down. *žiŋʌt bu·t do·rčilʊm* the stone-slide was coming down, was very active

^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000

i.e. a lot of stones were coming down the stone-shoot. 294.4.

(Intrs. of *de·urʌs* (i.e. *d*-ʌ.urʌs*). Perhaps a *d*-* form based on the same root as Sh. *hʊr-ijo·ɪki*, to fall down of an earth cliff etc. Cp. Werch. *doho·r-*).

3. *dorʌs*, *dorč-*, Ppa. *dor*, v.t. to grind in a water mill, IUB H. *čʌki čʌla·na*, *čʌkmẽ pi·sna*.—*phʌlo do·rčai.i*, *do·rimi* he is grinding, he ground, the grain. *yai.ɛŋulo ɣɛnʌŋ do·rču bo·m* she was grinding gold in a mill. 204.4. Cp. 300.1,3, 334.2,5,7.

(Perhaps related to 2. *do·rʌs*).

doro N., v. *dʊ'ro*.

došolʌs IUB, *dušolʌs*, *dušolj-* to be obtained, received (from s.o.), H. *kɪsise ḥa·sɪl ho·na*.

Impf. 3rd. sg. y *dušoljilʊm*.
Pret. 3rd. sg. m. *dušolimi*.
St.pc. *dušolʊm*.

do·tsʌs, *do·otsʌs*, v. *d*-ʌtsʌs*, to make them bring, to send.

d'o·u, *do·ʊʊm* v. *do·yʊm*.

do·yʊm, *doy* (recorded: *do·ɣʊm*, *doɣu·m*, *do·ʊʊm*, *do·yu*, *do·u*) right (hand). *doyʊm ariŋ*, *ašʌk* my right hand, arm. *do·u iriŋɛ* with his right hand. 166.1. *doyu pʌči ni.ʌs bila* one must go to the right. *doyu·m iri·ŋʊm i·sɛ pfultiŋiš* the right-hand bellows. 166.4. Cp. 92.1, 96.3, 312.1.

do·zʌx, *zo·zʌx* y Hell. (Cp. Sh. *zo·zʌk*).

d-pirkʌnʌs* v. *d*-ʌpirkʌnʌs*.

d'-pirtsʌs*, *d'*-pirš-* to pull up, root out, eradicate, H. *ʊkha·ɽna*. — *tsirɪštsʊm dipi·rtsʌs* to pull (tree, person) up by the roots. *dukʊ·piršʌm* I'll eradicate you. *kok tsərʌŋ dipi·rtsʌm* you had pulled out this door-frame. 170.9. *həri pfyu·ɛn dipirtsin* tearing a little

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barley up (by the roots). 328.8. (Cs. *d•-ʌpirtsʌs*).

drʌŋ mʌnaˑs to dismount, get dowr. — *hʌɣurɛtum drʌŋ mʌnɛ* dismount from the horse. *hʌɣurtsum drʌŋ numa* dismounting from the horse. 122.11,24. (Cp. Sh. *dərʌŋ boˑɪki*, to dismount).

d•-ri.ʌs, d•-raˑs, v. *diri.ʌs*, v.i. to cook, be cooking. — *gusɛ dusts'ʌkulo itsɛ aˑlu duˑriči bi.ɛn* those potatoes (x pl.) are cooking in this pot. EOL. *brʌs diˑričiˑtsʌn* the rice (y pl.) is cooking. EOL.

d•-silʌs v. *dis'iˑlʌs.*

d'•-šunʌs, d•-šuˑnʌs, d•-šu-, Impv. *d•-šun* to untie, undo, loosen (anything tied up e.g. man, horse, bedding, boot, knot, rope, hair). — *duk'uˑšuyʌm* I shall untie you. *d'išuyʌm* I shall untie etc. him, it. *dʌmaˑšuyʌm* I shall untie you (pl.). *jɛ dʌšun* undo me. (Trans. of *duš'unʌs*).

d•-tʌlʌs, d•-tʌlj-. Impv. *d•-tʌl*, Ppa. *d•-tʌl.* v.i. to awake, wake up. – *datʌljʌm, ditʌlji* I shall wake up, he will wake up, *ditʌljai.i* he is waking up. *dʌtʌlʌm* I woke up. *dʌŋtsum ditʌlimi. Ditʌl* . . . . he woke from sleep. Having wakened up. 20.5. Cp. 180,5. *dumuˑtʌlɪmo* she woke up. 110.1. *dukuˑtʌl* wake up! *afukuˑtʌl, goˑyɛn* don't wake up, sleep. *atitʌlimi, atumutʌlumo* he, she, didn't wake up. *at'utʌlumʌn* they didn't wake up. 40.7. (Cs. *d•-ʌst(s)ʌlʌs*).

d•-tsʌs, d•-š-, Impv. *d•-tso.*

The principal forms recorded are given in § 302.

1. To bring, fetch (only h and x objects). (With y objects *dusuˑyʌs* or *suˑyʌs* are used, v. § 231 d). *dumuˑtso* bring her. 138.2.

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aka·bərtiŋ ha·lər duša·n they bring the elders into the house. 340.5. Cp. 332.8. *kin amulum ditsuma?* from where did you get (bring) this (child)? 268.6. *hʌɣur di·tsʌs* to bring one's horse along, to ride along to ride past. *dʌndʌnɛʧɛ ɛ·skəršumɛ ditsimi* making his horse gallop over the stones he rode along. 122.8. *Wazirɛ tsʌɣəra dišai.i, ho gʊšpurtəru.ɛ diša·n* (The sense is:) The Wazir rides down the ground to shoot with bow and arrow at the mark and then the gushpurs ride down. 316.7.

(*tsʌɣəra* denotes "archery", and *hʌɣur* is understood as the object of *dišai.i, diša·n*).

2. *ditsʌs* is used with some x nouns to form compound verbal expressions: *dʌm ditsʌs* to charge (an enemy). *biri ditsʌs* to boil, v.i. Cp. 8.10,13, 14.3,17, 18.7, 40.1, 56.8, 66.7,17, 68.6, 72.11,13, 74.2,3,5, 128.11, 138.2, 152.3,4, 162.12, 174.19, 208.10, 344.6, 346.8.

(V. also *dusu·yʌs* used with y objects. The Cs. common to both is *d•-ʌtsʌs* v. § 241).

d•-ts.h'iginʌs, d•-ts.h'igi- v.i. to hang, to be hanging, be suspended. — *ba·z dits.h'igini bi,* the hawk (has fallen and) is hanging suspended (by the string). *hir mərtʊlo dits.h'igi bai.i,* the man is hanging suspended on the face of the earth cliff. *xʌlta gilʊlo dits.h'iginʊm bi,* the haversack is hung up (hanging) on the peg.

(With this and the following verb cp. *d'•-ntsirʌs*).

d•'-tsikinʌs, d•-tsiki-, Impv. *d•-tsikin,* v.t to hang up, suspend. — *duku·tsiki.ʌm,* *ditsiki.ʌm* I'll hang you up, I'll hang up him, it. *dʌtsikimi* he'll hang me up. *dimitsikimʌn* they will hang us up ("in Hell"). *ditsikinʌm* I hung him, it, up. *gi·lulo ditsikinum* (or, *wʌšim*) *bi* is hung on, hanging on, a nail. *ditsikinʌs bi* it is to be hung up. *dutsikinʌs bi.ɛn* they (x pl.) are to be hung up. *guyɛtis himʌltərtsɛ duko·tsiki.ʌm* I'll hang up your head (for you) on the gateway. 72.5.

(Apparently *d*-ʌtsikinʌs* with Pn.-inf. referring to indirect object).

ʌstʌmɛ šʌŋʌličiŋ i·nɛ himʌltərtsɛ d'itsikimi he will hang up chains of justice from his gateway. 88.7.

du, -wʌnts, N. *-ʌ·i·nts*, x kid (up to one year old of either sex, including *bu·ṭər*, *sumfʌlikɪṣ̌* and *hʌlka·s du*), H. *buzγa·la*, Sh. *čʌl*, — *hʌn tsi·rʌnɛ du·ʌn* a goat-kid. 370.9, 374.9. *gi·ri duwʌnts* ibex kids. *bu·mɛ du* markhor kid.

du.'a·, duw'a, do.'a· y prayer, supplication (to God), invocation. — *du.a ɛtʌs* to offer up a prayer. 294.6, 312.6. *mo·r du.'a· nɛtʌn* invoking a blessing on her. 286.3. *γunikɪš du.'a nɛ* uttering a curse, invoking a curse. 284.24. Ar. Prs.

du.a·ni y two annas, a two-anna bit. H.

du.asʌs v. *d*-u.ɛsʌs*.

ḍu.ʌk ḍu.ʌk ɛtʌs v.i. to knock, tap on. — *hiŋʌṭɛ du.ʌq du.ʌq ɛtʌs* to knock at the door. Cp. *ḍuwʌq* q.v.).

ḍu.ʌŋ ḍu.ʌŋ ɛtʌs v.i. to knock. — *hiŋʌṭɛ du.ʌŋ du.ʌŋ ɛtʌs* to knock at the door. IYB. *ḍuwʌŋ ḍuwʌŋ ɛtʌs* to knock against s.t. accidentally (as a child's head against a wall).

dučhaγurʌs, dučhaγurč- to be, become, cold H. *ṭhʌnḍa ho·na*, or. *hoja·na*.

000 Pres. 3rd. sg. y *dʋčhaγʋrčila.*
Impf. 3rd. sg. y *dʋčhaγʋrčilʋm.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *dʋčhaγurimi.*
St.pc *dʋčhaγʋrum.*

(Denominative from *čhʌγu·rʋm.* This invariable form is used only with y subjects. When the subject is h or x there is a variable Pn. Infix, *d*-čhʌγʋrʌs*).

ḍuḍu·ŋ stooping. Cp. *ḍo·ŋγʋras.*

ḍuḍu·r a kind of apricot tree.

ḍ'uḍʋr -iŋ y, a small hole. — *ḍ'uḍʋriŋər giʌmʌn* "they have taken refuge in small holes (in battle)".

ḍʋḍu·ro, pl. *ḍʋḍu·r-išo, -ʋmʋts*, x.

1. Bud.
2. Bells worn by dancers on their ankles.
3. Teat, nipple.
   mərdakayɛ ḍuḍu·ro green capsule of poppy.
   (Cp. Sh. *dodo·ro*, small bell, & *ḍʋḍu·ro*).

d-u.ɛsʌs* etc. *d*-u.ɛš.*

The forms of this verb vary considerably and it is impossible to refer them to a single invariable base.

Besides *d*-u.ɛs-* we find *d*-uwʌs-*, *d*-u.ʌs-*, *d*-wʌs-*, *d*-(u)wɛs-*.

When the subject is y there seems always to be *du-* followed by *-wa·s-*, *-a·s-*, *-wa·ʌs-*, or *-wa·ɛs-*. It appears therefore that with y subjects the pronoun infix is stabilised in the form of *-u-* and that the accent tends to fall on the following vow strengthening it to *a·*. Occasionally, however, we have *du·(w)ʌs-*. Some forms of this verb are given in § 304. Others will be found below:

The primary meaning appears to be "to remain", of which the other

000 meanings can be regarded as merely special aspects. For convenience they may be roughly classified as follows:

1. To remain, remain over, stay behind, to continue (to be).
2. To survive, escape, get off, be saved; to recover, get well.
3. To be left out, to be passed over.

1. *i·lji dyu.εsʌs, dyu·ʌsʌs* to remain behind (subject h or x sg.). *duwa·ʌsʌs* to remain (y subject). *dʌŋ ati·mi dauwʌsʌm* sleep did not come, I remained, i.e. remained sleepless. *šʌpik hʌnikulo ati.u.εsimi* no food remained in the bowl. 210.3. *pfərɪlo dumu·wʌsumo* she remained behind in the pond. 14.10. *ča·minε be·rum dεn di·miwʌsumʌn* we have remained, continued, hungry for some years. 34.10. *b'erumʌn guntsiŋ bu·t ara·mε ka du(w)ʌsumʌn* for some days they continued in great comfort. 36.15. *dyu.ʌsum i·sε šər* the remaining bough. 214.9. *dyu·ʌsumʌn u·ŋər bərkʌt* (the food) that has remained over be your portion! 212.14. *dyu.ʌsumʌn čʌp kε šʌpik* the bread and meat remaining over (agreeing with *šʌpik* x). 208.9. *yʌški 'ataw'ʌsa ba* I have not remained worthy. 373.8.

With a y subject we have: *ču·k duwa·εsimi* the sewing has remained over, i.e. is not finished. *bʌni.a·dʌmε čʌp du.a·simi* it remained human flesh, lit. human flesh remained. *ma·r gutε tsil du.a·ʌši* this water will (always) remain for you. 292.11. (*mʌltʌš*) *bεska atu·asimi* nothing has remained (of the butter). 140.14. *bεska* *duˑro aťˈuˑ(w).ʌsimi* no work has remained. 162.11. *duwaˑsumʌn* (*tsil*) *gəroˑnu.ər ičičai.i* he gives what remains (of the water) to the bridegroom. 304.3. *ginaˑni.ər altaˑʒuts duwˈaˑsumər* when eight days remain to the Ginaˑni . . . 326.8. *duwaˑɛsum čʌp, pfʌlo, mʌltʌš, tsil, pʌči, pilam* the meat, grain, ghee, water, cotton cloth, woollen homespun left over. *duwaˑsum(ʌn) tʌnxa* arrears, balance, of pay,

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2. *eˑrčʌma dau.ɛšʌm kə* (see) whether I shall die or, recover, survive. 146.19. Cp. 30.9. *dukuˑɛšəma*; *dukuˑɛsʌs ba*, *dukˈuˑɛša* you will recover; you are going to recover. 50.10, 146.20. *hirʌn dyuˑʌsin Šimšaˑlər di bʌm* a man escaping, or surviving, had come to Shimshal. 272.9 *xʌtərtsum dyu.ɛsimi* he escaped from the danger. *dawɛša ba* I am going to escape, survive, 44.11. *dau.ʌsʌm* I escaped, survived. 44.20. *atiwˈɛše.a? dyuwɛši.a?* will he not escape? will he escape? 38.22,23. *di.uˑʌsʌs apai.i* he is not going to escape. 38.24. *γʌliˑɛ numʌn iˑrɛ iˑrɛ nimʌn dyu.ɛsimi* having fallen ill and nearly died, he recovered. *dyu.ʌsimi* he has been saved, he has escaped. 42.10. *gusmo hʌ kɛ bušai.i du.ˈaˑsimi* the woman's house and land remained, escaped (destruction). 286.12.

3. *dau.ɛsʌm* I was left out. — *dyuˑɛsimi* he was left out, passed over (said of a man who has not received his share in a distribution). (Cs. *d*-ʌspʌsʌs*. Possibly related to *bʌsaˑs*, v. § 304).

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dufʌltʌs, dufʌlč-, v.i. to burst (of gun, dam, boil, blister). — *tubak dufʌlči, duf'ʌltimi* the gun will burst, burst. *pfəri dufʌltimi* the tank (or, dammed up water) burst. *sər bilum, ts.hil dufʌlti·la* there was a flood, the water has burst out.

(Trs. *dᵉ-ʌfʌltʌs*, Cp. also *ᵉ-fʌltʌs*).

dufʌreskinʌs, dufʌreski- v.i. to spread (of a sore or skin disease), to increase in girth (of a tree).

Impf. 3rd. sg. m. *dufʌreski bʌm*.

Pret. 3rd. sg. *dufʌreskinimi*.

dug'ər N. *-iŋ* y scissors.

d'uguçʌs, d'uguç-, Impv. *du·go (-u)*, neg. *ʌtu·go (-u)*, to fasten (door-bolt, or lock). — *səri·k dugu.ai.i* he has fastened the bolt. *səri·k atu·gu* don't fasten the bolt. *səri·k du·gum bi* the bolt is fastened, closed. *če.i d'u·gu·m bim* the lock was closed. 12.5. *če.i atugum bim* the lock was not closed.

Fut. 1st. sg. *du·guçʌm*.

Pret. 1st. sg. *du·gu.ʌm*.

duγa·ţas v. *doγʌ·ʌţʌs*.

du'γʌnʌs, v. *do'γʌnʌs*.

duγʌnḑerʌs, duγʌndərč-, (*do-*), to be, become crooked; (of a person) to become contrary, opposed, to s.o.

Perf. 3rd sg. x *duγʌnḑeri bi*.
y *duγʌnḑerila*.

Plup. 3rd. sg. x *duγʌnḑeri bim*.
y *duγʌnḑerilum*.

(Denominative from *γʌnḑɪr*, crooked).

duγʌrusʌs v. *doγʌrusʌs*

duγu·i y midday. — *duγu·i bila, mʌnila* it is, has become, midday. *duγu·i xa* up till midday. 330.5. *duγu·i mʌnum-tsum* after midday is passed. 330.7.

duγu·imo pertaining to midday. — *duγo·imo ken* midday (time). Nz.

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000 *doɣu·imo ʌsi* midday breakfast (a Raja's meal). *doɣu·imo pfiti* midday bread (a children's meal).

duɣ'u·ɪskinʌs, *duɣu·ɪski-*, Impv. *duɣu·skin.*

Also: *duɣu·ʊsk-*, *duɣu·ɛsk-*, *duɣu·sk-*, *doɣu·ɪsk-*, to begin, commence. *tʌlɛ kutsɛnmo duɣu·ski.ʌm* I shall begin in (after) 7 days.

A dependent verb is usually put in the dative of the infinitive: *ɛɛnʌsər duɣu·skinimi* he began to say. *ka·r mʌna·sər duɣ'u·ɛskinimi* he began to patrol up and down. 42.15. *i·nɛ ɛ·ɛmilʌsər duɣ'u·ʊskinimi* he began to persuade him. 374.6.

Other idioms are: *xuši ɛlʌstsɛ doɣ'u·ɪskinumʌn* they began to make rejoicing. 573.22. *xʌmʌli bišʌčər duɣu·ʊski bo* she is beginning to make the "xʌmʌli" bread. 306.8. *šʌpik dʌŋ ɛlʌsɛ* (for *ɛlʌsər?*) *doɣu·ɪski·nai.i* he has begun to make bread. 126.10.

Fut. 1st. sg. *duɣu·ski.ʌm*, *duɣu·ɪskiyʌm.*

Pret. 1st. sg. *duɣu·ɪskinʌm.*

2nd. *duɣu·ɪskinuma.*

601 **du.i·čo** N. step (relation). — *du.i·čo baba, mama* step-father, step-mother. *·du·i·čo a·ču, a·yʌs* my step-brother, step-sister, (man speaking).

000 **du·ina·t**, *duna·t*, *duni.a* y the world. — *duna·tɛ dolʌt* wordly wealth. *in juca·nʌn du.ina·tulo apai.i* there is no one like him in the world. 30.16. Cp. 22.2, 92.28. Ar. Prs. (Cp. Sh. *dunya·t*).

du·isʌs v. d°-usʌs.

585 **du·k** -ʌŋ y.

1. Spindle, used for spinning goat's hair.

585 2. y sg. and pl., a present formerly given by a man to his bride. It was originally 12 yards of "latta" (sized cotton cloth). This was kept and passed on to the next generation, old and dirty. It was called the "*du·kɪ paċi*".

Rs. 5 is now nominally fixed as its pecuniary equivalent, but this is actually paid only if the woman is divorced.

3. (metaphor.) right, claim.

1UB gives *duk* = right, woman's dowry, H. *ḥʌq, mʌhr 'aurʌt ka*. V. s.v. *gər*. (Cp. perhaps Sh. *du·k*, debt).

000 *duka·n -iŋ duk'ʌn* y shop. — *dukʌnolo ja·ka hərʌŋ bai.i* he is partner with me in the shop. *Kɪsərɪ duka·neṭɪ dimʌnum bim* it had been made in K.'s shop. 164.15. *duka·neṭər* (*dimi, dumo·mo*) (he came, she came) to the shop. Prs. 160.12, 164.10, 166.15.

dukʌnda·r hm shop-keeper. Prs.

dukh'ʌrʌs dukh'ʌrė- to deny, repudiate, reject, refuse compliance, H. *munkɪr ho·na, ɪnka·r kʌrna, na· ma·nna.*

dukhʌṭʌs, dukhʌs-, v. *dikʌṭʌs*, to be stopped, closed, impeded, H. *bʌnd ho·na*.

(Form of *d*-kʌṭʌs* used when the subject is y).

duke duke with great pleasure, very gladly, I ask for nothing better. — *duke duke ichi* give it to him very gladly.

duko·n Ppa. 2nd. sg. of *juyʌs* thou having come.

ḍuku·ri -muts x any very small hut, hovel, N. henhouse. Hz. also used contemptuously of a house. (Cp. Sh. *ḍuku·ri*).

duxˈərʌs, duˈxərč-.

1. To open (of flowers), H. *khılna.* — *guse šuṭuko duqərčər taiyaˑr bim* this bud was on the point of opening. EOL. 000
2. To expand (of the heart), to become happy. IUB, H. *dıl khuljaˑna, dıl xuš hoˑna.* — *•-as duxˈʌrʌs* to become happy. *es duxˈʌri bim* his heart had become happy.
3. To split. — *duxərʌs dʌn* "splitting stone" i.e. shale (occurring in the Baltit Nullah).

(Identical with *doxˈərʌs,* q.v.).

duxʌšu -miŋ y festival day, day of rejoicing, H. *meˑla, xušika koˑi dın.*

duxau.ukuts x a sheep sacrificed on the third day after a person's death (the word appears to be only used in curses). — *duxau.ukuts(ər) šiċaˑn* they eat it for d. *duxau.ukutsər gumʌnš* (or *gumʌnum*) may you be used for d. (or, may you be for (?) the d.! (a curse).

(Cp. Sh. *dukhaˑni, duxaˑni* with similar sense and use).

duxoˑquyʌs, doxoˑquč- to be entangled, involved, H. *uljha jaˑna.*

Impf. 3rd. sg. y *duxoˑqoˑčilum.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *duxoˑquni.*
St.pc. *duxoˑqum.*

(Identical with *doxuqʌs* q.v.).

duˑl collyrium (black stuff painted on eyelids). A mineral found in the Hasanabad Nullah in Hunza. Used for small children to protect their eyes, and by amorous young men — *šauqiˑn juwaˑn*). — *duˑl •-ltʌs* to apply collyrium to s.o. *altərik duatsʌl duˑl no gʌtuŋ no ulsaˑmʌn* waking up both (the children) and applying collyrium to them and dressing them 302 751 751

up . . . they took them away. 40.21. 751
(Cp. Sh. *dul*).

duldo·ŋ, du·ldo·ŋ, dulduŋ, -iċiŋ y bread-oven; fixed earthen fireplace (in houses of the well-to-do.), H. *tʌnu·r, ċu·lha.* 000
(Cp. Wkh. *dildong* a special kind of fire-place and open oven~~)~~ ^
Morgenstierne derives *dildong* from Prs. dēgdān. "Etym. Vocab. of Pashto", p. 21).

duld'o·ŋgi, duldo·ŋi thick bread (Wakhi) made in "duldo·ŋ". — *wa·lto duldo·ŋi* four pieces of duldo·ŋgi bread. 340.11.

duld'um, duldo·m, y. a rising cloud (as of dust), a great quantity of.

du·ljaiyʌs (-eyʌs) du·ljʌċ- to be full (of food), to be sated, to have enough, H. *rʌjna.*
Fut. 1st. sg. *du·ljʌċʌm,* 3rd. *du·ljʌċi.* Pret. 1st. sg. *du·ljaiyʌm.*
jɛ du·ljeya ba I have become full, sated. *jɛ ji·tsum, duni.a·tsum, mamatsum du·ljaiyʌm* I am "fed up" with life, the world, you, *gute wʌtʌntsum du·ljaiyʌm* I am "fed up" with this country. EOL. *uyo·n du·ljʌmʌn* all had their fill (of the marrow), were satisfied. 138.16.
(A *d°*- derivative from *huljaiyʌs.* Cs. *d°-ʌsuljaiyʌs*).

dult'ʌlʌnʌs, dultʌlai-, to become (fruitful). — *Hunzo d'ultʌlaimi,* Hunza will become fruitful again i.e. the crops will flourish. 242,3. *šu·nɛ i·ski dɛnum i·k dultʌlai.i bila,* a vine bears fruit (i.e. begins to bear) after 3 years.
(A *d°*- derivative of *tʌl'enʌs, °-ltʌlʌnʌs,* which can have the meaning of "to turn into," "become").

dultʌpi.ʌs, dultʌpuyʌs (also with *-y-*), *dultʌpuċ-* v.i. to wither (with y subjects), — *dultʌpuċi, dultʌpimi* it

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^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000 will wither, it withered *doltapem* withered.

ḍol'u, pl. *ḍolomiŋ*, N. *dol'umuts*, x thin rope, cord; string, thread (for suspending amulet and charms). — *doris ne dolwaḍe ṭak numan* slipping down from the window by a rope. 38.7. *ine troŋador dolwaḍe duwimi* he climbed up by the rope into his palace. 42.13. (Cp. Sh. *dolur*, *dorlu*).

1. *doma*, *durma*, *-muts*, x all patched, ragged clothes. — *iapa dumare yoltiṣi* he has dressed in rags and tatters.

2. *durma*, *doma*, *-muts* x tail of fat-tailed sheep. — *durma uvi.i* he gives them the fat tail. 340.16. Prs. *dumba*.

dumayas v. *d°-mayas* 2.

dumanas *domai-*.

1. To come into being, take shape. — *duro dumanimi* the affair succeeded, took shape. *γalmiṣan ine triŋgale dumanẹ* may a sword come into being, take shape, in his hand. 100.14. *saw dakoowaltaŋ γat ew dumaimi* a 1000-poled tent will come into existence for him. 88.4. *duro'e upow (puro) dumanimi* all the work was completed. 102.11.
2. To take solid form, solidify, freeze, coagulate, curdle. — *tsil dumanila* the water has frozen. *mamu dumanila* the milk has curdled, coagulated, set. *dumaŋum mamu* coagulated milk.

(The form of *d°-manas*, used with y subjects).

dumoras, *dumore-*. Impv. *dumor*, Ppa. *dumor*.

1. To demand, ask for, request, want, procure, H. *maŋgna*. — *ja ury thamtsum dumoriŋ ba* I am asking the Tham for you. *thamtsum*

000 *dumoram wazir ja opačar dewasar* I asked the Tham to send the Wazir to me. *beiki γfalerik dumorča* what kind of grain do you want? *kerkamuts joṭomuts aɫin dumorča ba* I want two chickens. *tobak dumər* asking for a gun. 42.16. *guimo dumorir ke ˈeγuna* if he asks (lit. asked) you (for the things) don't give them to him. 210.14. Cp. 212.7. °-*riŋ dumoras* to seek (a person's) hand (in order to kiss it as a token of respect), to kiss s.o.'s hand. Cp. Sh. *hat bəčhərzhi*. *hin hine iriŋčiŋ dumoruman* they kissed each other's hand(s). 90.10. *ee asačər ne iriŋ dumər niʹčan* paying their respects to him and kissing his hand, they depart 214.10. *guse guyuro akil uyum eləna? meniktoum dumorʹa?* have your wife and children reared it up like this, or have you got it from some one else? 62.12. Cp. 294,12,13. *tsir dumər* procure, buy, a goat.

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2. To respond to, answer. — *ja salam atumorimi*, he didn't respond to, take notice of, my salutation.

V. Texts, 160.11.n., *dumorimi* is correct and not an error for *dumaγimi* as suggested.

hikums γar di.ʹučan, da hikums dumorčan one party start a song and then another party sing in response. 302.4.

(Generalised form of d°-*moras*).

dumaš y cloud (of dust, smoke, water i.e. spray?). Syn. Bo. *dul'dum*.

dumaŋas v. d°-*maŋas*.

dumbaluγor -ile x breechloader (gun). Prs.

dʊmoˑqʌs to fall out (of hair). Pres. 3rd. sg. *y dʊmoˑqičila*.

dʊmoˑqʊm moulted, bald-head! (term of contempt). IUB. "with feathers-burnt", having lost its feathers through weakness. Also a term of contempt for a man: *pʌr suˑxta, baˑl o pʌr jɪske kʌmzoˑrise ʊṭhrʌhe hõˑ, ɪnsaˑn ko bhi tʌnzan kʌhe jaˑta hai.*

(St. Pc. of *dʊmoˑqʌs*. As applied to human beings the metaphor is based on an enfeebled sheep whose wool is falling out, *ʌšaˑto belis*).

dumoˑšʌm, dumoˑšai.i v. *d°-ʌtsʌs*.

1. *dʊm'oˑyo* 3rd. sg. hf Pret. of *juˑyʌs*.
2. *dum'oˑyo* x a kind of cake made with flour, butter, and milk.

ḍum'ʊl a kind of very fine alluvial earth occurring in stratified deposits.

°-dʊmʊs, °-dʊmʊts, N. *°-duˑmus*, pl. *°-dʊmʊčo*, N. *°-duˑmʊčo*, knee, hock.— *°-dʊmusə pfuˑl* knee-cap. *iˑlji iˑdʊmʊs* (the horse's) hock. *°-dʊmʊčowʌṭɛ hʊruˑtʌs* to kneel. *aˑjo ɛčome mʊdumʊčʊtsɛ duˑn . . . dumoˑmo* groaning and grasping her knees (with her hands) she came to . . . 108.20.

dʊn N., no plural, flock, herd. (Cp. Sh. *ɛk dʊn lʌç* a herd of goats).

dʊnaˑt, dʊni.a, v. *duˑinat*.

duˑnʌs, duˑ-, Impv. *duˑn*, neg. *ʌtuˑn*, Ppa. *duˑn*, St.pc. *duˑnʊm*.

1. To seize, lay hold of, catch, arrest, grasp, hold on to, H. *pʌkʌṛna*. The object seized usually takes the suffix *-tsɛ* (and *°-tsi* forms) and occasionally *-ʊlo*. — (*čərkowɛ*) *huˑntsʊtsɛ duˑnimi ke ja hʌɣʊrtsɛ duˑimi* if (the clashing cliffs) catch the arrow, then they will catch my horse. 156,6,8. (Should be x pl. *duˑnimi.ɛ* and *duˑimi.ɛ?*)

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i·nɛ iriŋtsɛ du·n catch him by the hand. Cp. 210.6. *təri·(tsɛ) du·n* catch the polo-ball. *bɛstɛ du·n gʊtsərdai.i* he walks holding on to something (as of child, or person with injured leg). *a·tsi du·numan* they have laid hands on me. 256.6. Cp. 142.26.

With *·ulo /*

mʊto·tʊlo du·n seizing her hand, seizing her by the hand. 114.7. *o·ʊmʊtsʊlo du·n* seizing them by the necks. 206.9.

Miscellaneous:

i·nɛ ka du·nʂ gomaima? will you be able to tackle him, grapple with him? 172.11. *o·ltʌlikɛ sʊlʌm'a dunumʌn* the two wrestled. 198.5,9. Cp. 174.17.

2. Used of the action of some physical phenomena, e.g. frost, rust etc. — *γʌmu du·imi* it will freeze. *tsi·ltsɛ γʌmu du·ni bi* ice has seized on the water, i.e. the water has frozen. *tsi·lɛṭɛ γʌmu du·ni bi* ice has formed on the surface of the water, i.e. the water has frozen over. *γʌtɛnčtsɛ zʌŋ duni·la* the sword has rusted. *xʌlowʌŋ du·nitsʌn* soot has seized (it), i.e. it is covered with soot. *diltərə γʌʂ du·ni.ɛn, du·bi.ɛn* froth, foam, has formed on the butter-milk.

3. To begin to, to set to. — *gʊntsiŋ ɛγʌnʌstsɛ* (or, *ɛγʌnʌsər*) *du·nimi* he began to count the days. 108.1. *šʊri.ɛ·š ɛtʌstsɛ du·numʌn* they began to rejoice. 368.17. (N. *do·nʌs*. Cs. *dᵊ-ʌgʊnʌs*).

1. *du·ŋ* a short time, a little (time), a space of time(?) — *duŋ ʂu ɛtin* rest (pl.) for a little. *du·ŋ jɛ·k maiya·m*

000 I shall lie down for a little. Cp. 182.12. 302.7, *du·ŋ ʌčo·wər, du·ŋ ʌčo·kɛ, du·ŋʌnom, du·ŋʌnər, ju·či* he will come in a little, presently, soon. *du·ŋ žiga γʌtʌnimi* he read for a long short time, i.e. for some time. 70.10. Cp. 302.4.

2. *doŋ -ʌnts* x IUB. pudendum muliebre, vulva, H. *aurʌt ki šʌrmga·h, (fʌrj)ke dʌrmi.a·n či·z.* QUB a membrane above the vagina, Punj. *pfʌmʌn(?) pfodde ka.*

ḍonḍu, -mots x big black beetle, bee, etc. — *mʌçi.ɛ ḍonḍu* honey-bee.

du·nkɛ 378.4, 388.1. This is an error for *do·n (kɛ)* q.v. meaning: all the same, yet.

1. *dor* y IUB 1. Sleep, H. *ni·nd.*
2. Death, H. *maut, ʌjəl.*
QUB "Sleep from which awakening is difficult", or "from which there is no awakening", hence a euphemism for "death". — *yɛ dor dosu* go to sleep then (and stay asleep). *Xoda·ɛ dor doko·tsuṣ̌* may God make you go to sleep for ever (said in anger).

2. *dor* N. v. *ḍo·r* hopper (of mill).

du·rʌs(?) IUB revolution of time, H. *gʌrdɪš i zʌma·na.* (Not recognised by QUB).

dur'ʌts, du·rʌts, -išo hm envoy, messenger, agent. — *du·rʌts e·ra baiyʌm* I had sent a messenger. (Cp. Sh. *durʌts*).

du·rbi·n, pl. *du·rbi·yo,* x telescope. — *itɛ gʌnər durbin wʌščʌm* he used to train a telescope on the road. 36.5. Prs.

du·rga evil odour, evil-smelling, H. *bʌdbu·* — *nʌsə du·rga di·mi* an evil smell came, was felt.

dorgʌsu·ṭo weak, exhausted, played out, H. *a·jɪz. kʌmzo·r.* IYB *morda.* (Cp. *boi.indu·rgʌs*).

λ[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000 *du·rginʌs, du·rgi-* to swarm round, hang about, H. *gɪrd phɪrna.* — *akho·lɛ dʌltʌs gʊsʌn bo, juwa·yu.ik bu·ʈʌn du·rgi ba·n* there is a beautiful woman here and crowds of young men swarm round. Also used of spies.

durgu·tsikɪš -miŋ y very thin poor cotton cloth, shroud, H. *kʌfʌn.*

dʊrm'ʊša·yʌs IUB *dʊrm'ʊšʌć-* to be anxious, worried, grieved, *a·jɪz *-mʌnʌs,* H. *fɪkərmʌnd, γʌmgi·n ho·na.*
Fut. 1st. sg. *dʊrmʊšʌčʌm.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *dʊrmʊšʌmi.*
St.pc. *dʊrmʊšʌm.*
mu·mi mu.i·rʊmo kɛ mo·i dʊrmʊšɛču bo when her mother dies a daughter grieves.

dur'o, dʊr'o, -iŋ, y work, business, job, affair, thing, H. *ka·m.* Sh. *ko·m,* Khow. *ko·rʊm.* — *i·mɛ bʊšai.ɛ duro i·mɛ wʌzi·rɛ ɛčʌm* his Wazir used to conduct the work, business, of his land. 2.3. *zərgər ɛ·pʌčim dur'o* the work in the hands of the goldsmith. 162.11. *u·mɛ daulʌt γʊnikɪš dʊro·iŋʊlo e·rimi* he wasted your property in evil works. 370.11. *mika u·ŋɛ be·skɛ dʊro api* you have no business with us. 38.17. *gʊtɛ du·ro bɛ dərka·r bila* what is the necessity for this? what need is there to do this? *gʊsɛ dustsʌk dʊro miči.ʌs(ʌn) bi* this thing gives us work, i.e. is useful to us. *gʊsɛ dustsʌk dʊro·wər* (or, *dʊro·wɛ*) *bi* this thing is useful, of use. *dʊro·wər šu·a api* it is useless, unserviceable. *kinɛ sis dʊro·wər bɛsʌn lai.ɪq* (*yʌṣki*) *apai.i* this man is unfit for work, i.e. is incompetent, useless for service. Cp. 98.1, 162.11, 366.7, 372.8.

(V. also *dəro.* Recorded in N. as, *do·ro·*).

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dʊroˑyʌs, *dʊroˑč·* to do work, H. *kaˑm kʌrna.*

Fut. 1st. sg. *dʊroˑčʌm.*
Pres. 3rd. sg. m. *dʊroˑčai.i.*
St.pc. *dʊroˑm.*

QUB. *dʊroy'ʌm amaiyʌm* I shall have done work.

dʊroˑm maimi he will have done work. H. *kaˑm kiˑa hoˑga.*

(Denom. from *dʊr'o*. Cs. **-ʌdʊruyʌs*).

duroˑskuˑin, pl. *duroˑskuˑyo*, hm. hired labourer, hired servant. — *berumʌn duroskuyoˑr* (*duroˑski.uˑər*) *šʌpikučai.i?* to how many hired servants does he give food? 368.1, 373.4.

(*dur'o + s + kuˑin*, v. § 21.b).

dʊrʊst ɛtʌs Gh. Kh. to repair, mend. 380.11. Prs.

ḍus butting. — *ḍus dɛli.ʌs*, *ḍus duˑnʌs* to butt, crash together, shoulder, hustle. *aˑlta čiško hʌnkʌntsɛ duˑs dɛlji bim* the two mountains were butting, clashing together. 154.14. *ḍus dɛlʌsʌn bai.i* he is a pugnacious man, one who is always ready to take up a quarrel, fight, argument.

dus'ʌlʌṭʌs, *dusʌl'ʌš·* v.i. to fold up, roll up, double up, (metaph.) to be "crumpled up" (by grief, etc.).

Impf. 3rd. sg. *dusʌlʌšʌm.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *dusʌlʌṭimi.*
St.pc. *dusʌlʌṭum.*

(Cs. *d*-ʌsʌlʌṭʌs*).

duˑsʌs, *duˑṣ̌-*, Impv. *duˑs*, Ppa. *duˑs.*

There are two radical conceptions attaching to *duˑsʌs* to which all the more special meanings of the verb can be traced back.

These are: 1. To come, or, go out from + ablative.
2. To come up, go up, (on to + *-ʌṭɛ*).

In many of its uses it corresponds OOO
to H. *nɪkʌlna.*

I. 1. To come out, go out, emerge, issue, go off, depart. — *xʌli·fa ... ho·lə du·šai.i* the Mullah comes out (of the grave). 312.4. *i·sɛ dʌntsʊm dɛl du·šilʊm* oil used to come out of that stone. 290.3. *bu·t tsil du·šʊm tsɛ* much water would have come out. 292.10. *gu·imo ha·tsʊm ho·lə atu·s* don't come out of your house. 286.6. Cp. 2.3. *hu·nts i·tʊm pər atu·sʊm* the arrow not having come out to the other side. 146.11. *pfu dusi·la* "fire has come out" (said of a fever patient who has got a hot fit). *bɛsʌn fai.ɪda duši·la?* what good comes of it? *i·mo hai yʌkʌlʌṭər du·simi* he went off to his own house. 140.17.

i·k du·sʊm "name-come-out", i.e. famous, notorious (of man, horse, gun, thief, liar etc.), — *i·k du·sʊm γi·n bai.i* he is a notorious thief. *u.i·k du·sum γiyu ba·n* they are notorious thieves.

2. To get out, get free, escape, recover (from illness). — *a·riŋtsʊm du·simi* he got off (safely) out of my hands. *bu·šaitsʊm du·simi* he escaped from the country. *asku·rtsʊm du·sai* he has recovered from smallpox.

3. To go out, end. — *dʌtu du·simi* autumn has come to an end. *ərma·n atu·sʊm* (their) grief not having ceased. 4.7.

4. To cross (a river, ford). — *hʊmatsʊm du·sʌs* to cross the ford. *huma du·šər* in order to cross the ford. 112.24. *ja ba·gu.ɛ iti du·ša* you cross to the other side of my

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share (i.e. the ford which had been given to the speaker). 114.1. Cp. 114.8. *Pisʌnər du·sʌm* he had crossed (?), escaped (?) to Pisan. 266.11. *c·r nimʌn du·simi sindatsum, itsi·ɛtɛ, Kɪsər kɛ du·simi* getting into a fright he crossed the river and K. crossed after him. 176.7.

5. To win (in a game or contest).

II. 6. To rise, come up. — *sa du·sas kɛn* sunrise (time). *gʌmu·ntsum i·tɛ gʌl da du·silum* the juniper had come up grown up, again from the root. 214.7. *tiktsum xuronč du·simi* a mist rose from the ground.

7. To climb (up, on to). — *čər-, çiṣ-, tom-, çɪṣ-, -ɛṭɛ (-ʌṭər)* to climb a cliff, mountain, tree, ladder. *i·tɛ muju·rʌṭər du·sin* climbing up into the weeping-willow. 262.17. *čišɛ yæte du·simi* he climbed up the mountain. 212.9. *'ʌminʌn i·nɛ mʌzərɛṭɛ du·simi kɛ . . huyɛs bu.a·n du·si kɛ . .* if anyone climbs on to his grave . . if a goat or cow climbs on to it . . . 220.4.

Other examples: principally of I. 1: 4.15, 8.11, 34.9, 110.4, 200.6, 202.1, 204.7, 206.9, 209.17, 222.6, 228.7,11, 240.18, 262.9, 278.1, 282.16, 284.20, 350.3.

EOL gives the N. form as *do·sʌs.*

(Cp. the trs. verb *d*-usʌs*. With plur. subjects this verb appears also in the form *duwʌše.ʌs*, V. BSOS VIII, 1936, p. 628).

d-usʌs* } *d*-uš-* } Impv. *d*-us*, Ppa.
d-isʌs* } *d*-iš-* } *d*-us(in)*.

The form *d*-usʌs* is used when the pronoun infix is *-a-* or *-i-*, i.e. when the object is 1st. sg. or hm 3rd. sg., x sg., y sg. or pl.

The form *d*-isʌs* has been recorded with the Pn.infixes *-ku-*, *-mu-* and *-u-*.

With *d*-usʌs* the accent seems to vary: *dˈi·usʌs* and *di.ˈu·sʌs*.

With *d*-isʌs*, from the few examples available, the accent seems to fall as a rule on the Pronoun infix. To take out, bring out, extract; take off (clothes); turn out, expel, repel.

In general it corresponds to H. *nɪka·lna*.

I. *d*-usʌs* forms. (*da·usʌs; di·usʌs, di.u·sʌs, dyu·sʌs*).

1st sg. object:

da·usi·ş aiyo.mʌnʊmʌn they were unable to extract me, i.e. to find me out, detect me. 16.17.

hm. sg. object:

wazi·r . . . dˈi.usai.i he turned out (i.e. dismissed) the Wazir. 352.14,19. *a·sma·nər di.usi·mi* (the horse) carried him off (from the earth) to the sky. 8.7. *da·rɛṭə di.u·sʌs* to hang, crucify (a man). *dʊšmʌn di·usʌs* to expel the enemy. *wʌtʌntsʊm dyušʌm* I shall expel him from the country. Cp. 284.21, 300.13, 314.10.

x sg. object:

ba·za·rɛṭər gʌšər tʊɣʊli.ɛn di·usa·n they have brought out a wether to the bazar for sale. 66.16, 72.19. *i·sɛ pfʊt jɛ ma·r di.ušʌm* I'll fetch out, drive out, the Div for you. 292.7. *Hʌmʌčɛ gotsil di.usʌm. . . . gotsil dˈi.us . . .* they had opened up (constructed) the Hʌmʌč water channel . . . having opened up the channel. 352.10. Cp. 310.11, 340.1, 352.7,19.

y sg. object:

hikʊmɛ ɣər di.uša·n a party start

a song. 302.4. *tik . . . di.ˈuˑsuman* they took out the earth. 82.7, 286.3, 310.1.

y pl. object:
maiyuˑɛ jˑimičiŋ di.ˈuˑsumʌn you took out, i.e. sacrificed, the lives of your sons. 44.23. *gʌtuŋ di.usiˑn pəritiŋ uyoˑn* the Peris all taking off their clothes. 16.17.

So: *gʌtuŋ di.usʌs* to take off one's clothes, undress.

But: *tsʌndugtsum ɣaibi gʌtuŋ di.usin nupel* . . . taking the magic clothes out of the box and putting them on . . . 24.21. Cp. 134.7, 136.1, 330.4, 368.13, 373.18.

II. _d*-isʌs forms._
dukuˑisʌm; dukuˑisiˑn I carried you off (from the earth), having carried you off. 8.12. *muˑɛ haˑtsum dumuˑišaˑn. Dumuˑisʌsulo* they bring her out from her father's house. As they bring her out . . . 304.13. Cp. 152.11, 244.15. *gəroˑni bʌmʌn uyoˑn . . . duˑišaˑn* they bring out all the bridegrooms. 300.12. *gilimuts du.is* pull out the nails. *eˑkin kɛ ɛsumuts duˑisimi* he extracted its liver and kidneys. 68.11. Cp. 80.23, 82.8.

(It is difficult to believe that there is no connection between _d*-usʌs_ and *duˑsʌs* having regard to the similarity of form and to the fact that they represent the transitive and intransitive aspects of the same concept.

We have, however, to account for the simple form of the pronoun infix (*-i-* not *-e-*) in a trs. verb and for the second radical form _d*-is-_. V. §§ 236.b. & 303).

dʊso·kʌs, *dʊso·kič-*, Impv. *dʊso·k*, neg. *atʊsko*, Ppa. *dʊso·k*. 000

To dismount, get down.

Fut. 1st. sg. *dʊso·kičʌm*.

Pret. 1st. sg. *dʊso·kʌm*.

hʌɣʊrtsum (or, *hʌ́ɣʊrɛʈʊm*) *dʊso·k* dismount from the horse. *badša hʌɣʊrtsʊm so·kimi. Dʊso·k* . . . The king dismounted from (his) horse. Having dismounted . . . 6.17. Cp. 24.5. *jʌtʌqʊlo dʊso·kičai.i. Dʊso·kʊmər* . . . he dismounts at the platform. When he has dismounted . . . 336.11. *ʌt'uskʊm Alqʌš isɛ kʊrsi.ɛʈɛ nin hʊru·timi* without dismounting Alqaš went and sat down on the chair. 80.2.

Here *ʌt'uskʊm* is the neg. St. Pc. 3rd. sg. The *-o-* has been dropped following on the loss of stress as in the neg. Impv. *atʊsko*. Cp. *nuk'u·ʂkin* the Ppa. of *gʊʂuginʌs*.

(*dʊso·kʌs* is a *d**- form of *so·kʌs*). ^

du·sti y friendship. — *jɛ kɛ u·ŋɛ du·sti mʌni· kɛ* should friendship arise between me and thee. 358.1. Prs.

du·stsʌk, *dostsʌk*, *du·stʌk* x pl. and y pl.; y double pl. *-ičiŋ*, *-iŋ*, article, thing, implement, instrument, utensil, pot, dish; pl. also: kit, apparatus, H. *ʌsba·b*.

x when used of kitchen utensils of wood or metal.

y when used of miscellaneous small things.

du·stsʌk is normally plural. When a single article is referred to, the suffix *-ʌn* is usually added.

du·stsʌk bi.ɛn there are kitchen things. *du·stsʌk bitsa* there are a lot of (miscellaneous) things. *čuma·rɛ dustsʌkʌn* an iron implement, utensil. *čuk ɛtʌs dustsʌkʌn*, *dustsʌk* (*-iŋ*) sewing imple-

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^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

ment, sewing appliances. *tu·m bɛsʌn dustsʌk* something else. *du·stsʌk ba·rɪʐ̧, du·stsʌk ba·ri.ʌŋ̧* things (*ba·rɪʐ̧* is an expletive). *hʌmʌlɛ ha·kičʌŋ̧ʊlo u·ŋ̧ɛ bɛsʌn du·stsʌk bitsa kɛ* if you have any things, *or*, whatever things you have, in neighbours' houses. 286.5. *tɛ·ŋ̧ʊšʊlo bu·t du·stsʌk bitsʊm* there was much gear in the palace. 222.4. *čumərpa dustsʌkər mutɛ·ŋ̧ɛ se·iban* they call the ironware utensils "*mutɛ·ŋ̧ɛ*". 308.5. *zərgərɛ bɛsʌn dostsʌkʌn dɛ·smʌnʌsər rai bilʊm kɛ* whatever article the goldsmith proposed to make. 162.6.

(It is apparently used here as a synonym for *ʌsba·b* which occurs twice in the same passage).

dʊsu·yʌs. *dʊsu·č-*, Impv. *dʊsu·*, Ppa. *dʊsu·n*, *dʊsʊn*.

1. To bring, fetch (y objects only). Cp. *d*-tsʌs*.

   For forms of past base tenses v. § 289.

   tsil dʊsu·čai he brings water. 340.7. Cp. 338.5,9,16. *jʌwa·b dusu·mʌn* they brought answer. 24.8. *kita·p dʊs'u* bring the book. *xʌbər dusu·ma?* did you bring news? 42.17. Cp. 58.16,20, 60.12,19. *hai.ʌnər nʌzər dʊs'u* aim at the mark.

2. Forming verbal compounds with certain y nouns, most of which denote a state of mind or body, v. § 266.4.

   So: *dʌm*, *dʌŋ̧*, *'dʌk*, **-mo·s*, *rahm*, *dʊsu·yʌs* v. s. vv.

   bɛsɛ gumo·s dʊsuwa? why have you become angry?

3. In the negative, *dʊsu·yʌs* is generally replaced by *atu·tsʌs* (← *a* + *dutsʌs*). The forms *atu·tsʊma* (68.17) and

000 *atu·ša ba·n* (82.2) are therefore correct and the footnotes to those may be cancelled. V. Grammar, Corrigenda, p. 454 ad calc.

QUB however asserted the existence also of negative forms from *dʊsu·yʌs*, e.g. *atu·sʊmi* ‖ *atu·tsɪmi*.

(*d•-tsʌs* is used with h and x objects. The Causative of both *d•-tsʌs* and *dʊsu·yʌs* is *d•-ʌtsʌs*).

d'•-ušc.ʌs, ^ *d'•-ušʌc-* to be maintained, supported, reared.

Fut. 1st. pl. *d'ušʌčʌn*.

3rd. pl. h. *d'ušʌčumʌn*.

jʌma·ʌt kɛ aiyu·ɛ ka du·še.ʌs mʊškɪl bila it is difficult for my wife and children to be supported. 34.5.

(*d•-* form of *•-uše·ʌs*).

dʊšmʌn, pl. *dʊšmaiyo, dʊšma·yo, dʊšmʌntiŋ*. enemy, foe. 28.17, 88.20, 92.24, 94.16, 362.7. Prs.

dʊšmʌni, dʊšmʌne·i y enmity, hostility. — *dʊšmʌni ɛtʌs* to show enmity, act hostilely. Prs.

dʊšo·qiyʌs, dʊšo·qič- v.i. to open out, widen, expand, H. *khʊlna, khʊlja·na*,

Impf. 3rd. sg. y *dʊšo·qičilʊm*.

Pret. 3rd. sg. *dʊšo·qimi*.

St.pc. *dʊšo·qʊm*.

(Cp. *šo·qʊm, šʊqʊm* loose, roomy).

dʊšu·nʌs, dʊšu·i- to come undone, be loose. — *gʌt ḍʊšu·i bi, dʊšu·ni bi* the knot is coming undone, has come undone. *dʊšu·nʌs ṣo·k* a running loop, slip knot. *ʌtušʊnʌs ṣo·k* a fixed loop.

St. Pc. *dušu·nʊm* loose, unbound. *muγuyʌŋ dʊšu·nʊm bitsa*, her hair is loose, unbound. (Intrans. of *d•-šunʌs*).

ḍuṭa·ŋkɛ EOL y dawn. Cp. *ṭuṭa·ŋkɛ*.

ḍuṭʌŋ pl. x *-ɪšo*, y *-iŋ*. EOL dark — (*ḍuṭʌŋ* IYB, said to be the more correct form of *ṭuṭʌŋ* q.v.).

^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.543-Analyst]

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duts.hʌnʌs, *duts.hai-* to become straight; come true(?) be fulfilled. — *u·ŋɛ ni.ʌt dutsʌnimi* your purpose has been accomplished. 42.9.

Fut. 3rd. sg. *dutsai.ɪmi.*

duts.hʌnʊm straight. *gʊsɛ dutsʌnʊm adi·m* this straight body of mine. 360.2.

(Denom. from *ts.hʌn*, straight).

dutsʌs, *du·š-*, v. *d•-tsʌs*.

dü̆tsʌs in *atü̆·tsʌs* (← *a* + *dutsʌs*), *atu·š-*. Supplying negative forms of *dʊsu·yʌs* q.v. § 3.

duwa·sʌs } v. *d•-u.ɛsʌs*.
duwa·sum }

duwʌlʌs, *duwʌlj-*.

1. To fly (of bird, or Peri), fly away. — *pəritiŋ uyo·n duw'ʌlʊmʌn* all the peris flew away. 14.9, 16.20. *du·wʌlṣ̌ amo·mʌnʊmo* she was unable to fly. 14.16, 16.20. *hikʊŋ duwʌlʌšo ja·nawəri·k* a pair (o flock) of flying animals, i.e. birds 206.11.
2. In the phrase: *•-ʌski duwʌlʌs* to remember (with longing, or affection), to long for, think of. 52.26, 56.9. V. s.v. *•-ʌski*.

(Perhaps the root is *-bʌl-*, seen in *bʌbʌl* = *bʌl* + *bʌl*).

duwʌltʌlʌs, *duwʌltʌlj-*, v t. to parch, toast, H. *bhu·nna*.

Probably with y objects only.

Fut. 1st. sg. *duwʌltʌljʌm.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *duwʌltʌlimi.*
St.pc. *duwʌltʌlʊm.*

ḍuwʌŋ v. *ḍu.ʌŋ*.

ḍuwʌq x, Cp. *ḍu.ʌk*, smashing s.t. forcibly on s.t., smashing. — *i·sɛ tiŋjo·ʊlʊm bʌliŋ duwʌq nɛ di·usin gʌnimi* smashing (its bones) and extracting the marrow from the bones, he took it . . . 134.7.

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duwʌq nɛ here cannot well govern *bʌliŋ* which is the object of *di·usin;* "the bones" must be understood with it.

gəro·nu.ɛ moču·škʌʈɛ duwʌq mo·ʊčai.i . . . . yu·se γaisɛ duwʌq ɛčʊbo the bridegroom gives her a smack with the "*moču·šk*" . . . the wife smacks him with the rolling-pin. 306.10.

(Here *duwaq* ought to be *ḍuwʌk*, *ḍu.ʌk* (q.v. supra). *Ḍuwʌq*, "smashing on", is the "big word" corresponding to the little word *ḍu.ʌk*, "tapping on").

dʊwʌqʌs, *dʊwʌqič-* to become damp, moist, H. *nʌmna·k ho·na; tər ho·na, hoja·na.*

With y subjects only.

Impf. 3rd. sg. y *dʊwʌqičilʊm.*

Pret. 3rd. sg. *dʊwʌqimi.*

St.pc. *dʊwʌqʊm.*

duwʌsʌs form of *d*-u.ɛsʌs* used with y subjects.

duw'ʌšɛ.ʌs (*-e.ʌs*), *duwʌšʌč-* (*-ɛč-*), Impv. pl. *duwʌšai.in*, Ppa. *duwʌšɛn.*

1. To come out, go out, go off, set out. — *yɛ mu duw'ʌšɛčʌn. Duwʌšamʌn ha·tsʊm* "Now let us go out". They went out from the house. 52.24. *padša yu·gʊšʌntsər hukɛm ɛtimi: "Mu duwʌšai.in. Mɛntsɛ pfu·t mamai.i ba·n kɛ i·nɛ itsu·in", nʊsɛn. Ho duw''ʌšʌmʌn* the King gave command to his daughters saying: "Now go (*or*, come) out and take whomever you may fall in love with". Then they went out. 120.1.

(I have on several occasions recorded *duwʌšamʌn* as *duwʌšʊmʌn.* I did not at first realise that the verb had a final *-a-* in the past

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base and as the vowel is unaccented in this form the difference is in practice slight. So: *odo·ri ɛtʌsər duw'ʌšomʌn* they went out to search for him. 10.5. *tinjo duwʌšemi.ɛ* the bones came out. 82.8. *pa·dša kɛ hol i·ti duwʌšɛ bʌm* the King and army had come out (i.e. crossed) over to that side (of the river). 146.22. *tum gʌnʌnɛ yər duwʌšɛn* coming out ahead by another road. 122.20. *bʌteŋ duwʌši.ʌs* (i.e. *duwʌšɛ.ʌs*) *dʌn* shale, v. s.v. *bʌṭ*. Cp. 120.24, 122,4, 192.14. 214.4, 248.10.

2. To win (cp. Engl. "to come out winner, to come out on top"). — *u· bɵla·r duwʌšʌmʌn* they won at polo. *mi hʌlimo·nər duwʌšʌčʌn* we shall win (in) the wager.
3. To come out, spring up, appear, become visible. — *hərki.ɛ pa·či mʌnu·mər i·tsɛ duwʌšʌči.ɛ* when the cultivating season has come, those (birds) come out, make their appearance. 206.13. *čʌɣučiŋ duwʌša bitsom* "chaghu" canes had sprung up. 278.4. *intsɛ asku·r* (*duwʌšə*) *bi.ɛn* small pox rash has come out, appeared, on him. *gʌtu diɣʌn juwʌnts du.ʌšɪmi* (*duwʌšʌmi.ɛ?*) the cloth becoming old (i.e. getting worn) the threads of the warp came out, i.e. showed.
4. To recover (from illness). — *asku·rtsom duwʌša ba·n* they have recovered from smallpox.
5. To go, to melt, disappear, (of snow). — *gyɛ* (v pl.) *duwʌšʌčitsa* the snow is melting. disappearing. *gyɛ duwʌšʌmi, duwʌša bitsa* the snow melted, has melted.

000 (Only with pl. subj.s. V. *du·sʌs*, note at end).

duy'ərʌs, duy'ərč- v.i. to graze (of animals). H. *mʌwe·ši ka xud čʌrna.* — *huy'ɛsʌn duy'ərči bi* the goat (or sheep) is grazing.

Pret. 3rd. sg. *duyərimi.*
St.pc. *duyərum.*

(Intrans. *d°-* form of *°-yərʌs* v.t. to graze).

du·yʌs, du·ç-; du·yaiyʌs, du·yɛč- v.i. to melt, liquefy (of butter, sugar, snow etc.)

du·yʌs is used with a sg. subject and *duyaiyʌs* with a pl. subject.

Nz. *gɛ* (sg.) *duči·la* the snow is melting (of "a large quantity" i.e. probably continous snow).

Nz. *gɛ* (pl.) *du·yɛčitsʌn* the snow is melting (of "a-sprinkling" i.e. probably patches of snow).

Nz. *γʌmu gəru·rum num'ʌn du·yimi* the ice, becoming warm, melted.

Nz. *γʌmu du·(y) tsil mʌnimi* the ice, melting, became water.

(Cs. with *d°-ʌs-: de·stsuyʌs* q.v. Cp. also *ɛ·stom*).

d°-wərʌs, d°-u(w)ərʌs, d°-werč- to come into existence, to come to life (again).

Recorded only in the following:
ja kinɛ e·i irʌm mu dyu·ɛrimi this my son had died and has now come to life again. 368.15, 373.21.
di.u(w)erai.i, dyu·wərai.i he has come to life again. 370.15, 374.16.

The following forms were given independently:

Fut 1st. sg. *da·wərčʌm.*
Pres. 3rd. sg. m. *dyu·wərčai.*
Pret. 1st. sg. *da·wərʌm.*
2nd. sg. *duku·əruma.*
Infin. 3rd. sg. m. *dyu·wərʌs.*
dyu·wərʌs bai.i he is going to come

to life. *duwɔrʌlo ba·n* they are going to come to life. 000

d•-wʌsʌs v. *d•-u.ɛsʌs*.

(*d•-yaiyʌsʔ*) *d•-(y)ɛč-* to perceive, feel (a smell). — *ja amolturɛ·ŋɛ uyʌm nʌsɛn dai.ɛča ba* I perceive a sweet odour with my nostrils. 176.27. *jɛ . . . nʌsɛn dai.ɛ·ča ba* I feel a smell. 16.16.

(Possibly a *d•-* form of *•-yaiyʌs* to obtain, receive. I have later however been given forms by QUB which suggest an Infin. of the form *d'•-ʌiyʌs*, e.g. Pres. sg. 1st. *dai·iča ba*, 2rd. *duko·iča*; 3rd. hm. *de·ičai* and so on).

dyu·ɛrʌs v. *d•-wɔrʌs*.

dyu.ɛsʌs v. *d•-u.ɛsʌs*.

F.

(See also pf & ph under p).

It is doubtful whether *f-* occurs as an initial sound in true Burushaski words. I have myself recorded it chiefly in foreign words and frequently with the alternative of *pf* which again by some people seems to be replaced by *ph*.

IUB, however, has used *f* frequently to represent both initial and medial sounds.

fahmda·r intelligent, understanding (adj.). (Cp. *fa·m*). (Ar.) Prs.

fa·l -iŋ y omen. — *fa·l bɛšaiyʌs* to take omens (from stars etc. in regard to a journey, theft etc.).

fa·l giyʌs in the following must mean "to soothsay, divine".
itɛ zʌma·nulo pifaiyu nikirʌt fa·l gi bʌm. 876.14.n. Ar. Prs.

fa·m intelligence, understanding (noun). 68.23. Prs.

fa·rsi Persian. Prs.

fa·rtsin v. *pfɛrtsin* cap.

fʌl -ɔŋo little bit (= a "grain") of meat. (The same as 1. *pfʌl*). 000

fʌlaˑna, fʌlʌnɔ, fɔlaˑna such and such a . . . , So and So. — *fɔlaˑna iˑte dišɔr šikɔrɔr* he his going to go for hunting to such and such a place (not specified in the narrative). 4.14. *fʌlaˑnɔ, fʌlʌnɔ, gunise* on such and such a day. 298.10. Ar. Prs.

fʌlaˑni N. *pʌlaˑni* N. same as *fʌlaˑna*.

fʌlˈʌki v. sv. 2. *hiˑak*.

fʌlˈʌko, fʌlˈʌkus, pl. *fʌlˈʌkɔmots, fʌlˈʌkišo*, x weaver's beam.

•-*fʌltʌs*, •-*fʌlč*-, (•-*pf*-) v.t. to break, break up. — *buˑn ifʌlčʌm, buˑnde ufʌlčʌm* I shall break up the boulder, the boulders. *ifʌltʌs* to break (a hole in a wall). Cp. *d•-ʌfʌltʌs*).

fʌqʌt only; that is all, the end, finis. 212.23. Ar. Prs.

fɔr. — *uˑŋe hukɔm fɔr ʌkoˑta ba* I have not disobeyed your commands. 374.8. (Probably a variant of 1. *pfɔr* back. IYB Ms. *fɔr*).

fɔraˑj, fʌraˑč, -išo hm. treasurer, steward (of a King, Mir etc.), H. Xʌzaˑnči. — *bʌzaˑrešɔr niˑmi fʌraˑčešɔr* he went to the bazar to the King's steward. 58.18, ff. Cp. 140.13. (Ar. Prs. *fʌrraˑš?*)

fʌrʌŋ IUB Englishman (European?) H. *ʌŋgreˑz*. Prs. *fʌrʌŋgi* (← Frank).

fɔrfɔr v. 2. *pfɔr*. 196.1.

fɔrš carpeting. 88.5. Ar. Prs.

fʌsaˑd y disturbance, row, mischief. Ar. Prs.

fʌsɔl y. pl. crops. — *fʌsɔl šuˑa bilʌn* the crops are good. Ar. Prs.

fʌš, pfʌš finished, used up, exhausted. Bu. syn. *doɣʌrʌs*.

1. With *manaˑs* and *etʌs*. — *dʌɣoˑaŋ oyoˑn fʌš manaˑšɔr ṭaiyaˑr manimi* all the flour has come near to

000 being exhausted, i.e. the flour is nearly all finished. *hʌn hisa kha* (i.e. *xa*) *fʌš me·mi* it will be exhausted within (*lit.* up to) a month. *kuve fʌš umʌnǰʌn* may these peop'e be finished off, done for! 17.,7. *tʌma·m alimʌle bilom i·te uyo·n pfʌš etimi* he exhausted all (the knowledge) that the sage possessed. 68.22.

2. *fʌš etʌs* to search. Bu. syn. *odo·ri etʌs*. — *Bul'ukimo gʌne fʌš ečʌm* they were searching for Buluki. 244.19. *Čupu·rsʌn uyo·nolo Irša·dtsom xʌli moš Raminje xa fʌš etimi* he searched throughout all Čupu·rsʌn from I. down to R. 284.17. (Cp. Sh. (*p*)*fʌš*, finished etc.).

fʌt, *pfʌt*, *phʌt*.—*fʌt* °-*ʌtʌs*. 1. To release, let go, set loose, leave. 2. To let, allow.

1. *fʌt o·tin* let (the horses) go.
fʌt go·čən we shall let thee go.
fʌt e·čən we shall let it go.
fʌt etomʌn, Kɪsor gutsorimi they let K. go and he went on his way. 156.16. *gʌnolo fʌt etom* left behind, left lying on the road. *kita·b ti·kefe fʌt eti* leave the book on the ground. *je Š. Behra·m fʌt ne tu·mʌn e·tsučʌm* leaving S. B. I will marry no one else i.e. I'll marry no one but Sh. B. 30.15.
Also: 72.8, 158.6.

fʌt eti niče (*ničiṛ*) *niče fʌt e*	let him go.

niyʌsor fʌt e let him go.
ulo ju·ʌsor fʌt e let him come in.
niyʌsor fʌt aiyo don't let them go
in go·pʌčor ʌsi·r fʌt ayeti don't allow him (to come) near you

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thʌmʌ fal étumʌr nilʌm when the Tham has allowed me I shall go, when he lets me, or leaves me at liberty, I shall go.

2. *hʌtsin ke ɖʌk fal manimi* his thigh and arm have become out of action, i.e. paralysed.

3. *ine xazinʌ.ʌlo fal amʌnʌm* I have come upon, lighted on, the treasury. 84.8. (Cp. Sh. *fal, pfal, phal* left etc., and perhaps *falu* behind, after).

f'ʌtʌ, pfʌtʌ y victory, conquest. — *fʌtʌ etʌs* to conquer, defeat. *ine ke bevumʌn ʊsqʌnimi, pfʌtʌ etimi* he also slew a number of them and he defeated them. 32.7. Ar. Pers.

**-f'ʌtʌrʌs, *-fʌtʌrè-*, Ppa. *n*-pʌtʌr* to peel, flay, skin. — *bʌlt ifʌtʌrʌm* I'll peel the apple. *if'ʌtʌrʌm* I skinned it (the lamb). 74.4. *ine tʊʋ if'ʌtʌrimi* he skinned the goat (ibex). 102.24. Cp. 184.5. *nèpʌtʌr* having skinned it (the calf, lamb). 68.8, 184.5. *hʌʏʊr ke ifʌtʌrimi ʊn ke ifʌtʌrimi. Nupʌtʌr* . . . he flayed both the horse and S. M. Having flayed them . . . 180.9.

f'ʌtʌri, fʌt'ʌri -miŋ y section, part of (apple, walnut). — *tʌlʌs hʌnpʌtimo itʌ f'ʌtʌrʌlo* (*fʌtʌri.ʌr*) in the one half of a walnut shell. 186.17. Cp. 188.4.

-f'ʌti, *-phʌti -mʊts* x forehead. — *ifʌti lot etimi* he frowned. *ine ifʌtiʊʋ barenin* look at his forehead. 164.21. *efʌti* (*ifʌti?*) *joʌn bim* his forehead is small. 158.16. (-fʌti* IUB. *phʌti* N.).

fai.ʌdʌ, faidʌ y advantage, benefit, profit, good. — *guʊturum bʌʌn fai.ʌdʌ dʌtʌlʌ* (or, *mai.ʌ bʌlʌ*) what advantage comes

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out of this? What good comes of this? *ikrer fai.ida etas* a self-seeking, selfish person. *mi gusastaru bas.en fo-ida* what would be the good of our telling you? 38.16. *jaw fai.ida imanas bai.i* he is going to be of service to me. 92.8. Ar. Prs.

faisala, faisala decision, settlement. — *faisala etuman* they decided, settled, the matter. *faisala manimi* it has been decided. Ar. Prs.

fe-ikuś pl. *ferikiśanis* swindler, cheat. H. *bad fel, dhokebaz.*

fi IUB, v: *pfi*, mill dues, payment in flour made to miller who grinds the grain, H. *čaki ki mazduri. ayu jo pisakar ṡuxsarna lete hai.*

fi.a-l y conduct, behaviour, (QUB a word used by the Wazir family). — *ine fi.a-l bezek bila?* how does he behave? Ar. (*fi'a-l*).

fikar IUB reflection, thought, H. *fikar, xi.a-l.* Ar. Prs.

filal -iŋ y mint, H. *pu-dina.* (Sh. *pfzli-l*).

fil.am v. *pil.am* woollen homespun.

filta, pilta IUB *-anzi* x wick; match (of matchlock), fuse. H. *fatila, batti.* — *filta pfetiŋ tailer uzk'in* throwing the ashes of the wick into water. 314.4. *filtai.i tobaq* matchlock gun. (*mili.ege*) *filta* fuse (for blasting-charge). (Cp. Sh. *filta*). Ar. Prs. (*fatila*).

fit etas breaking wind, fart, H. *guz.*

fitkuś IUB farter.

fulad y steel. Prs.

foloma v. *faloma.*

folyu v. *pfolgo* feather. Prov. 6.

fursat y leisure, spare time. — *fursat api* there is no time (for it). Ar. Prs.

G.

(See also γ).

Initial γ- is by some in many cases pronounced *g*-.

This appeared in the pronunciation of Nz. and is found in EOL's Nagir records. Medial -γ- is also sometimes similarly replaced.

Regarding the pronunciation of initial γ- as ˢγ- v. Gram. pp. XXVIII and XXX.

There appears to be a *g̣* which is produced with the tongue more retracted than with the normal *g*. V. § 6.c.

Initial *g*- changes to -*k*- after the negative prefix *a*-, and the *n*- prefix of the Ppa., and the Causative *-ʌs-. V. § 10.

1. *ga* pl. *gai.in* impv. take! also a mere exclamation to demand attention, "look here", H. *lo, le·lo* — *ga, gutsɪ u·γʌn* take these (pebbles) and count them. 52.20. "*i·te γenɪš ʌči*". "*ye ga, ɛ·i*", *nusen iči·mo* "Give me that gold". She gave it to him, saying: "There, take it my son" 62.29. *ye gai.in, ma·r du·tsʌm* now take (these heads), I have brought them for you. 176.13. *bu·š ga, ma·mu čhuṣ* look here cat! there's a drop of milk, *or*, spilt milḳ. (This is probably better than the rendering s.v. 2. *čhuṣ*). *tʌle·yʌm ga ha·r* glossed H. *lo! abhi hʌm phʌrṭn, bail!* 246.15.

   The meaning seems to be: Look ox! I am turning round (do you turn round too). Cp. also *herga*.

   (Perhaps related to *gʌnʌs* to take, of which there is a form of the Ppa. lacking the -*n* viz. *nuka*. Cp. § 325).

2. *ga* v. γa crow.

000 *gaˑhe, gaˑhi* + negative, never. — *gaˑhi menər čᴀγa aiyɛčᴀm* I shall never tell anyone. 118.25. *jɛ gaˑhe ačučᴀm* I will never come. 76.15. Cp. 34.9.

gaˑl -iŋ y wound, sore. — *kiˑnɛ gaˑl mᴀniˑla* he has been wounded. *kinɛ jɛ gaˑl aˑtimi* he wounded me. *gaˑlᴀṭɛ mᴀli.ᴀm ɛˑdilᴀs* to put ointment on the sore. *gaˑlᴀṭɛ mili xᴀš ɛtᴀs* to rub "medicine" on the wound, sore. *diˑru.ɛ gaˑl* bullet-wound. 358.4. (Cp. Sh. *gaˑl*).

qaˑlin EOL pl. *gaˑliˑyo* carpet.

(The *g* is marked as peculiar. Probably N. variant of *qᴀli*, Turk. Prs. *qaˑliˑn* and *qaˑli*, knotted-pile carpet. *qaˑliˑn* is used both in Sh. and Kho.; in the latter for a woven carpet).

gaˑljo, kaˑljo sg. and pl. x a species of wild dog(?). Explained by IUB as H. *giˑdᴀṛ* and IYB and QUB as *šᴀγaˑl*, i.e. jackal. The jackal however does not occur in the Gilgit region. It was elsewhere given as the equivalent of Sh. *kōˑ*, Kho. *koˑγ*, which appears to be a kind of wild dog.

(Leitner gives *gál* pl. *gálju* with the remark "this seems to be a kind of ounce, perhaps the *baghbiáro* of Gilgit".

He thinks that the *kō* is a species of wild dog, the *canis rutilans*, v. "Dardistan" p. 66).

gaˑn N. pl. *gaˑyo* x. cp. *γa* crow.

1. *g̡aˑr* y giddiness, H. *sᴀrmē čᴀkkᴀr aˑna*. — *kᴀpᴀlɛ gaˑr jučila* giddiness (of the head) is coming on. *gaˑr din wᴀlimi* giddiness coming (on him) he fell. 182.24. (Cp. Sh. *gaˑr*).
2. *-gaˑr, -gaˑri* v. *iḍigaˑr*.

000 *gaˑrčaiyʌs, gaˑrčeˑʌs, gaˑrč'ʌč-*, v. *gʌˑrtsʌs*, to run etc

A parallel form of *gaˑrtsʌs* used only with pl. subjects. V. BSOS VIII, 1936, p. 628.

iˑtsi gaˑrčʌmʌn . . . iˑtsi ᵹaˑrče.ʌsər . . . they rushed upon him . . . when they rushed upon him . . . 276.9. Cp. 16.18, 134.13.

gaˑr gaˑr ɛtʌs, also *gaˑr* and *gagaˑr*, v.t. to stir. — *baiyu (ga)gaˑr ɛtʌs* to stir round and mix salt in food. *kʌpʊn gaˑr gaˑr ɛtʌs* to stir with a spoon. (Cp. 1. *gaˑr*).

gaˑrtsʌs, garš-, Ppa. *nukaˑrts(in)*. V. also *gaˑrčaiyʌs*.

1. To run, gallop.

   Pret. 1st. sg. *gaˑrtsʌm*.

   ər nimʌn gaˑrtsimi. gaˑršʊmɛ gaˑršʊmɛ hi thaˑnər niči bim (the bear) ran off in alarm. Running on and on he was coming to a place. 228.12. *beˑs gaˑrš'a* why are you running? 228.15. "*iteˑtsʊm gaˑrša ba*" *mosimi* "(it is) for that reason I am running" he said to her. 230.3. Cp. 368.9, 373.12.

   hʌɣʊr gaˑrtsimi the horse galloped. *hʊmʌlkʊm gaˑrtsʌsʌn bi* it is a swift galloper, a good racer.

2. To run away, flee. — *ar nimʌn gaˑrši* he will be frightened and run away. 144.11. *D. M. uyaˑrʊm nukaˑrtsin* D. M. fleeing from before them. 264.19. Cp. 204.9, 262.13.

3. Accompanied usually by *-ʌṭɛ* and *-tsɛ* to rush upon, charge, attack. — *uˑɛ hoˑlʌṭɛ gaˑrtsumʌn* they charged, attacked the army.

   uyʌṭɛ gaˑrtsʌm I attacked them. *iˑnɛ padša yʌkʌlʌṭər hahʌn nɛtʌn* *ga·rtsimi* raising a shout, he rushed upon, charged, the king. 32.4.

4. Accompanied by *-*tsi* to run after, pursue. — *utsi ga·rtsin* follow them up, run after them.
5. To flow, pour down. — *mʊltʌn i·sɛ gi·liʌʈər ga·rtsumər* when the blood flowed on to the peg. 196.1. *go·r ga·rši bi* the waterfall pours down.
6. Miscellaneous: — *kha ga·rtsʌs* (*ga·rš-*) to throw oneself down (as from a cliff for suicide). *hʌγʊrtsʊm ilji nɛ kha ga·rtsʊmo* she flung herself down backwards from the horse. 146.17. *čʊp ga·rtsimi* he jumped down. 174.16. N. (*inɛ*) *dʌtʌγər dilʊm, inša·lla ga·rši* he had fever, D. V. it will pass off. Hz. *dʌtʌγər ga·rtsila* the fever has passed off. *go·tsilɛ i·l mo·s di·n ga·rtsimi* a flood coming down the sluice was carried away. QUB. (*a·stʌm*) *ga·rtsʊm bila* (or, *ɛskərtsʊm bila*) the case is settled, has been settled. *jɛ kɛ ja a·uy hərʌŋolo ga·rtsila* an estrangement has arisen between me and my father. QUB. *i·l ga·ršila* his means of subsistence are cut off. QUB.

(The Cs. is *-*ʌskərtsʌs* corresponding to 1 and 2 above: to make run, put to flight; corresponding to 5: to make pour down; corresponding to 6 (*a·stʌm ga·rtsʊm*): to settle a case. V. § 236 b).

ga·ša v. *qu·bɪli*.

ga·ta·ŋ pl. of *γʌtɛnç* q.v., swords.

gatu pl. *gatʊŋ* v. *gʌtu* cloth, clothes.

ga·t male, seeking the female, rutting. — *hʌn g'iri hʌldɛnɛ ga·tʌn din . . . həra bim* a male ibex (which was rutting?) had urinated. 270.1. *ga·ṭε itε hərʌšʌţε me.i horu·to ƀo* our daughter has become pregnant by the urine of the male (rutting?) ibex. 270,4. *gi·ri ga·t mai.i bi* the ibex is rutting. *gi·ri ga·t mʌnimi* the ibex has paired, mated(?) = *jʌma·ʌt εtimi*. QUB.

ga·u·n N. x sg. and pl. v. *γo·n* musk melon. — *ga·u·n šu·yʌs* to eat musk melons. (Cp. Sh. *go·ʌn*, GB. *gʌwʊn*).

gaỵu sg. and pl., double pl. *gaỵo·nts* x the red-legged hill partridge, "chikor". — *gaỵu ti·šʊlu du.ʌlimi* the chikor flew down the wind(?) *or* in the air(?). *gaỵu bʌsimi* the chikor alighted. *gaỵu.ər bεsʌn ara·m?* what peace (is there) for the chikor? 356.6.

1. *gʌbi* pl. *gʌb'ents* x reed (used for musical instruments and also with tobacco-pipes), tube. — *čilimε gʌbi* tube of tobacco-pipe. *čo·ţʌle gʌbʌnts* stems of rhubarb plant, used for musical pipes. 378.16.

2. *gʌbi* N. *-mʊts* x horse's bit. (Cp. Sh. *ga·pi*).

gʌčʌnç N. *-išo* v. *gʌsʌnç* falcon.

gʌçhε, gʌçhi pl. *gʌçhεŋ* y twig, especially osier twig, withe. — *gʌči isərkʌs* to beat with withes. Prov. 14. (Cp. Sh. *gʌçhi*).

gʌdaĩ εtʌs to beg. Prs.

gʌj̣ʌt εtʌs.

1. To scrape, scratch. — *gʌj̣ʌt εtʌs* to strike (a match). *pfu gʌj̣ʌt εtʌs* to strike fire (with flint and steel). *gʊnts gʌj̣ʌt εtimi* he struck off a day (from the reckoning). 52.10. *pa·dša ε·mɪšʌţε gʌj̣ʌt nε lʌš εtimi* the king, scraping (the marrow) with his finger licked it (i.e. he drew his finger over the marrow and then licked it). 138.7.

000 2. To pull off, cut off. — *mumuˑpoš gʌj̣ʌt moˑ* cut off, pluck off, her nose for her. 152.5,7. Cp. 176.18 where *čoruˑk* is given as an alternative and *gʌj̣ʌt* is written with *g-*.

3. With **-tsi* to intrigue against; seek excuse to find one at fault, persecute. — *iˑtsi gʌj̣ʌt ɛtʌm* I intrigued against him. *thʌmɛ atsi gʌj̣ʌt ɛčai.i* the Mīr is seeking excuse to find me at fault.

gʌjɛri N. *-mɒts* x horse-cloth, "jhul". (Cp. Sh. *gʌjəri*, Kho. *gʌj̇ʌri*).

gʌj̣ɛti, gʌj̣ʌti N. *-mɒts* x Cp. *gʌẓ̌ʌṭo*, match (lucifer). — *gʌj̣ɛti kʌç̣* (=*khʌ̃s?*) *ɛtʌs* to strike a match. *gʌj̣ʌti dʌbi* match-box.

(The *g* is marked as peculiar. Cp. Sh. *kʌç̣ˈʌṭi*, GB *kʌčʌṭi*).

gʌkʌči, gakʌči -mɒts, -šo h stutterer, stammerer. — *gakʌčišo, gakʌčimɒtsik baˑn* they are (a lot of) stammerers. *gʌkˈʌči kaˑpo* term of contempt for a stutterer (explained as "a kind of bird that stutters", which seems an unfair description of the *cuckoo* — *kaˑpo* — whatever its vocal demerits). (Cp. Sh. *kakaˑčo*, Kho. *kaˑkʌči*).

491 1. *gʌl -ɛŋ, -jɒŋ(?)* y "rope-bridge", suspension bridge (made of cables of twisted birch twigs, of which the ends are anchored on each side of the river under heaps of stones). Punj. (Kaŋgra) *jhula*.

In the following *gʌljɒn* (i.e. *gʌljɒŋ?*) must be a plural form of this word. *čɒmʌrɛ gˈʌljɒn gˈičumʌn* they will construct iron bridges. 188.5. (Cp. Sh. *gʌl*, country bridge).

000 2. *gʌl -joŋ, -jɒŋ* y juniper tree. 214.2.ff. — *gʌl dir* v. sv. *dir*. 256.8.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *gʌla* (grammatical pl.) x herd, flock. — *hik gʌla bi.εn* there is one herd. *gʌlai.ik nuˑyεn . . . duˑumʌn* they came . . . taking (i.e. with) herds. 158.23. Prs.

gʌlabaˑn sg. (?) and pl. hm. herdsman. — *gʌlabaˑn duˑumʌn* herdsmen came. 158.23. Prs.

gʌlʌs, *gʌlj-*, Ppa. *nukʌl*, v.i. to break. The corresponding transitive verb is *yʌlʌs*. V. § 229.

Fut. 3rd. sg. *gʌlji*.

inε yutis ya išʌk gʌljiˑlɒm (Impf. 3rd. sg. y) his leg or arm used to break. 220.5. *εtsε kε uˑtis gʌlji bim* their (goat or cow) leg also used to break. 220.6.

(Note that *-uṭis* in the sg. is x). *gɒtε* (*žamε*) *gʌli kε* if this bow were to break. 172.1. *gʌlimi* it (the polo stick) broke. *bʌlk gʌlila* the plank has broken. *ja bεsʌn gʌli bi.a?* has any part of me broken, been broken? *gɒtε nukʌl* this having broken. 172.1. *uˑʒε guriŋ gʌlṣ* may your hand be broken! (sc. "as you have struck me with it" — a woman's curse). *gušʌk gʌlṣ*, or *gʌlɒm* may your arm be broken! *gʌlɒm bi*, *gʌlɒmɪšo bi.εṇ* it is broken, they are broken.

Metaphorical:

Ʌlqʌšε ximoˑr gʌlimi A.'s desire was broken, i.e. was satisfied. 68.15.

gʌlči occasion, time, turn. — *hik gʌlči* once. *yʌṭ gʌlčər ʌkiˑl aiyε* don't do so the next time, another time. *yʌṭ gʌlči* (or, *gʌlčər*) *bεšεl dɒkoˑma kε* next time when you come. *gɒtε gʌlči* on this occasion, this time. 78.11.

(Probably *gʌlt* + *či*, v. sv. *gʌlt* & § 71).

158 b

gʌlgi -čʌŋ y. 1. Wing, fin. 2. Wooden side piece of saddle tree (in N. including the padding on under side of it called in Hz. *yu·rɣʌli*).

1. *gʌli -mʊts* x blanket. — *jɛ u·ŋ gʌli·lo dʊku·mʌšʌm* I'll wrap you up in a blanket. Cp. 308.4. *hʌɣʊrɛ gʌli* a horse blanket. *gʌli gʌtu* an outfit of clothes. *o·imʊr gʌli gʌtu nʊmo·tʌn* preparing a set of clothes for their daughter. 282.1.

2. *gʌli -mʊts* x vertical section of cloth of a choga. — *šʊqa indil gʌli* front section of choga. *mɛ·kʌt ya·rʊm gʌli* section of choga from armpit down. (Cp. Sh. *ga·liŋ, gʌliŋ*, front, *or* skirt, of coat).

gʌliŋ, galiŋ y pl. steps, stair, staircase, (of stones or cut in earth). 364,7, Prov. 34. (Cp. Sh. *ga·liŋ*, path made on a cliff).

gʌli·z v. *ɣʌlis* sick, ill.

gʌlt y v. also *gʌlči*, occasion, time, turn, chance. — *kinɛ . . . hirɛ ka·r mʌna·sər gʌlt di·mi* this man's turn came to patrol, 38.2, *kinɛ ka gʌlt nɛ sʊlʊma du·nin* you (pl.) wrestle in turn with this (boy), 106.7, *da u·ŋər gʌlt bišaiyʌm* I have given you another turn, chance, 148.11. *tsitɛ gʌlt* (one's) turn for (irrigation) water. 262.4, 266.15 ff. Cp. 280.7, 350.2.

gʌltar, gʌltər -iŋ y small branch.

gʌltʌṣ -ɪšo x centipede, earwig.

It is credited with entering a person's ear, eating his brains and so rendering him mad.

gʌlto·r, kʌlto·r -išo x big wooden water-conduit (*xu·r*) carried over a torrent bed (*mo·sɛ hər*). (Cp. Sh. (obsolete) *kʌltu·r*, bridge).

qʌmi·ʌs, gʌmič- to pay, repay, recom-

000

pense (with y objects). — *u·ŋɛ u·i gʌmičʌm* I'll pay you your debt (i.e. what I owe you). *ma·r gʌmi·čʌm* I'll pay you compensation(?), H. *qʌsa·s ʌda kʌru·ŋga.* (With x objects the form is *-yʌmi.ʌs*).

gʌmpfu·ri, (*gʌŋ-*), *-miŋ* y ceremonial axe (carried by the bridegroom at his wedding). 300.7.

gʌmu·n pl. *gʌmu·yo* x bottom, lower part (of anything); stump, root (of tree), trunk up to first branches (probably only of low-branching trees). — *Uyu·m Dʌsɛ gʌmu·nʊlo* at the lower end of U. D. 204.11. *Γʊlmɪtɛ gʌmu·nʊlo* at the lower end of, below, Gh. 276.3. *i·tɛ ti·li gʌmu·ntsʊm dɛlin* cut down that walnut tree from the roots. 200.4. *gʌmu·ntsʊm i·tɛ gʌl da du·silʊm* the juniper had come up again from the stump. 214.7. Pl. *gʌmu·yo* stubble. N. *gʌmu·nʊlʊm* lowest. (Cp. Sh. *gʌbu·n*).

gʌn, gan -iŋ, -ɛŋ y road, path, track, way. — *gʌnʊlo* (IUB *gʌn gʌnʊlo*) on the road, on the way. *gʌn ni bila* the road has gone, i.e. goes . . . . . *ja bʊšai.ɛṭɛ gʌn bʌli·la* the road has fallen, i.e. passès, over my land. *gʊtɛ gʌnʌṭɛ jɛ hik daiyʌm ba* I have once come by this road. 124.21. *gʊtɛ gʌnɛ ju* come by this road. 104.15. *u·ŋɛ bušaiyɛ gʌn kɛ ake·ya ba* the road to your country also I do not know. 104.13. Cp. 28.5. *gʌnɛ xərči* travelling expenses. 88.27. *gʌn-hɛnʊm* acquainted with the road, a guide. *jatsʊm kɛ bu·t Šahri Ba·nu du·ina·tɛ gʌn hɛnʊm bo* Sh. B. is much better acquainted with the road to the world than I. 22.2. Cp. 28.17.

(*gʌna·s?*) EOL *ga.ič-*, v. 2. *ɣʌna·s*, to leak.

000 *gʌnʌs, gai-*, Impv. *gʌn*, neg. *ʌkʌn*, Ppa. *nʊkʌn, nʊka.* To take etc. with y objects only. With h and x objects the verb *yʌnʌs* is used.

1. To take, take with one, carry. — *ja γɛniš gukərɛ gai.i ba?* are you taking my gold for yourself? 60.4. *gʊtɛ γɛniš akərər gaiya ba* I am taking the gold for myself. 60.6. *tsil gaiyʌm, gaiyɛn, gʌnumʌn* I shall take, let us take, they took, water. 124.15,26, 126.1. *γʌšil nʊkʌn daiya ba* I have come bringing fire-wood with me. 126.11. Cp. 128.7, 134.16. *tobʌk ga·ta·ŋ nʊka . . . nu·n* taking guns and swords and going . . . 194.15, Cp. 120.24. *γʌtɛnč gʊtsi gʌn* take the sword with you. *Thʌmɛ ja·tsʊm bʊšai.i ganimi* The Tham took (my) land from me. *alʌm gai.i ba·n* they take, i.e. carry, the flag. 252.18.

   Metaphorical:

   ma·r gʌnʌs to take vengeance, avenge. *jɛ ma·r gaiyʌm* I shall take revenge. *hʊkəm akʌnʌs* not to take, i.e. to disobey, an order. *gʊtɛ čʌγa nʊkʌn pa·dša e·rəršuwʌlɛ du·wʌn* they came with the story to the King's sons-in-law. 130.22. *ja kʌna·o gʌn* take my advice. 52.3.
2. To seize, capture. — *Hinḍi gʌna·n* they have captured, seized, Hindi. 266.21. *Sərka·r ʌŋgri·zi Hu·nzo nʊkʌn* The British Government having seized Hunza. 196.9.
3. To obtain, get, procure. — *inɛlər nʊko·n hik se·r mʌltʌš gʌn* going (i.e. go) to him (and) get a seer of butter. *pʌči gaiyʌm* I shall get obtain, cotton cloth. *taxpa gaiyʌn* I shall get information. 136.25.

000 4. *həri.ɛ pfʌl nʊka* the barley having formed its grain. 326.4.

5. With *γʌmu* as subject, with the sense of to freeze (intrs.). — *γʌmu gæni bi* it has frozen. *koktsɛ γʌmu gʌnɛ bi* ice has formed on these. 132.5. *ta.očiŋtsɛ tʌwa· γʌmu nukʌn* hard frost having formed(?) on the foot-bandages. 132.3.

(The Imperative *ga* "take" is possibly connected with this verb).

gʌnç̧ pl. *ga·ŋ* y spindle (made of juniper wood; used for spinning thread). V. also s.v. *dikʌrʌs*.

gʌnɛ, ga·nɛ for, for the sake of, because of, on account of, in order to. — *u·ŋɛ gʌnɛ* for your sake. *gʊtɛ gʌnɛ* on this account, because of this. *u·ŋ guyɛtsʌsɛ gʌnɛ* in order to see you. 8.11. Cp. 14.11, 42.22, 128.7, 156.4. For other examples v. § 81.

gʌŋi -čiŋ, N. *-čʌn* y axe. — *gʌŋi.ɛṭɛ ɛ·skərtsʌs* to cut with an axe. *gʌŋi ma·ŋ bitsa* there are tools (axe, saw etc.) (*ma·ŋ* is pl. of *mʌnç̧* adze). *i·tɛ ti·liɛṭɛ gʌŋi isərkumʌn* they brought down an axe on the walnut tree, i.e. they gave it a chop with an axe. 200.5. Cp. 308.3.

gʌndɪr Nz. v. *γʌnḍɪr* crooked.

gʌn-hɛnʊm -ɪšo, v. s.v. *gʌn*, guide, etc.

gʌp -ʌnts, N. *-a·i·nts* x hide (of ox, buffalo, camel, horse, donkey). — *hərɛ gʌp* ox-hide. *bu·a gʌp* cow-hide. *dʌγu·ɛ gʌp* raw hide. 158.1. Cp. 134.8,15, 136.1. *yʌtamʊrʊm gʌp* prepared hide.

gʌpʌl N., v. *kʌpʌl*, head.

gər -iŋ y marriage. — *ki·nɛ fʌlʌna e.imʊ ka gər ɛtimi* he married So and So's daughter. *gusɛ i·nɛ hirɛ ka gər ɛtʊmo* the woman married that man. *ma gər* *ɛča ba* I am going to arrange your marriages, I am going to marry you off. 116.19. *ja gər kɛ u·ŋɛ gər nala e·čɛn* we shall celebrate my marriage and your marriage at the same time. 184.3. *M. D.ɛ ka (e·pi) gər ɛtimi, i·mo kɛ gər ɛtimi* he married his grandmother to M. D. and also effected his own marriage. 184.9. *ja e·iyɛ gər bila* my son's marriage is (to come off). 10.10. *gəriŋ ɛspʌsumʌn* they finished off the marriages. Cp. 16,1. *gər aiy'ɛtum bom* she was unmarried. 244.13. 000

For details of the Hunza marriage customs see Text No. 33. See also the entry s.v. *du·k*.

Add: A payment of a "*ba·i*", Rs. 12, is made to the Mir. The Mir and Wazir also receive payments of butter; and the four tribal muqaddams are each entitled to 1½ seers (3 lbs.) of butter. In practice they receive a half or a third of this. 585

(Cp. Sh. *gər* marriage).

gəra·ri scattered, strewn about, lying about. — *ʌšdərɛ to·rumuts f'ərilo gəra·ri ɛtai.i* he has strewn the fragments of the dragon about in the pond. 284.1. *gəra·ri mʌni·tsa* they (y) have been scattered about, they are lying about. *u·ɛ gu·tʌšo gəra·ri no fʌt ɛtumʌn* scattering their corpses about they left them there. 240.9. *gəra·rɛ jʌqər* a pitchfork (for tossing threshed crops). 000

gər'e.i Hz. *-mičiŋ*, N. *-mičʌŋ* y shears.

gərɛ·ltum hərʌy "the tribe of Gərɛlt" a name given to a kind of bird (presumably collectively). They are black with white on the head and have long necks, frequent river-sides 136 and sit and fly in lines — a kind of dipper or cormorant (?). 136

Regarding their reputed origin see 206.12.

gərɛy (*gərɛy̤i*, *gərɛ.ɪ*) piebald, variegated in colour. — *gərɛy̤i buˑaˑn* a piebald cow. 186.4. 000

(V. *ɣəreˑy̤*, which is supported by QUB).

1. *gəri* pl. *gərɛŋ̈* y lamp (with wick floating in oil), light. — *gəri ˈɛspʌljaˑn*, *čɪraˑq ɛspʌlʌsʋlo* they light lamps ... when they light the lamps ... 314.2. *Buri Buˑnʋlo gəri me.ibilʋm* there was a light at B. B. 234.3. *gəri tiʂ̤ numʌn thʌmɪ* wind coming, the light went out. *gəri.ɛ rʌš* lamp-light.

Probably *gəri* 1 and 2 are the same word.

2. *gəri* -*ŋ̈* y. — •-*lčinɛ gəri* pupil of the eye.

IUB *milčin gəri* = H. *aˑnkh ki pʋtli.*

gərib v. *ɣəriˑp* poor.

gərk pl., double pl. -*ints*, -*ɪnts* x peas (seeds and growing crops). — *gərkɛn* a single pea. *gərk bi.ɛn* there are peas. *gərkə hərki ɛtaˑn* they have sown peas. N. *gərk* small shot (buck-shot?).

gərkʋs -*išo* marriageable. — *gərkʋs dʌsin* a marriageable girl. *gərkʋs*(*išo*) *dʌsiwʌnts*, *hilɪˑšo* marriageable girls, lads. *gərkʋs mʌnu boˑm* she had become marriageable. 268.2.

gərma -*mʋts* x a kind of bread (thinner than *pfiˑti*) cooked with vegetables.

gərmʋn x eagle, a large bird used for hawking, H. *ˈʋqaˑb*, *šɪkaˑri pʌrind.*

gʌrra^´ N., Mck. collar-bone, clavicle. (Cp. Sh. *gʌrai*, *gʌrra*, Kho. *gəraˑi*).

gəroˑni -*mʋts* hm and hf (gen. sg. f. -*mu*). Bride, bridegroom; sg. form as pl., party accompanying bride or bridegroom.

^´ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543- Analyst]

000 1. *gəro·ni dʌsin* bride. *gəro·nimʊts* bride and groom. *tso·r gəro·nimʊtsʊm ʌxo·nɛ doγ'ʌrʊšai.i . . . da gəro·nitsʊm doγʌrʊšai.i* . . . first the mullah enquires of the bride . . . then he enquires of the bridegroom. 302.18. *gəro·nimo mu·ɛ ha·lɛ* in the house of the bride's father. 304.5. *gəro·ni* bride. 304.17,19.

2. *gəro·ni gʌtʊŋ nɛ·ɛtʌn* making the bridegroom put on clothes. 300.6. *gəro·ni bʌmʌn uyo·n* all the bridegrooms there are. 300.11. *gəro·ni* bridegroom. 300.10. *gəro·ni hilɛ·s* bridegroom. 302.11.

3. *gəro·ni u·imo hakičʌŋər niča·n* the bride's party go off to their own houses. 304.20. Cp. 234.5, 304.13,19. Cp. also 302.10,12,13 said to refer to bridegroom's party.

(Cp. Sh. *gəro·ni*, party accompanying bridegroom to bride's house).

gəro·no -mʊts hm bridegroom. — *gəro·no* (*hilɛ·s*) bridegroom. *gəro·nomʊts in'ɛ ka girʌša·n* the bridegrooms dance with him. 302.7. *gəro·nu.ər* (*tsil*) *ičičai.i* he gives the bridegroom the water. 304.3. *gəro·nu.ɛ ha·lər* to the bridegroom's house. 304.10,15,16. *gəro·no kɛ gəro·ni* the bridegroom and bride. 304.17. Cp. 306.9,18.

(*gəro·no* would be a regular Sh. masculine form corresponding to a feminine *gəro·ni* and it seems probable that the words originally meant bridegroom and bride, though Sh. *gəro·ni* now means bridegroom's party).

gəru y, *gəru·ki* y spring (from the spring equinox to the summer solstice), spring-time, "Early Spring" (about the month of March). — *gəru* (or, 000 *gᵊru·ki) di bila, mʌni·la* spring has come. it has become spring. *dʌtu gᵊru·ɛ mʌr'u cċ'a·n* they wash for gold in autumn and spring. 348.6. *gəru aisi atu·mʌćila* spring doesn't suit me.

262 "People are slack in spring and sleep much. They extract apricot-water (*gəru·ki čʌmu·s di.u·ša·n*) and eat wheat bread if available. In winter they eat buck-wheat and barley bread". Vide also Text No. 39 end.

000 *gəruki* v. *gəru*.

gəru·kʊs period following *Thu·mušɛliŋ* (midwinter), when the days slightly lengthen and the air is warm like an ox's breath (*hərɛ ši ya·nzɛ gəru·rʊm mai.i bila*).

gəru·m N. y pl. *-iŋ* hot. — *sa gəru·m mʌni bi* the sun has become hot. (Cp. Hz. *gəru·rʊm*, Werch. *gəru·m*).

gəru·mkʊš, gəru·ŋkʊš McK. and GR. typhoid fever. (Cp. Hz. *gəru·rʊmkʊṣ*).

gəru·mo pertaining to spring (V. s.v. *gəru*, but usually referring to earlier part of that period). — *gəru·mo kɛn* spring season. *gəru·mo wʌx'əlo* in spring-time. 100.1.

Used independently:

gəru·mo in spring. 186.1, 274.10, 334.8, 350.1. *gərumotsum* from (the beginning of) spring. 350.4.

(Derived from *gəru*).

gəru·rʊm pl. h and x *-ɪšo*.

1. Hot, warm. — *i·tɛ bər . . . but aba·d da gəru·rʊm bilʊm* that nullah was (then) very populous and warm. 238.4. *pfu juwʌn gəru·rʊm* as hot as fire. *hi·š gəru·rʊm* very warm (of sun, or fever patient). (*ta.očiŋ*) *pfu·ʌtsɛ gəru·rʊm nɛ* warming (the foot-bandages) at the fire. 132.6. Cp. 326.2.

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2. Friendly, well-disposed. — *gəru·rum sisʌn* an intimate friend. 298.3. *ja gəru·rumɪʂo ba·n* they are friends to me.

3. As a noun: heat. — *gəru·rum (-e sʌbʌb)-tsum* owing to the heat. *bu·ʈ* (or, *hi·ʂ*) *gəru·rum bila* there is great heat (or, it is very hot?)

gəru·rumkuʂ y heat, warmth: affection, well-wishing, gratitude; fever. — *u·ne šu.akuʂe gəru·rumkuʂ ja ʌsulo bila* I am grateful for your kindness. EOL. ("gratitude for your goodness is in my heart"). *gəru·rumkuʂ u·ne gosulo bila, be?* are you grateful or not? EOL. *i·tei gəru·rumkuʂ du·wila* he has got fever. QUB.

gərzʌŋga·i·t N. *-ɪšo* x seesaw. (Cp. Kho. *zʌŋgu*, a swing. Paht. *zʌŋge·dəl*, to swing).

1. *gʌs* pl. *gʌšu* hf princess. — *u·e gʌšu·ər* to those princesses. 116,12. *hin gʌsʌn bo·m, i·nmo mu·ik Bu·bəli Gʌs bilum* there was a Princess, her name was Princess Bu·bəli. 142.21.

2. *gʌs* pl. *gʌšu* x woof yarn. — *gʌs di.u·lʌs* to wind up woollen yarn. *gʌšu·e lo·ʈo* ball of yarn for woof.

3. *gʌs, gʌz* sg. and pl. yard. — *hik, alto gʌs* one yard, two yards. *a·lto ta gʌs e·ka nu·n* going with it 200 yards. 310.11. Prs. H.

gʌsʌnč, gʌšʌnč pl. *gʌsa·nts, gʌsa·nč* x hawk (general term). 102.15, 246.15.

gʌʂ -miŋ y price, cost, value, sale. — *gʌʂ be·rumʌn bila?* what is the price? *gʌʂ be·rumʌn eča?* how much do you make the price? i.e. how much are you asking for it? *bu·ʈ gʌʂe bi* it is very costly. *hi·ʂen gʌʂ bila* it is very highly priced. *guse gʌʂ mimutsum gʌn* recover its price from

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us. *gʌš etʌs* to sell. *γeniš zərʌn aci·mi, "Gutə gʌš ne i·ər tərγoli diteo" aarmi* he gave me a "khar" of gold and said: "sell (or pay?) this and buy the lamb". 72.21. *gʌšər yʌnʌs* (*gʌnʌs*) to buy, purchase. *γenišen bila gʌšər dusuyə ba* there is gold I have brought to sell. 58.20. *gutə γenišə gʌš akuyə ba* I don't know the price, value of this gold. 62.6. *γenišə gʌštsum kʌmʌn aci·ma ke* . . . if you give me less than the value of the gold . . . 58.24. *itə gʌš tsundo rupi.a bi.ʌn* Rs. 5 are the price of it i.e. it costs, is worth, Rs. 5. 204.7. (Cp. Sh. *gaṛ*).

gʌš'ərum salt-sweet (i.e. tasting both salt and sweet). — *šʌkəre čai.ulo baiγu etumər gʌš'ərum mai.i bila* when salt is addbd to tea with sugar in it, the tea becomes *gʌš'ərum*.

gʌši pl. *gʌšeŋ* y fir, pine tree.

gʌši·l N. and Nz., v. *γʌši·l*, stick, firewood.

gʌšk -o x rope (thick, for tying loads, for swings etc.). — *gʌškulo i·kər wʌšimi* he hanged himself on a rope (suicide). *gʌšk čʌt eti* break, snap, the rope. *gʌško n'uyən . . . jo·ŋə šərkə·tse tʌk no·tʌn qu· mai.iba·n* taking ropes and tying them to the branches of apricot trees, they swing. 316.12. |

1. *gʌšku·r -iŋ* y a tree bearing a small, sour, green kind of cherry.
2. *gʌšku·r* sg. and pl. x the fruit of the preceding.

1. *gʌṭ -ʌnts*, N. *-a·i·nts* x.

a. Knot (in string etc.). — *gʌṭ wʌši.ʌs* to tie a knot.

b. Knot (in wood), swelling caused in tree by suppressed shoot.

c. Knuckle (of finger). — *me·mi.ʌntse gʌṭ.ʌnts* the knuckles of our fingers.

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d. A point of completion or maturity. — *yoˑlo gʌṭ* a whole year, H. *sarī bhʌr*. *yoˑlo gʌṭe gontsiŋ niltsʌn* counting the days of a whole year. 104.15. V. also s.v. *yoˑl*. (Cp. Sh. *gʌṭ*, knot in wood, node of reed etc.).

2. *gʌṭ y* enmity, grudge, spite, malice, H. *kīna*, Nu. synonym *ɣal*. — *iˑne jaˑke gʌṭ bila* he has enmity against me, he bears me malice. *gʌṭ ayo*ʀ don't bear spite. (Cp. Sh. *gʌṭ*, enmity, malice, spite).

*gʌṭoˑ*ʀ, *gʌṭiˑč*-.

1. Accompanied by *-ṭsi*, *-ṭse*, to bite (of dog, horse, snake), to apply [illegible] the snake bit me. *ese gutsi gaṭiči* it (the dog) will bite you. *imek gʌṭo*ʀ to bite with (its) teeth. *tsiltse gʌṭimi* he put his mouth to the water (in order to drink). 146.8. *tsiltse gʌṭi bi* it (cow etc.) has drunk. *tsiltse gʌṭuwai.i* he has drunk (kneeling down and lapping up water).
2. To stick into, penetrate a little. — *aˑlta hʌnʌs khʌṭe yuliŋulo gʌṭi bi.ʌ* two arrows have stuck into the legs of the bed. 260.16. *eˑsʌṭor lim kamʌn gʌṭimi* the arrow-head penetrated a little into his heart. 148.18. *tiˑik tikulo gʌṭum bila ke* if the dagger is sticking (upright) in the ground. 198.11,18. Cp. 218.8.
3. To be effective, carry weight. — *ja lor thamʌle ·gʌṭičila* what I say carries weight with the Mīr, i.e. is accepted by him. QUB. (Cs. *-agʌṭʌs*).

gʌṭʌl, *kʌṭʌl* on foot. — *gʌṭʌl bai.i* he is on foot. *gʌṭʌl niyʌs*, or *gutsorʌs* to walk, go on foot. *kʌṭʌl buˑla* foot

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polo (played by children). (Cp. Sh. *gʌtʌl*).

gʌʈamorʌs, *gʌʈam'orč-*, Ppa. *nuk'ʌʈomor* to wash by kneading and wringing, to full, to soften skin, hide, for use (by kneading and wringing).

(Used with y objects only; with x objects the form *yʌʈamorʌs* is used). *pfilʌm gʌʈamorʌs* to wash "pattu" (homespun). *baʈ gʌʈamorʌs* to prepare a skin. *pfilamičiŋ gʌʈamorʌs* Γʌʈo·siŋ Gh. the pattu-fuller. (*ta.očiŋ*) *nuk'ʌʈomor* kneading, *or*, wringing, the foot-bandages. 132.7.

gʌʈi assembled, collected, together. — *sis gʌʈi ba·n* people are assembled, there is a crowd. *gʌʈi gʌʈi* in a herd, [illegible] assemble, collect, gather together. *pfutu uyo·n gʌti o·timi* he assembled all the dIvs. 28.4. *uyo·ntsum . . . tinjo d'umər gʌti o·tomʌn* requiring the bones from all of them, they collected them. 234.6. Cp. 110.24, 284.3. *gʌʈi mʌna·s* v.i. to assemble, collect, gather together. *tso·rdine uyo·n gʌti mʌniʂʌn* tomorrow morning let all (the people) assemble. 4.11. *u·e sis gʌti numʌn* those people coming together. 234.13. Cp. 116.19,22, 328.18. (Cp. Sh. *gʌʈi*).

gʌʈkrɪʂ 1. Knotty (of wood). 2. Bearing a grudge, inimical, spiteful, malicious. — *gʌʈkrɪʂʌn bai.i* he is (a) grudge-bearing, spiteful (person). (Cp. 1. & 2. *gʌʈ*).

gʌts.hir -ɪšo vulture, lammergeier, H. *morda·rxwor pʌrind, gɪdh*, Sh. *gitgin*(?) — *gʌtsi·rišo guʃu·ŋ* (or, *guʃu·ʃ(ɛn)*) may vultures eat you! (a woman's curse).

(Perhaps a metathesised form of Sh. *gɪrɪč*, vulture).

& Lorimer L-3 (1930-4; 1934-5) 1935

AVT: Burusho AVT

gaʃu x, Hs. x pl. *gaʃowiŋ*, N. x pl. *gaʃowiŋ*; 000
y pl. *gaʃuŋ*.

1. x sg. cloth, clothing, woman's shirt. x pl. Hs. chogas, N. women's shirts.
2. y pl. clothes (ordinary word), dress.

1. *gaʃu*. The meaning cloth does not often occur. — *gaʃuwiŋ ʃiko waltas* to put a patch on cloth. *maru gaʃu* old clothes. Prov. 28. *gurtasar gaʃu:e taŋ bam* they were hard up for clothing to wear. 34.3. *šapik gaʃu diltas* get food and clothing. 56.14. Cp. 34.6, 58.4. *gali gaʃu* a set of clothes. 280.14. *walti tair pal'is gaʃuŋ etuwen; iʃu tori gaʃu se.then* they prepare four sets of cotton clothes; they call them "the new clothing". 304.10.

Here *iʃu* as representing *gaʃuŋ* (y pl.) should be *ile*, but it has been attracted into the category (not the number?) of the following *gaʃu*. *ine gaʃu muquŋum guriʃu bo* her mother-in-law puts on that shirt (previously referred to as *paʃi*). 306.5.

2. *gaʃuŋ* is the word ordinarily used for clothes in general. — *gaʃuŋ bur bilan* there are a lot of clothes. *gaʃuŋ ne* causing them to put on clothes. 40.21. *gaʃuŋ šanaʃo ne moyuneimi; belomo* after holding the clothes in the smoke, he gave them to her and she put them on. 14.16. Cp. 14. passim, 16.19. *čandoqtum gaʃuŋ di.nin .uupel* taking the clothes out of the box and putting them on. 34.20. (Cp. 306.6, 316.4,5, 368.12.

Note the use of *gurias* with the x object *gaʃu*, and *belas* with the y object *gaʃuŋ*.

165

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gaʃurčo *-mʌmʌre to menstruate, be menstruous. — *gaʃurčo mumʌnum gus* a menstruous woman. *gaʃurčo mumʌnu bo* she has become menstruous.
(The word is doubtless connected with *gafu*. Cp. Sh. *ʧhilo* clothes; *ʧhilaj horzki* to menstruate).

gavarnari governorship. — *gʌvarnari.e ɪxtiʌr* powers of governor. 346.2. Eng.

gʌz v. 3. *gas* yard.

gʌl[illegible] *-*ʌlas* N., Cp. *γaʃʌm*, to bite, seize. N. *hole gʌʃʌm ɑʃimi* the dog bit me.

gaʃʌfo sg. and pl., Double pl. *gaʃaʃomuts* match, matches. (Cp. *gajeli* and Sh. *kaʃʌli*. The word is said to come from the noise of striking a match. If so. Cp. *gaʃʌf*).

gʌiʌŋ v. 1. *ge*.

gevagus v. *gevagus*.

geliŋ x the projecting bones of the ankle. — *ɑʃʌɑ geliŋ* my ankle. (Probably *liŋ* for *tin* bone).

gevʌlas N. *gevel-*, impv. *giʌl*, to play. (The same word as *girʌlas*).

ge, *gye*, *ge*, *gye* y sg. and pl.; Double pl. *geliŋ*, N. *gemiŋ* snow. — *gye jokʌn bila* there is a little snow. *ge dʌpiŋ* snow-flakes. *geliŋ*, *geliŋ* snow drifts. *gye.e pfuwi mʌnilʌn* there is a sprinkling of snow on the ground.

With *juyʌs* to come:
ge di biluo snow has come (e.g. has appeared on the hills etc.). *ge juʌilan* snow is coming.

With *gipʌi.as* to fall:
gye gipʌʃi, *gi.ʌtilʌn* (*gi.ʌtilʌn*) snow will fall, is falling. *gye gipʌmi* (*giʌmi*), *gi.ʌ bilʌn* (*gye bilʌn*) snow fell, has fallen.

165b

000 With *basirs* to settle (on the ground): *gye basičilan* snow is settling on the ground. *gye basilan* snow has fallen and is lying.

With *duwalas* to go away disappear (melt): *ge duwalačilan, duwala bilan* the snow is disappearing, has disappeared.

With *duyas* to melt:

Na. *ge duči* (sg.) the snow is melting (of a large quantity).

Na. *ge duyačilan* (pl.) the snow is melting (of a sprinkling of snow).

The sg. possibly denotes a single continuous stretch of snow; the pl., patches, or a thin sprinkling of snow. QUB however considered that the meanings of these two examples should be transposed.

geč x white plaster (a kind of earth found at *Mortazaabad*). Pre. (*gač?*)

geyanus, geyalus (*geyu-*), pl. *-ilo* & *geyaluyants* widowed; widow, widower. — *geyanus* (*-lus*) *bai, bo* he is a widower, she is a widow. *geyanusilo bien* they are widowed. *geyanus gus; geyanus gušinyants* widow woman; widow women. *geyanus hir* widower. (Cp. Sh. *giyuru, giuru,* widow, or widower).

geqiš pl. *geqišiŋ* y small bag (made of skin; smaller than *mařq*).

genifiti x food supplies for a journey (including thick bread). Pre. *furta* (*i varh*). 120.22.

(*gan* road + *firiti* thick bread?).

gediyarhum N. y pl. thunder. (Cp. Sh. *gayim, gayam, gařam,* thunder, *gore gwaŋ,* a noise, banging).

gik QUB y anus (Cp. *giř*).

gikirs pl. *gikiryo* x ring, finger-ring, earring.

000 *gila·s, gla·s* tumbler. Eng.

gi·li, gɪli -mɵts x peg, tent-peg, nail. — *hu·nɪ gi·li, čuma·rɪ gi·li* wooden peg; iron peg, nail. *gilimɵts du.is* pull out the nails, pegs. *gi·lɵlo wʌšim bi* it is hanging on a peg. *bʌsi.ulo belisʌn gi·li dɛli bʌm* he had pegged out (i.e. attached to a peg) a sheep in the garden. 64.8. *gili mudɛlimi* (or, *modɛlimi*) he fixed her down, secured her, with a peg. 194.2,7. Cp. 88.5, 190.11. (Cp. Sh. *ki·li*).

giligi·nɵm, gili·ginɵm pl. y *-iŋ*, x & y *gɪl'i·ko* thin (of paper etc.). (Cp. Werch. *gɪli·nɵm*).

gilti·r -ɪko x pod, legume, IUB H. *mʌṭʌr wʌɣe·ra ki phʌl*.

gɪlti·rʌs v. *ɣɪlti·rʌs*. 374.10.

gɪna·ni, ginʌni x sg. the harvest festival; small sheaf of barley (brought home before the reaping); the grain thereof (which is eaten); IUB H. *na.e fʌṣl ka·ṭne ka rʌsmi·a dɪn*. V. Text No. 38.

The second meaning is probably the original one. — *fɵla·na gɵntsɪ gɪna·ni ṣi.ʌs bi* on such and such a day the "ginani" is to be eaten, i.e. the "ginani" is to be celebrated. 326.11. *tsɵr thʌmo tha·ŋɵm ginani diṣɵr duwʌ'a·ćan* first they go out from the Tham's residence to fetch the "ginani". 328.4. *sɵrʌta·n turma tɪrndi.ulo . . . gɪnani mai.i bi . . . a·ltɵrulo gɪnani sé·a·n* on the 15th. of Sɵrʌta·n . . . the "ginani" takes place, is held . . . on the 20th. they celebrate the "ginani". 326.1. *gɪn'ani.ɵr alt'a·ŋɵts duwa·sɵmɵr* when eight days remain till the "ginani". 326.8.

(Cp. Sh. *gʌno·ni*).

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ginḍa·wər, *ginḍauwər* the "sinjid" tree, jujube tree and fruit; IUB, Punj. *be·ri* (zizyphus jujuba). Ar. Pers. *'ʊnna·b jʌŋgʌli*. 000

ginḍa·wər çhin Nz. a kind of bird, starling (?).

1. *gira·m*, *girʌm* h pl. community, clan, IUB H. *gʊro·h*, *qaum*; Bu. synonym *ro·m*. — *wa·lti gira·m* (*ba·n*) the "Four Tribes" of Baltit, viz. *Diramitiŋ*, *Xu·rukʊts*, *Bəra·tʌliŋ* and *Bʊro·ŋ*. — *wa·lti gira·mo uyo·ŋko* the headmen of the Four Tribes. *Bʌltitʊm wa·lti girʌm gʌti nʊma Hʌmaćatiŋɛ ka ast'ʌm ɛtumʌn* the Four Tribes of Baltit assembling instituted a case (?) with the *Hʌmaća·tiŋ*. 258.1. *wa·lti giramər rʌjʌki.ər qau ɛti* call on the Four Tribes for communal labour. The translation "tribes" exaggerates the significance of these divisions. 621

2. *gir'a·m*, *g'irʌm -ićiŋ*, N. *-iŋ* y.

   a. Isolated houses or hamlets situated among the cultivated lands outside the "Khan", the formerly fortified village.—*Zuŋa·tiŋɛ gir'amʊlər* to the hamlet of Zungating. 320.1.

   b. Roofed cattle-house, for goats and sheep.

   (Presumably the same word as the preceding and ultimately deriving from Skr. *grāma-*).

gɪra·n dear, expensive, costly. Prs. 000

gir'ʌn, pl. *gir'aiyo* x wicker basket or panier (for carrying grass, manure etc. on the back). 336.8. — *gir'ʌnɛ ni·ʌs* the proceeding of the bride accompanied by the bridegroom, 4 to 8 days after their marriage, to her father's house when they bring back a present of bread and dried apricots (*pfi·ṭimuts kɛ bʌṭe·riŋ*). 585

gɪrərirˑt(?) Nz. v. *γɪrγit.*

gir'ʌtʌs, girʌš-, Impv. *gir'ʌt*, neg. *ʌk'irʌt*, Ppa. *nik'irʌt(in)* to dance, to play. — *duγu.i xa gɪrʌšaˑn* they dance till midday. 330.5. *pfutu girʌši bim* the Dīvs were dancing. 234.3. *girʌšər de.ičai.i* he puts him up to dance. 318.1. *biˑtʌn girʌtumo* the "bītan" danced. "*girʌt*" *ɛsimi teˑrumʌnər, Dərbɛˑšo girʌtimi. Nɪkiˑrʌt* . . . . he said to him "dance". Thereupon D. danced. Having danced . . . 182.5. *girʌtʌsɛ ičər* the sound of dancing. 368.19, 373.24. *hʌn girʌtʌs həriˑpʌn* a dance-tune. 234.15. Cp. 302.7, 316.13, 234.4,5, 378.9. *joṭumuts ukh'ərər girʌšaˑn* the children are playing (by themselves). QUB. (Cs. *-*ʌgirʌtʌs*).

girča, kirča (of sheep affected by) a certain disease (said by some to be caused by worms in the liver). — *bɛlis girč'aˑ wʌli bi* the sheep has fallen sick (of *girča*). *Hʌsʌnabaˑdulo buṭ girča umai.i bi.ɛ* in H. sheep suffer much from *girča*.

*girgaˑr *-mʌnʌs* to be restless, = *beˑqəraˑr *-mʌnʌs.*

girgin pl. *girg'iˑyo* x a small "mashk" (water-skin), H. *mʌškiˑza.*

1. *girgir* x pl. a kind of pulse, H. *daˑl mʌsuˑr.*

2. *girgir* sg. and pl. x female mallard. (Cp. *diŋ maγun* male mallard).

girgɪṣ̌ y the injurious emanation of a "pari" or other supernatural being. — *-tsi* . . . . *yaiyʌs* to be affected, or smitten by such influence. *gutsi girgɪṣ̌ʌn* (or, *tiˑṣ̌*) *ya bila* has a fairy blast smitten you?

1. *g'iri* sg. and pl. x ibex, said also to be used of other wild sheep (?) or goats, not including the oorial. —

000 *giri.ɛn* an ibex. *giri bi.ɛna?* are there any ibex? *giri halḍɛn* big male. *giri tsir* female. *giri žai.ɪt* male 2 or 3 years old. *giri du* kid. *hʌnumʌn giri tsi·rʌn bi* there is a single female ibex. 102.20. *gi·ri.ɛ čʌp* ibex meat. 104.7. *gi·ri amʊlo hʌlk'iči.ɛn kɛ* where the ibex bear their young. 108.10. Cp. 108.12, 270.1.

526 2. *g'i·ri -mʊts* x plaque about 2" × 1½", fixed on a small heap of earth and fired at with bows and arrows from horseback. It is made of dry pumpkin-shell, or, on state occasions of wood covered with silver foil. — *g'i·ri.ɛ čop nɛ de.iča·n* making the mound for the mark, they set it up. 316.6. *amɪnɛ g'iri dɛlimi kɛ* whoever hits the mark. 316.8.

000 *g'irkɪs* N. *girkits*, pl. *g'irkičo* x.

1. Small species of rat (intermediate in size between the European rat and mouse). — (*ɣʌši·lɛ pfiri·nč*) *girkis dɛlʌsər kuli kɛ api* there isn't a scrap of stick even to beat a rat with. Cp. 160.6.
2. Muscle (biceps and calf of leg). — *pi·ni girkɪs* muscle of calf of leg. Cp. Latin mus: musculum.

(The plural *-čo* suggests that the N. form *girkits* is the original form of the singular).

girm'inʌs, *girm'i-*, Impv. *girm'in*, neg. *ʌk'ɪrmin*, Ppa. *nɪk'irmin*, to write.
Fut. 1st. sg. *gɪrmiyʌm*.
Pres. 1st. sg. *girmiya ba*.
Pret. 1st. sg. *ja girmi·nʌm*.
gi·rminimi "hikʊlto mʌnimi" nʊsɛ he wrote: "One day has passed". 52.8. *ja gi·rmina ba. Gʊtɛ girminʊmər u·ŋ bərɛ·n* I have written it down. You look at this written statement. 52.21.

000

εčuwε girmi·nʌm, "ja e·iyε gər bila" his brother had written "It is my son's marriage". 10.10. *uyo·nε u.i·kiči.ʒ girminʌšo bitsʌn* the names of all of them are to be written down. *itsε bʊro·ndʊmʊtsʌṭε Bʌxti Jʌma·lε i·k gi-mˈinʊm bila* B. J.'s name is written (i.e. engraved) on all the rings. 82 10.

girẏi·lʊm (?) N. v. *γɪrγit.*

gišˈʌṣ̌ku·in, giṣ̌ʌṣ̌ku.in, -ku·yo hm. weaver. (The second form though incorrect is said to be now in frequent use. The form *giṣ̌ʌsku.in* is not confirmed and should be deleted in § 21. b.).

gišˈaiyʌs, gišač-, Impv. *giša,* neg. *aki·ša,* to weave, knit. (Usually with y obj.s).

Fut. 1st. sg. *gišačʌm.*
Pres. 3rd. sg. f. *giša·čo bo.*
3rd. pl. h. *gišača·n.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. m. *gišæmi.*
f. *giša·mo.*

pfilʌmʌn gi·šačai.i he is weaving a piece of pattu (homespun). 184.5. *pilʌm gišaiyʌs hi·sk* a loom for weaving pattu, *jʊra·b gišaiyʌs* to knit socks. (Cp. *yʌšiʌš*).

gɪšˈi′-mʊts x.

1 Line. — *bɪdi·ro gɪṣ̌i* a circle. Cp. 92.2.
2. Limit, boundary. — *gʊsε gor gɪṣ̌i di.usʌm* I have fixed this boundary for you. QUB.
3. Demarcated section. — *ṭo·qε gɪṣ̌i* a section, holding, of irrigated grass-land. QUB. (Cp. Sh. *kɪṣ̌ˈi,* a line).

gɪt, git N. Mck. GR. anus. (Cp. Hz. *gik. git* is said to be also Sh.).

giyʌlt IUB spoon, ladle, H. *čʌmča.* (For *giyʌlt, güyʌlt* q.v. Cp. also *γi.ʌlt.* Cp. *khuṭgiyʌlt,* tadpole).

′ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

1. *g̣iyʌs*, *g̣ič-*, Impv. *g̣i*, neg. *ʌki*, Ppa. *nɪki·n*, St.pc. *g̣i·m*. 000

a. V.i. to go into, enter into, to project oneself(?). — *hi·ŋɛ ulo g̣ičai.i*, *g̣i·mi* he goes, went, in at the door. 160.15. *ha·lər gəro·ni g̣i·mər* when the bridal party have gone into the house. *i·n wʌzi·re bʌtər g̣i bʌm* he had entered into the skin, i.e. assumed the form, of the Wazir. 4.1. *hʊma·r g̣i·mi* he entered the ford. 176.2. *pfəri.ər g̣i·mo* she entered the pond. 14.6. Cp. 200.15. *hərʌŋ g̣i·mi* he interfered, interrupted. EOL. *hərʌŋ ʌki* don't interfere, don't interrupt.

b. Metaphorical. — *mɛnʌn ya·rɛ g̣iyʌs* to take refuge with someome. *dʌn ya·rɛ g̣iyʌs* to take refuge behind a stone(?). (of pain etc.) to come on, take possession of one. *a·riŋʊlo šu·l g̣i·mi* "pain has entered my hand", my hand has begun to tingle (after being cold). *mʊšu·l g̣iyʌs* (a woman's) labour pains to come on. *mʊšul g̣ičilʊm*, *g̣i·m bila* her labour continued(?), her labour has come on and is in progress. 102.2,8. *mʊšul niki·n* her labour pains having come on. 110.1.

Other parts:
Fut. 1st. sg. *g̣ičʌm*.
Perf. 3rd. sg. y *g̣i bila*.

(This verb can be conceived as a sort of reflexive of 2. *g̣iyʌs*, but that it is so in fact cannot be proved.

The *-g* I almost always marked as "retracted", but the *-k-* in *niki·n* did not seem to correspond to it in that respect, I was not tempted to write it *q* and IYB Ms. has نِکِین).

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OOO

It is probable that the *y* of the infinitive is really *ỵ*, and the *-č-* of the Pres. Base *-č̣-*.

(From one fairly certain example it appears that the form **-ʌgiyʌs* can act as the Cs. of this verb).

2. *giyʌs, guyʌs, gič-, guč-,* Impv. *gi, gu.* v.t. to throw down, put down, throw in, pour into.

guyʌs, is used when the direct object is h pl. or x pl. The forms are the same as those of 1. *giyʌs* except that in those derived from *guyʌs -u-* takes the place of *-i-*. V. § 230.2.

yæṭɛ ti·k gimi he threw earth (into the hole) on the top of him. 56.21. *yʌṭɛ ti·k giča·n* they throw, or fill in, earth on the top. 312.5. (*dišʌki*) *sərmutsiŋər nikin* putting (the grain) in sacks. 334.1. *dυ·r dυsu·n tsʌγurər niki·n* having ground (the grain) and brought it back and put it in the bin. 334.5. Cp. 22.10, 328.11, 330.12, 334.3. *tik ʌki·m mʌzərʌṭɛ hυru·tamʌn* without filling in the earth they sat down at the grave, 218.12. *gi·m bitsa* (the earth) has been filled in.

(*ʌki·m* may belong either to 1. *giyʌs* or to 2. *giyʌs*. It was explained first as H. *nʌhī ḍa·lkʌr* and then as *ḍa·la hu·a*).

bo giyʌs to sow seed. *tʌlo bʌ́dʌŋ gi·mər* when they have taken 7 paces. 312.10. Cp. 200.13. *pai.iga guča·n* they put (the horses) on the race course(?), they make them race. (*padšaha·ntiŋ*) *yu·kʌṭər gu·či* he will fling (kings) on the bier. 92.5. *guyu . . . kʌš υ·čər gu·ma* you threw down your sons (intending) to slay them. 44.19. *hʌ̱nji·l gu.ʌs ha·n bila* there is a house for putting charcoal in. 164.5. Cp. 164.7.9. *bʌtər tinjo nʊkuˑn* throwing the bones into the skin. 234.9. Cp. 206.10.

The Pn.pf. appears in:
bitaiyo uguˑmʌn they put on "bitans" (to dance). 242.1.

(V. note under 1. *g̣iyʌs*. There is nothing to distinguish the two verbs of this form except their functions. Cs. *-*ʌgiyʌs*. V. § 245).

g̣iy'ai.ʌs, g̣i.ai.ʌs, g̣iy'ʌč-, g̣i.ʌč-. Used only with pl. subjects.

1. To fall (of snow and hail), come down (of rainbow). V. s.v. *gɛ* where a number of forms will be found. — *gyɛ gi.aˑyʌstsʊm dɪš oyoˑn diˑlimi* by the falling of the snow the ground all became wet. EOL. *hiˑo g̣i(y)ʌči.ɛn* hail is falling *hiˑo g̣i(y)ʌmi.ɛ* hail fell. *niˑrʊnʌʒɪšɛ g̣iya bi.ɛ* rainbows have come down i.e. appeared.

   Metaphorical:
   uyoˑn isɛ buˑn yaˑrər g̣iy'amʌn all got under, took refuge under, the boulder. 160.1. *mosʌmʊts g̣i.a biˑm* her time had come, she was near to child-birth. 242.9.
2. *kəru, žiki, giya bi.ɛn* lice, nits, have fallen, descended, i.e. made their appearance. Glossed H. *pʌɽa*. There is a parallel idiom in Sh. with *poˑɪki* to fall.
3. To be the loser (in polo) — *bʊlaˑr g̣i.ʌmʌn* they lost at polo. *mɛn g̣i.ʌmʌn kɛ* whichever should lose (in a game of polo). 388.11. N. *jɛ aˑyɛkʌl g̣i.ʌmʌn* my side lost at polo

   (*g̣iyai.ʌs* is the form of *g̣iyʌ* with an *-a-* theme. V. BSOS VII 1936, p. 628. Cp. *dig̣i.eyʌs*).

006 *g̣iya·s, g̣ya·s, g̣uya·s*, pl. *g̣iya·nčo*, hmf. infant, baby, sucking infant. — *kin jot g̣iya·sʌnər* to this small infant. 90.25. Cp. 100.2, 108.29. ff. *gʊs g̣ya·s gʌti numʌn* the womenfolk (lit. woman and child) assembling. 262.11. *gu·s g̣uya·s* women (and children). 330.3.

g̣iyʌl (*g̣ʊyʌl*), *-iŋ* y thin bread made from watery dough (of all kinds of grain). Sh. *go·li*, Kho. *rɛši·ki*. — *ɣa·gʌy̤ bəru.ɛ g̣iyʌliŋik* pieces of bitter buckwheat bread. 132.15.

gla·s v. *gila·s.*

go v. 2. *go·n.*

go·a N. v. *ɣu·a* no-moon.

go·əra -mʊts x cradle. Prs. (*gʌhwa·ra*).

g'o.ʌs v. *go·z.*

go·bi y sg. and pl., d. pl. *-čiŋ*,, cabbage. H.

go·dər -iŋ y big thick wall. — *šʌbərɪŋɛ go·dər* wall round polo-ground. Cp. 158.10. *khʌnɛ go·dər* wall of fortified village.

go·ko -mʊts x donkey-foal. 118.4—120.8. (Cp. Sh. *go·ko*, "donkey-foal", given as a name to children).

go·mʊr N. *-iŋ*, v. *ɣʊmur*, hole.

1. *go·n, gʊn* .dawn, Punj. *lo.* — *go·n o·mʌnṣ̌ xa di.e·mi* he got up while it was not yet dawn. 132.1. *go·n mʌna·sər* on its becoming dawn, when it was dawn. 132.3. *go·n sʌŋ mʌnimi* morning twilight has come. *go·nɛ lʌča·r* the morning star. *go·nɛ bʌbər* midnight. Cp. 42.23, 118.7, 176.26, 326.13. V. also s.v. *ṭu·k.*

2. *go·n(a), gʊn, go·in(a)*; *go* get along, come along, go ahead, proceed, H. *čhʌli·yɛ, čhʌlo.*

I understood it to be said that *go, go·n* was singular and *go·in* plural. *go* does not occur in the texts.

OOO

mama . . . go·na sɛnɷmo "Mother . . . come on" she said. 122.2. *yɛ go·n, ai.i* well, come along, my daughter. 122.2. *go·in maltirčʌm* go on and I'll show you. 282.25. Cp. 74.8. 152.18, 284.13.

3. *go·n* N. v. *γo·n*.

go·nho·lʌlʌs pl. *-ho·lʌlʌšo* x bat (zool.). (1. *go·n* + *ho·lʌlʌs?*).

gonikɪš N., *gɷnikiṣ̌* Nz., v. *γɷnikɪṣ̌* bad.

gono a foul-smelling person, H. *bʌdbu·wa·la*. (Cp. Sh. *go·n*, smell; *go·no*, smelly, stinking).

go·nšɛrɛ all night. — *g'onšɛrɛ g'on mʌniṣ̌ xa* all through the night till dawn. 326.12. Cp. 128.22, 130.10.25.

1. *gor* (*gu* + *ər*) to thee, for thee. 26.16 etc. V. § 123.

2. *go·r -išo* x water-fall, water-shoot. — *go·r ga·rši bi* the waterfall pours down. *hu·rɛ go·r ga·rši bi* the water from runnel (roof-drain) pours down.

go·rk'ɷn N. pl. *go·rkoyo* x small stone cooking-pot. (Cp. *gɷrkɷn*).

go·r'o N. x pl. coarse shingle beside river course. (Cp. *γor'o*).

1. *go·s* v. 1. *guyo·s*.

2. *gos* v. 2. *guyo·s*.

gosi·l N. v. *go·tsil*.

go·ṭi -muts x a kind of waterfowl.

go·tsil -šo x a small irrigation-channel, Sh. *yʌp*. — *Bərbərɛ go·tsil* the Berber water-channel (Baltit). 352.6. *Ba·ltittsɷm go·tsil di·tsɷn* bringing the water-channel from Baltit (to Aliabad). 240.12. *U·ltʌrɛ Bərtsɷm gotsil tsu.ʌm* they had carried an irrigation channel from the Ultar Bar. 352.11. *go·tsil di.usʌs* to construct an irrigation channel. *go·tsil di.usi·ṣ̌ ayo·mʌnɷmʌn* they were unable to construct the water-channel. 276.6.

Cp. 352.12,19. *go·tsil do·gʋsʌs* to cause people to construct a water-channel (H. *nikʌḷwa·na*), i.e. to cause to be constructed. *no·birʌk ḍʌḍʌŋ həri·p no gotsil do.ʋgʋsimi* making them dig and beat drums he made them construct, carry through, the channel. 352.16. Cp. 276.3, 352.21.

go·yʌs, go·č-, Impv. *go·*, neg. *ʌka·o.*
1. To pick, pluck (flowers), H. *čhu·nna.*
2. To pick up.
asku·riŋ go·yʌs to pick flowers.
čʌma pfu·kʌŋ nʋk'a·un(i·n) picking up the fragments of the brooch. 164.19.

go·z, go·ʌs y pasture, grass land, meadow. — *turʌŋ i·tɛ go·zʋlo* (*g'o·ʌsʋlo*) *nɛ.igʌt* digging its horns into the meadow. 132.23.

(Said to be a Turki word *go·z, ga·z,* but as regards the latter Steingass gives the Persian *ga·z,* pasture).

gʋba·r N. y pl. dust in air, mist from ground. Prs. (*γʋba·r*).

guç -ʌnts x line, *or* angle, of meeting, especially of vertical and horizontal planes. — *iltʌltəriŋɛ guč* angle, *or* line, of junction of shoulder and neck (of ox). 338.1. (Cp. Sh. Kho. *gu·ç*, base, foundation, angle, usually line *or* angle of junction of an object with the ground).

gʋčhʌşpʌl bedtime, the time following bedtime (i.e. 9 or 10 p.m.). — *gučhʌşpʌl mʌnimi* it has become bedtime.

(*gʋčhʌş-* is apparently the *-ş* form of *gʋčhaiyʌs*. *-pʌl* is perhaps to be compared with Sh. *-bʌl. wai.o·ɹki* to come, *wai.o·bʌl* at the time of coming).

gʋčh'aiyʌs, gʋčh'ʌč-, Impv. *gučha*, Ppa. *nʋku·čʌn*, St. Pc. *gʋčh'ʌm.*

000 1. To lie down, to be lying down, to lie down to sleep, to lie sleeping, to go to sleep.

(The essential idea appears to be that of *lying down*, the idea of *sleeping* being secondary, but usually present, and sometimes dominant. It was repeatedly explained by, or given as the equivalent of H. *so·na, so·ja·na*).

gʊčaiyʌsər e·yɛnʊmtsɛ gau mʌnimi when he had lain down and had gone to sleep there was a shout. 180.4. *yâ . . . yu·smo ka gu·ča bi* the bear is lying with his wife. 228.4. Cp. 306.18.

(The Perf. and Plup. are commonly used with the force of the Pres. and Imperfect).

gʊča ba kɛ di.ɛ, di·e ba kɛ rʌl mʌnɛ if you are lying down get up, if you are up get ready. 174.15. *gučʌmo. Nʊku·čɛn m'oyɛnʊmo. Moyɛnʌsər* . . . She lay down, having lain down she went to sleep. After she had gone to sleep. 108.17. *gʊčaiyʌs kɛn mʌnimi* it has become lying down time, it is bedtime. Cp. 42.23, 260.6,8, 264.22 ff. *u·ŋ amʊlo gu·ča bʌm?* where had you slept? 224.1. *yu·sɛ səri·k nɛ guča bom . . . . atutʌlʊmʌn* his wife fastening the bolt had gone to bed . . . . they did not wake up. 40.7. *Siŋ guča bʌm, xɔrɛ ičər jučilʊm* S. was lying down, the sound of his snoring was heard (*lit.* coming). 266.2. Cp. 264.22. *gʊčaču bo·m* she was sleeping. N. *gʊčaiyʌs dɪš* camping ground ("sleeping place"). Cp. 42.23, 172.21, 260.6,8.

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000 2. To be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child, to give birth (of woman only). — *mu·i bɛsʌn a·t'imʌnimi, aku·čʌmo* a son was not born to her, she was not delivered. 102.2. *aku·čʌčubo . . . gu·ča bo* she is not brought to bed . . . she has been delivered. 102.5. Cp. 104.21. *u·ŋ gɒča·ma kɛ, goyʌn dum'umʌno kɛ . . .* if you are delivered and a daughter is born to you . . . 56.15. *guch'ʌmɛ ha·lɒmɛ* from the house of the woman who has given birth. *guch'ʌm gɒsmɒr* to the woman who has given birth. Cp. 242.9,13, 244.24, 268.4.

gɒdʊŋ nodding (with sleep). — *dʌŋɛ* (or, *dʌŋtsɛ*) *gɒdɒŋ imai.i bai.i* he is nodding with sleep.

gɒḍu·r -ɪšo x big shallow wooden bowl. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. *gɒḍu·r*).

gugu·i thyself, thou thyself. V. s.v. 1. *·-i*, and § 142. — *u·n guyu·i nɛ* go yourself. *u·ŋɛ bɛ·sə gugu·i dɛlima?* why did you hit—(him) yourself?

gɒgu·rʊs v. *guku·rʊs.*

gu·k[1]*-ʌŋ, -ɛŋ* y chisel. (Cp. Sh. *gu·k*).

guɣo·s v. 2. *guyo·s.*

1. *gu·i* thyself. V. s.v. 1. *·-i*, and § 142. — *gu·i ʌ'im ɣɛnɪš* the gold which you yourself have given me. 60.7. Cp. 118.12.

2. *gu·i* thy son v. s.v. 2. *·-i.*

gu·imo, go·imo, guyɒmo thy own. V. s.v. 1. *·-i* (2), and § 143. Cp. 50.12, 94.7.

gɒkɛ, gu·kɛ y pl., sg. *gɒtɛ*, cp. *khi·nɛ.* V. § 135.

Demonstrative Adj. and Pron. these, these ones. — *gu·kɛ* (sc. *bi·škɛ* y pl.) *pfu·ər gi* throw these (i.e. this hair) in the fire. 22.10.

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.543-Analyst]

gokuˑrus, guguˑrus, pl. *gokuˑrɪšo* x. 000

1. Puppy.—*hokɪ gokuˑrišo juʌn* like puppies. 214.3.
2. This year's young of the "Ram Chikor" (snow-partridge). (Cp. Sh. *kukuˑr*, puppy, and Bu. P. N. *Šon Gokuˑr*).

gul, gol relations by marriage; relationship by marriage? IUB H. *naṭa, rɪšta;* Kho. *ʌɪltabʌri*. — *ɪne ka guˑl mʌnaˑəɾ rai eˑimi kɪ* . . . if (the youth's father) wants there to be marriage-relationship with him (the prospective bride's father). . . 298.2. *gol kɪ ečokoˑnəɾ* for the bride's relations and the bridegroom's tribal brethren. 300.2. 601

golaˑb v. *ɣulaˑp* rose. Prs. 000

golgol aloes, a sweet-scented drug, H. *'uˑd, ek dawaˑi xušbuˑdaˑr*.

guˑli, goli x sg. and pl., dried apricots with the stones in them; any small round object. — *goli.en jo* give me a dried apricot. *goˑṭɪ guˑli* a lump of "gur" (crude sugar). *soˑrɪ guˑli* a ball of thread.

golsuˑri a kind of flower. Prs.?

gumaˑn y suspicion, expectation, supposition. — *kineˑeṭɪ gumaˑn bila* suspicion rests on this man. *gumaˑn bila jimʌle juˑči* there is expectation that he will come tomorrow, i.e. he will probably come tomorrow. *ja gumaˑn bila; ja gumaˑn eča ba* . . I suspect, think, imagine. Prs.

1. *gon* v. 1. *goˑn* dawn.
2. *gon* v. 2. *goˑn* come along.
3. *gon* v. *ɣoˑn* musk-melon.

goˑna -mig y sin, fault. — *ja beʌn gona bila?* what fault is it of mine? *gona apiˑn* innocent, guiltless. *gona apiˑnʌṭɪ* in the absence of fault, innocently. Prs.

gunagar -*ṣko* guilty, sinful, blameworthy. Pre. 000

1. *g'undʌru* x sg. and pl. cherry-plum, H. *aluća*. (Cp. Sh. *gɪldər'u, guldəru*).
2. *g'undʌru* pl. *gundʌruŋ*, -*uŋ* y cherry-plum tree.

gune'sćo, gune'ćo, pl. *gune'sćomets, gune'ćutiŋ* understanding, intelligent, competent, reflective, H. *qa'bil, sa'bır*. — *gune.sćowʌn bai.i* he is an intelligent fellow. (Cp. Sh. *gunoṛki*, to think, of which *gune'ćo* would be a regular agent form).

gu'ni v. *kuni* corner.

gunts, gu'nts -*iŋ* y day. — *hʌn gunts, hʌn guntsen* one day. 52.13, 50.17. *a'lto, usko, wa'lto guntsiŋ* 2, 3, 4, days. *bu't guntsiŋ horʌŋulo ɛnitsum* after many days had not elapsed, i.e. before long. 266.5. *hʌn guntsʌnulo* . . . *eťimi* one day he did . . . 2.5. *hur gunts* every day, daily. *gunts ke hʌn qʊ.r wʌšimi* he put down one pebble per day, i.e. each day. 52.9. *gu'nts dɔrumr nićʌm*, he used to go out to hunt every day. 52.19. *guntsʌmo gunts horʌlt di.ɛrtsimi* it rained day by day, daily. *guntsulum gunts ʌšo'to imanimi* from day to day becoming weaker. 110.15. *yʌṭ guntse, yʌṭ guntsər* next day. 12.4,15. *i'le guntse ɟʌr ɛsma* returning that day. 12.14. *yar gunts, ilehum yar gunts* the day before last, the day before that. V. § 413.

gup'altiŋ, gupa'ltiŋ y pl., double pl. -*ćiŋ*. trousers (man's or woman's), H. *pɛjama*. — *ja gupʌltiŋ bilan* they are my trousers. (Cp. N. *gʊpʌltiŋ*).

gup'ʌs, gupʌs pl. *gupʌšiŋ* y cotton. — *gupʌsɛ ṭʊno* cotton seed. *gupʌse gaḍu* cotton cloth.

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *gur* y pl., double pl. *-iŋ, -əŋ*, wheat. — *ku.in gur bu.a manimi* wheat has turned out good this year. *gurriŋ ku.in bu.a manimi* the wheat crops(?) have done well this year. *gurre kʌpik* wheat bread. *i·ke gurrulo hin jot giyanʌn paida mʌnimi* a small child turned up in that wheat. 102.2. *gurre tilʌnts* wheat-pits (pits in wh. wheat is stored). 140.1. *gur hareŋ nip'iaor* cutting the wheat and barley (crops). 330.12. *gur hari n'o.ʌcin* putting aside the wheat and barley (grain). 332.11. *gurre dirts ... doosrn* bringing in the cut wheat. 332.10.

Wheat is eaten, when available, from spring onwards, v. Text 39 end. Cp. 140.9,18, 142.3,5,7, 334.8.

gurra N. error for *ɣura?* downhill.

gure N., cp. Hu. *gor*, to thee.

gurre tʌan (*taʌal?*) Name of a constellation. ("Heap of Wheat"?).

gurg'ʌn y pl. wheat sown in autumn. y sg. the sowing of wheat in autumn.

gurrgin.ʌs, gurgi- to grind on a stone (y objects, e.g. spices, tobacco, snuff, grain). This is done by men as well as women. (Cp. *ɣurrgin.ʌs* used with x objects).

1. *gurgur mʌnʌs* IUB to take counsel, consult H. *ṣalah kʌrna, mʌshwʌra kʌrna*. QUB gave this word the form *ɣurɣur*. (Cp. Sh. *gurgur hoɹki*, to talk together, discuss. Kho. *gurgur korik*, to talk love, talk together).
2. **-tsi gurgur mʌnʌs* to throng after, crowd after s.o. (of children, servants etc.). — *sis aksi.ʌtsi gurgur mai.ibam* people crowd after me.

g'urgui y a (pleasant) mild wind. — *ŝ'inimo uy'ʌm g'urguiʌn yʌtilo gole dʌtslo* in the hot-weather a pleasant mild breeze blows here. QUB.

000 *gurkun* pl. *gurkoyo* x.

1. A small cooking pot made of *balo·ɟ* stone. — *Xʌma gurkun* pot for cooking vegetables.
2. A shallow vessel of *balo·ɟ* stone in which oil is expressed from kernels, *del di.ʁʌʌs gurkun*. (Cp. *gowkun*).

guvo self-coloured (of woollen homespun), greyish. — *guvo pilʌm* grey pattu. *ɟikork guvo* yellowish-brown. *bardom guvo* reddish-brown. *guvu* used of human complexion denotes, I believe, wheat-coloured, something darker than *buṭu*. The word is also used to describe ripe barley. (Cp. Sh. *guvo* self-coloured, grey, brown).

gurpʌltiŋ N. trousers. (Cp. Hz. *gupʌltiŋ*).

gurqots N. pl. *gurqoto* x frog. — *gorkots delʌs* to swim with breast-stroke (i.e. like a frog?) (Cp. Hz. *ɣurkun*).

gurtaure, *gurtawyʌs* N. *gurtaurɛ·*, Impv. *gurtau* to dive.
Pret. 1st. sg. *gurtawyʌm*.
(Cp. Hz. *ɣurtaure*).

guru· assembly, community. — *le.i Islamɛ guru·* O commuility of Islam! 90.5. Prs.

gus, *gus*, gen. *gusmo*, pl. *guṡiŋʌnts* (*-ents*), N. Na. *guṡi.ents*, hf. woman (married); female,[!] for forms v. § 56. — *gus mʌnʌ bo* she (the girl) has become a woman. *hin jʌt gusʌnmo ha·kiŋʌr nimi* he went up to the door of the house of an old woman. 286.1,11,15,17. *talo mariŋ guṡiŋʌnts* seven fine women. 180.10 ff. *gus giyaro* women (and children), womenfolk, IUB H. *masturat*. 262.11, 330.3. *hin boruṭom gusʌn . . . bom* there was a pregnant woman. 242.7. Cp. 22.15, 24.4.9, 66.20,22, 78.5, 114.5,25,

[!] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

210.17, 228.18 ff., 310.9, 316.4,11. 000
gus hɒk a bitch, female dog.

gusʌnɒmkuš N. length, v. *ɣusʌnɒm.*

gusɛ x sg., pl. *gutsɛ*, cp. *khiˑnɛ* v. §§ 185, 18C.

Demonstrative Adj. and Pron. this, this one.

gusɛ yər nɛ ma dɛli bʌm you had shot this (ibex) first. 104.4. *gusɛ hʌɣɒrɛʈe hɒlja* mount this horse. 6.14.

guspən, guspfən x pl., d. pl. *guspeˑyo* orbicular dung (goat's, sheep's, camel's).

-ʌs gusuˑyʌs N. *-ʌs gusuˑč-*, Impv. 2nd. sg. *goˑs gusu* to fear, be afraid. *jɛ hɒktsɒm* (*bɒla dɛlʌstsɒm*) *but aˑs gusuˑča ba* I am greatly afraid of the dog (of playing polo). *gus gusu* fear thou. *gus augusu* don't be afraid. *ɛˑs gusuˑyʌs* (he) to be afraid.

(Originally recorded only in N., but later given by QUB for Hz. as. — *-ʌs gusuˑyʌs, -ʌs gusaˑs*, Impv. 2nd. sg. *goˑs gus'ɛ*, neg. *goˑs ʌk'us.* For the variation in the infinitive ending, cp. N. *gɒrtsaˑs* ‖ *gɒrtsuˑyʌs* v. s.v.).

guši·ski pertaining to woman, women's, H. *zʌnaˑna, 'aurʌtaˑna.* — *guši·ski mʌltsiš, pfərtsin, gupʌltiŋ* women's abuse, cap, trousers. *guši·ski ɣʌliˑs* women's illness, i.e. menstruation, H. *ḥaiẓ.* 114.5.

gušpuˑr, -išo, -tiŋ, -təro, hm. prince, "son of a Raja", male member of ruling family, IUB H. *raˑja ka lʌṛka.* Cp. 236.8, 316.7, 340.18,19, 342,21. (Cp. Sh. *gušpuˑr*).

gušpuˑre.iki pertaining to Gushpūrs, "gʊšpuˑri". — *Mɪsgaˑri ilbʌn gušpuˑre.iki bila* the "ilbʌn" of Misgar is "gʊšpuˑri", allotted to a Gʊšpuˑr. 344.1. Cp. 346.10.

000

g'uṅguman, g'uṅgi-, Ppm. mak'wṛikin to take counsel, consult. — *mi mi hoṛaŋ guṅgiṅgien* let us take counsel among ourselves, let us take counsel together. *ferań ełaṅ guṅginuman* they took counsel to plot against . . . 276.8. *maraŋ gies ke makwṛikin* taking counsel with superior persons. 238.10. Cp. 298.11.

- Pres. 1st. pl. *guṅgiṅge bam.*

(As regards the loss of the vowel in mak'wṛ(o)kin, cp. *ał'wakom*, v. s.v. *daṅarkas*).

gut, gut -ŋ y tent. — *itu gut ayarum ayam.um hurukuts* as many chairs as will fit into the whole of that tent. 88.8. Cp. 88.4,5. (Cp. Sh. *gut*).

gurṭas, guṭas pl. *gurṭaŋ, -ańo* a dead body, corpse (principally, if not exclusively, human), IUB. II. *murda, laś.* — *we ene guṭas uimo ha le earuṭuman* they kept the corpse in their own house. 112.20. *iṛum guṭas* a dead body. *guirum* (-um?) *gurṭas ba* you're a dead corpse, i.e. lifeless, lazy. *gurṭas ayeṙm hurukuŋ ełum* they are weeping in the absence of the corpse, i.e. for someone who has died away from home. *hurumi manum gurṭas* carrion, a dead body that is unlawful for food. *gurṭańo.e haγur* a "corpse-horse", i.e. a bier (an old expression). 112.16,19, 114.22. 240.9, 310.12, 312.10, 374.16.

guse, guse y sg., pl. *guse*, cp. *khine* v. §§ 135, 136.

Demonstrative Adj. and Pron. this, this one. — *guselum ti hurum ǧarj api* there is no remedy apart from this. 2.9. *ma guse deljam* I'll kill him now forthwith. 172.12.

(After *guse* sc. *waqt*, time).

841 *goti* pl. *gotanɛ*, EOL. -*inɛ*, x hut, shed. — *kerkeranɛ goti* a hen-house. *gotiulo* in the hut, etc. *burt* [illegible] *ovalas goti.an bim* there was a very evil uninhabitable(?) hut. 119.12. Cp. 114.8,9,26.

This is said to refer to a hut in which it was formerly the practice to isolate women for seven days during menstruation. This practice has been abandoned and women only bathe according to the prescriptions of the Shara' law and use separate bedding for 3 or 4 days.

000 *gotakoras*, *gotakorɛ*-, Ppa. *nukortaw* to walk, go on, proceed, pass, flow, H. *calna* — *bura gotoras* [illegible] a man who is a good goer, walker. *tonrdims je gotoriam* I shall go on tomorrow. 129.2,17. *tonrdimar dori* [illegible] *gotoruman*. *Nukortaw* .... *burltaw* *dorigaltuman* getting up in the morning they proceeded on their way. Proceeding .... they came to the spring. 129.5. *gotoriuma gotoriuma* going on and on. 244.10. *doris dal* [illegible] *gotoriumi ke* ... when the river flows uphill ... 142.27. 8.5, 22.12, 36.3, 134.9, 144.3, 244.1, 279.10.

gute x pl., sg. *guse* cp. *khene*, v. §§ 135, 136.

Demonstrative Adj. and Pron. these, those ones. — *gute bott* [illegible] *bi.en* those apples are sweet.

gotail v. *gotail*.

[illegible] from thee.

gowa -*lig* h witness. — *u.e gowaric dotac* bring them as witnesses. 80.15. Prs.

gowari y evidence, testimony. — *ama gowari etiti bi* my heart gives me

000 (this) evidence, i.e. I testify with conviction. Prs.

gusurlem St. Fn. 2nd. sg. of *gurlas you lost one! fugitive! (a term of contempt), H. *firari*, *lowaris*(?). 364.11.

guyʌs, *giyʌs* v. 2. *giyʌs*.

guyumo, guyumo variants of *gu.imo* thy own. 44.17, 106.22.

guyʌlum Kashmiri.

guyʌl v. *giyʌl*.

guyʌlt -aro x ladle v. *giyʌlt*.

415 1. guyʼurw pl. guyʼurwʌnts x grinding-stone (an oval stone with which things are ground by hand on another flat stone, *sal*). (Sometimes recorded as *gurw*).

000 2. guyʼurw, guwʼurw, pl. *gu.urts*, *gu.urts*, guwurts x small field (intermediate in size between *khejins* and *tar*). (Also recorded as *gurw*).

guzurw livelihood, subsistence. Prs.

gyurw v. *giyurw*.

gyuriyʌs v. *giyuriyʌs*.

gyu, gyu v. *gi*, snow.

γ.

(See also under *g*).

Initial γ- was in some cases pronounced by Na. as *g*- and is sometimes similarly represented in EOL's Nagir records. Regarding the pronunciation of initial γ- as *gγ*- vide Gram. p. XXVIII l. 6 ff. and p. XXX Additional Note.

It is possible that a "retracted" γ corresponding to *ɡ* occasionally occurs, e.g. in γirn.

Initial γ- is changed to an unvoiced stop after the negative prefix *a*-, the *a*-prefix of the Fpa., and the causative *-*as*-. I think that the resulting sound is -*q*-.

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ɣa, ɣaˑa, *ga*, pl. ɣaˑyo, ɣaiyu, *gaˑyu* x crow, H. *kawwa*, *saˑɣ*. — kʌn ɣaˑa ‖ kʌn ɣaˑʌʌn a crow. ɣaiyu *guʃuˑm* may the crows eat you! (said by women to an oppressive husband or son). ue *gaˑyu* uʃuˑʃʌn! may the crows eat them! 256.11. Cp. Prov.s 8 and 38.

ɣaliˑe v. ɣ*ʌliˑe* sick.

ɣʌˑmaˑse v. ɣ*ʌmʌse* wealthy.

*-ɣaˑa pl. *-ɣaˑyo x heel, H. *cyi*.

ɣaˑqʌŋ, ɣʌqaˑʌŋ bitter. H *kaˑuɣa*. — ɣaˑqʌŋ *baraˑe giyʌliŋik* bread of bitter buckwheat. 182.15. ɣaˑqʌŋ*ulo*, ɣaˑqʌŋ*ints*, *kʌni* bitter kernels.

ɣaq'ʌŋum, ɣʌq'ʌŋum bitter, sour. — *bai* ɣaqaŋum *bila* it (the bread) is very bitter. 182.17. *mel* ɣʌq'ʌŋum *bila* the wine is sour. ɣaqaŋumiŋ ɣaˑaˑʌn *baiʌ* he is a speaker of bitter things, i.e. he is a bitter-tongued fellow. Cp. Prov. 22.

ɣaˑqato pl. ɣaˑqaˑto enemy. — ɣaˑqatse *bara* a heavy, immobile thing (boulder). ɣaˑqatse *bara ʌʌ'e.ʌ ba* you have become an immobile boulder, i.e. you dont make a move to work, you are not responsive to an order. H. *kʌhʌl*, *berfarmaˑn*. QUE. IYB gave ɣaˑqato *bara*.

ɣaˑr v. ɣʌr song.

ɣal'enɖ, ɣʌl'enɖ, pl. ɣaleŋ, ɣʌleŋ, gaˑleŋ. 1. Sword. — ɣ*alenɖ isarkimi kʌyar ke in ke alto tʌq etimi* he brought down his sword and cut horse and man together in two. 150.8. ɣ*alenɖʌte deljʌm* they used to smite (the ox) with a sword. 338.1. *iˑme* ɣ*ʌlenɖ yuˑlgiltum di.usimi* he drew his sword from the scabbard. 282.16. *tabʌk* ɣ*ʌlenɖ*, *tabʌk* *γʌta·ŋ* arms, weapons. 192.12. *tobʌk ga·ta·ŋ* arms, weapons. 194.15. *γʌ·tenčɛ yʌn* sword hilt. Cp. 148.24 ff., 160.14.

2. Hz. & N. Stick for playing tip-cat with.

γayum, *γʌyum*, *γauyum* (*gauyum*), cp. *γʌg*, left (hand). — *γayum ašʌk*, *ariŋ* my left arm, hand. *γauyum iri·ŋɛ* *i·sɛ pfultiŋɛ̌* the left-hand bellows. 166.5.

γəḍʌm (sound of) spl. sh. (Cp. Sh. *gʌḍʌm*, "noise of a stone falling into water").

γʌg, for *γʌy*, cp. *γayum*, left (hand). — *γʌg pa huru·timi* he sat on the left-hand side. 96.3.

γʌka·ny v. *γa·qʌy*.

γʌkʌli, N. *gʌkæli*, *-muts* x scarecrow. — *γʌkʌl(iɛ) ju.ʌn* (term of abuse), "stuck pig".

γʌlʌt -iŋ, *γʌltiŋ*, *γʌlteŋ* y error, mistake; incorrect(ly), wrong(ly), false. — *γʌlʌt se.iba* you say wrongly, what you say is wrong. 186.7. *ma ine senʌs čʌγa γʌlʌt dumai.ʌlja·n* you hear wrongly, you mishear what he says. 128.12. *B. J.ɛ ·senum itɛ taʌn bil'a, γʌltiŋ bila?* is what B. J. said true, or is it false? 82.17. Ar. Prs.

γʌlγu -muts, *-nts*, *γʌlγo·nts* x any small creeping thing, grub, worm, weevil, maggot, "bugs". — *γʌlγu čuru·t go·či* the "insect" will bite you. *γʌlγu dutsimi* he has got worms(?) ("said of a child whose lips have turned white"). *a·sɛs* (*me·sɛs*) *γʌlγu du·mi.ɛ* "bugs" have come on my (our) heart, i.e. I (we) have heartburn, a taste in the throat. IUB *ime·lum γʌlγu* "tooth-bug", a person who gives one

000 trouble. H. *da·nt kɛ ki·rɛ, tʌkli·f de·newa·la*. *bɪsqa ɣʌlɣu* a soft grub, soft weevil (in flour). (*bisqa* is said to be the word meaning "saliva"). *biškɩkɪṣ̌ ɣʌlɣu* hairy caterpillar.

ɣʌli·s, *ɣali·z*, *gʌli·s*, pl. *ɣʌli·zɪšo*, *ɣʌ.i·ztiŋ*, *ɣʌli·šo*.

1. Ill, sick, unwell; sick person. — *i·ne ɣʌli·z nimʌn i·rčər* (*tai.a·r?*) *imʌnimi* he becoming ill, came near to dying. *ɣʌli·s imʌnimi* he fell ill. 294.10. Cp. 376.5. *ɣʌli·sər mili eti* physic, treat, the sick man.
2. Illness, N. *gʌlis -iŋ* (y). — *guši·ski gʌli·s* menstruation. 114.5. (Cp. Sh. *gʌli·s*, ill).

ɣʌlisa·ço chronically ill, ailing, sickly. (The ending *-a·ço* is that of a Sh. participle or adj.).

ɣʌli·zkuš y illness, sickness, disease.

1. *ɣʌm*, *ɣam* y sorrow, grief, H. *ɣʌm*, *rʌnj*, *ma·tɪm*. — *ɣʌm a·pi, menikuər kɛ u·* it is no matter, give it to someone (pl.). *badša i·rʌsɛ ɣʌmulo hɛrča ba·n* we are weeping in grief for the King's dying. 38.20. Ar. Prs.
2. *ɣʌm etʌs* to bark (of a dog). Prov. 1.

1> *ɣʌmgi·n* sad, sorrowful, unhappy. — *Š̊. Behra·m bu·t ɣʌmgi·n numa horu·tʌm* Š̊. B. had sat down (i.e. was sitting) very sorrowfully. 16.5. (Ar.) Prs.

ɣʌmɪs, *ɣʌm'es*, *ɣa·m'es*, pl. *ɣʌm'ešc* wealthy, rich. — *but ɣa·m'es hirʌs bai.i* he is a very rich man. *i·ne ɣʌmɪs hi·rɛ* of that wealthy man. 100.3.

ɣʌmu, N. *gʌmu*, pl. *ɣʌmunts*, *ɣamonts* x ice, frost; glacier, H. *yʌx*, *jʌm'a hu·a bʌrf*. — *ɣʌmuʌ ču* icicle. *ɣʌmu gəru·rum numʌn du·rimi* (i.e. *du·yimi*) the ice, becoming warm, melted. Nz. *tsi·ltʌs ɣʌmi du·imi, du·ni bi* ice

1 [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p 543 - Analyst]

000 (frost) has seized the water, i.e. the water has frozen. *tsiˑlɛṭɩ γʌmu duˑni bi* the water has frozen over. *γʌmu mai.imi* it will freeze. *γʌmu gʌnʌs* to freeze. *koktsɩ γʌmu gʌnɩ* '; ice (frost) has seized on these, i.e. these have frozen, *or*, have become covered with ice. 132.5. *taˑočiŋtsɩ tʌwaˑ γʌmu nukʌn* hard frost having seized the foot-bandages, i.e. they were frozen stiff. 132.3. *Bʌtuˑrɩ γʌmu* the Batuˑra glacier. *iˑlɩ zʌmaˑna.ɒlo . . . γʌmoˑnts apim* in those days there was no ice, no glacier (in the Hʌsʌnabaˑd nullah). 238.4. (Cp. Sh. *gʌmɒk* ice).

651 γʌn IUB gold-tax, i.e. the tax imposed to pay for the annual gold tribute paid by the Mir of Hunza to Kashmir and to the Chinese representative in Kashgar.

000 1. γʌnaˑs, *γai.ič-*, *γe.ič-*, *γaič-* and *γai-*, *γəi-*, to appear, seem, be visible H. *dɪkhaˑi dɛˑna*, *nʌẓʌr aˑna*, Bu. *lɩl mʌnaˑs*.

The forms recorded of this verb, chiefly without contexts, are as follows:

Fut. sg. 1. *γaiyaˑm*. 3. *γai.imi*.
Pres. sg. 3. x *γai.iči bi*. neg. *ʌqai.iči bi*.
y *γai.ičila*. neg. *aqai.ičila*.
γai.i bila.
Pret. sg. 1. *γʌnʌm*.
3. *γʌnimi*. neg. *ʌqˈʌnimi*.
pl. 3. x *γʌnimi ɛ*.

Infinitive and Noun Agent *γanaˑs*. The abnormal Pres. Base in *-ič-* has been confirmed and appears to be in commoner use than the normal *γai-*. *gutɩ duˑro jaˑr šuˑa γai.ičila*, or *γai.ibila*, or, *γʌnaˑs bila* this work, affair, seems to me good.

Similarly: *jaˑr šuˑa γʌniˑmi* it seemed good to me. *šuˑa γʌnaˑsʌn*

000

bai.i he is a fine-looking fellow. *toṣ̌ ju.ʌn γai.iči bi* it looks, appears, like new, as if it were new. *a·lta tsi·r γʌni·mi.ɛ* two goats appeared; there appeared to be two goats. 102.21. *u·ər γəi.i bila bu·lɛ tsilʊlo i·lˈai.i* it appears to them that he has soaked them in the spring water. 130.20. Cp. 54.5, 262.19, 264.3.

Tō be visible (of village, moon, horse, etc.): — *ʌkʊlʊtsʊm Nʌmʌỵ aqai.ičila* Nomal (village) is not visible from here. *itɛ gʊntsɛ Duma·ni aqʌnimi* that day Duma·ni (mountain) was not visible. *mʌzər nɛ γʌna·s ɛča ba* making a grave I am going to make it visible, apparent, i.e. I am going to make a grave that will be visible to all. 70.21. *mʌzər nɛ . . . γʌ́na·s a·r ɛtin . . . mʌzərɛ mʌn nɛ γʌna·s ɛtʊmʌn.* 82.14.

Here γʌna·s is glossed "in my presence", but it is to be taken rather as meaning "making a grave make it visible to me", i.e. "make a real tangible grave that I can see".

(Cp. *-*ʌγʌnʌs*).

2. γʌna·s, N. *g-*, γ*ai.ič-*, γ*ai-* to leak (either of vessel or liquid).

This verb presents the same peculiarities as 1. γʌna·s.

γ*ai.ibi* it (the vessel) leaks. *gʊsɛ khači* γ*ai.iči bi* this bucket leaks. *gʊsɛ khʌči.ʊlo* (or, *khʌčitsʊm*) *ts.hil* γ*ai.ičila*, or, γ*aibila* the water leaks in, or from, this bucket. γʌna·s(ʌn) *bi* it (the vessel) leaks, it is leaky. N. *gʊsɛ kʌči.ə tsil ga.iči bila* the water of (i.e. in) this bucket is leaking.

γʌnʌs, *-γ*ai-* v.t. to count. — *u·ŋ gu·imo ha·lɛ gʊntsiŋ i*γ*ˈʌn, jɛ je.imo ha·lɛ i*γ*aiyʌm* you count the days in your house, I shall count them in mine. 52.3. *gʊtsɛ uγ'ʌn* count these (pebbles). 52.21. *gʊntsiŋ ɛγ'ʌnʌstsɛ duˑnimi* he began to count the days. 108.1. 000

Here *ɛγ'ʌnʌstsɛ* is merely a phonetic variant for *iγ'ʌnʌstsɛ*.

(The relationship of *-*γʌnʌs*, *-*ʌγʌnʌs* and *γʌnaˑs* is uncertain and obscure).

γʌnḍɪr, N. *gʌnd'ər* (-*ɪšo*), cp. *gʌndɪr*, crooked. (Cp. *duγʌnḍɛrʌs*).

γʌnkɪṣ, this term, of which the literal meaning is uncertain, is applied to land which does not produce good crops because they are liable to disease. Hollow or low-lying land (*γʊṭuˑm*) is of this description.

γʌnkɪṣ buṣai.ɛn bila.

γ'ʌqʌli, N. *gʌkœli*, -*mʊts* x, also QUB -*miŋ* y a scarecrow. — *γʌqʌli ju.ʌn*, "like a scarecrow", is used of a single, solitary, isolated person. *mʌthʌnʊm γʌqʌli ju.ʌn γʌnimi* he appeared from far off a solitary figure. *γʌqʌli ju.ʌn hin eˑi bai.i* he is a solitary only son.

γər (*γar, gər*) -*iŋ* y song, tune, H. *gaˑna, giˑt*. — *γər(iŋ) ɛtʌs* to sing. *bitaiyo γər ɛtʊmʌn* the "bitans" sang. 242.2. *γəriŋ ṣɛniskʊlo ɛčaˑn* they sing songs in Ṣina. 302.3. *iˑsɛ pfultiŋɪšɛ hoˑlɛ γəriŋ manimi* songs, a tune, came out of that bellows. 166.3. *gər(iŋ)* 166.6, 302.3. Cp. 356.1, 362.11, 368,19.

γəraˑs, γəriˑč-; Impv. *γərɛ*, neg. *ʌqər* to speak, talk. — *aq'ərʌs inɛ γər'iči, γəraˑs in aq'ərči* the non-speaker (i.e. the man who should not speak) will speak and the speaker will not speak. 188.8. *γakauˑumiŋ* (v. *γaqʌyʊm*)

000 *γəra·sʌn bai.i* he is a speaker of bitter things. *ječ·ərum ʌqər* don't speak roughly. *tik kɛ γəri·mi* the ground said (so) too. ·252.6.

Fut. 1. sg. *γəri·čʌm.*

Pret. 1. sg. *γəra·m.*

(*-ʌγərʌs* is probably the Cs. of this verb).

γʌṛʌm IYB, cp. *γəḍʌm*, (sound of) speech. (Not known to QUB).

γərʌṣ̌ x pl. a kind of pulse. (Cp. Sh. *gəra·ṣ̌*, Kho. *kəra·ṣ̌*).

γərʌt v. *γe·rʌt.*

γʌrau thunder. — *ʌyʌšulo γərau mʌnimi* it thundered in the sky. (Cp. Sh. *γəra.o, γərau.u*, noise, disturbance).

γərba·nts *-išo* x shelter under overhanging rock (such as is used by ibex). (QUB gives this word as y with no pl. form).

γərb'el, γərb'ɛl, γərba·l *-ɪšo* x.

1. Fine-meshed sieve for cleaning grain, flour-sieve. — *i·tɛ mo·sulo γərb'el bi* the (old woman's) sieve is in the flood. 286.13.

804 2. Measure of grain, equivalent to the *hičuq*, of 22—24 lbs. (QUB denies that this meaning is current in Hz. Bu, though the Wakhis use *γʌlbɛl* in this sense).

000 3. Yearly allowance of grain payable to a labourer, which from a note would appear to be 9 *čuq*, H. *sa·la·na muzd.*

dur'oskinər γərbel yu· give the labourer his yearly-allowance. Ar. Prs.

γəre·y, γərɛ·y, variegated in colour, parti-coloured, piebald. (V. *gərɛy*).

γərγər *ɛtʌs* to gargle, H. *kulli kʌrna.* — *mili.ʌŋ γərγər ɛti* gargle with the medicine.

000 _*-γˈərɪki_ daily allowance, ration, of grain. — _datumo ṣečər uγˈərɪki i·tsi do·rča·n_ they grind separately their allowance (of grain) for eating in autumn. 334.7. _hirɛ iγəriki turma a·lto čuq_ (or, _γər-ba·l_) _pfʌlo, gusmo muγəriki mɪšin čuq_ a man's allowance (is) 12 čuq of grain (for the year), a woman's allowance (is) 6 čuq. (Cp. _*-γərum_).

γəriŋ ɛtʌs, v. _γər_, to sing.

γəri·p, γəri·b, gərib, pl. _gəri·btiŋ_, poor, wretched; poor person. — _inɛ hir but gərib bʌm_ the man was very poor. 34.2, pl. 326.13. _ki·n γəri·bʌn bai.i, fʌt ɛtin_ he is a poor fellow, let him go. 158.6.20.

γəri·pis poor fellow, miserable, wretched. — _γəri·pis fʌt ɛtin_ let the poor fellow go. 158.12,15. _γəri·pis thərˈɛsʌn bai.a xairʌn_ perhaps he is a wretched orphan.

γəri·sʌs, γəri·š-, Impv. _γəris_, neg. _aqəris_, to agree, accept a proposal, consent. — _ʌqˈərisʌs_ not to agree. _kaki ʌqˈʌrišo bo_ (our) sister is refusing (to marry a suitor). 30.4. _akˈərusimi_ (for _aqˈərisimi_) he did not consent (to re-allotment. 114.16.
Fut. 1. sg. _γəri·šʌm_.
Pret. 1. sg. _γəri·sʌm_.

γərk ɛtʌs to overwhelm, submerge. 284.24. _γərk mʌnas, γərk *-mʌnʌs_ to be overwhelmed, submerged. 286.10,12. Ar. Prs.

*-γˈərkʌs, *-γˈərš- to plough with oxen. (Cp. _*-ʌγˈərkʌs_, assumed from such forms as _oγˈəršʌm_ which from later information appear to be mere phonetic variants for _uγˈəršʌm_ etc. _ˈ*-ʌγərkʌs_ with the stress on the Pn. pf. is Cs., "to cause s.o. to plough").

γərqʌs pl. *γərqʌčo* x lizard, H. *čhɪpkʌli*, Sh. *kɪrkʌli*.

γərtsapiš the space between two fingers or first finger and thumb. — *γərtsapišʊlo kŭ·to babʌl ne* suspending the bag from between two fingers. 140.15.

(According to QUB this form is an error for *γʌltapi·š*).

*-*γ'ərʊ̄m* -*iŋ* what falls to one's lot, one's share, one's part. — *ja·r ʌγərʊm* (or, *ba·go*) *ha ači* give me the house that is my share, give me my share of houses. 112.11. *gʊtɛ ja ʌγərʊm ʌči bai.i* he has given me this as my share. 112.26. *uyo·ntsʊm čʌpɛ uγ'ərʊmɛ tinjo gʌli o·tumʌn* they collected from all of them the bones of their share of meat (i.e. of the share of each). 234.6. *isɛ ya·lmun ine hirər iγərʊm yu.ʌm čʌp ɛlʌm* the man to whom they had given that rib as his share, had hidden it. 234.8.

(*-*γərʊm* by its form is an adjective and is probably to be regarded as such. Cp. *-*γərɪki*).

1. *γʌsa·s*, *γʌsi·č*-, Ppa. *nʊqʌs* to laugh.
Pres. 1. sg. *γʌsi·ča ba*.
Pret. 1. sg. *γʌsa·m*.
3rd. sg. m. *γʌsi·mi*.

With *-*tsi* to laugh at someone. *mɛnɛ gʊtsi γʌsičʊmʌn* people will laugh at you. *uyu·nɛ ʌtsi γʌsi·čʊmʌn* all will laugh at me. 168.23. Cp. 98.2. *mitsi γʌsičai.i* he is laughing at us. 210.18. *i·tsi γʌsu·mʌn* they laughed at him. 140.5. *itsi nʊqʌs* laughing at him. 116.11.

(Cp. *d**-*ʌγʌsʌs*. Cs. *-*ʌγʌsʌs*).

2. *γʌsa·s*, *-*γ'ʌsʌs*, *-*γʌsič*-, *-*γʌš*-. Ppa. *n**-*γʌs*, St. Pc. *γʌsu·m*, *-*γ'ʌsʊm* to rot, go bad, become addled; stink.

Pn.pf.s, only *i-*, *u-* recorded. 000
Fut. 3rd. sg. *iγ'ʌsiči.*
Pret. 3rd. sg. *iγʌsimi.*
u·γʌsi.ɛn they (fruit etc. x pl.) went bad. *tiŋʌn iγʌsi bi* the egg has become addled. *iγʌsum tiŋʌn* an addled egg, a bad egg. *čʌp γʌsi bila* the meat has gone bad, H. *sʌrgiya. u·γʌsa·n* they have putrified, are putrid, stinking. (Said of corpses and of persons who smell foul). (*pfʌlo*) *γ'ʌsi bitsʌn* (the grain) has rotted. *γʌsu·m mʌltʌṣ̌, γʌsu·m čʌp* rancid butter, rotten meat. *bɛšʌl mi gusɛ tin mi·rumər pur'a ni·γʌs tik mʌnimi kɛ* .. when after our death this bone (sc. jaw bones) of ours entirely rotting, has become earth. 202.1.

γʌsi·ṣ̌ laughing, laughter. — *γʌsi·ṣ̌ di·mi* laughing came, i.e. he etc. was overtaken by a fit of laughter.
(Cp. 1. *γʌsa·s*).

γʌski, pl. *γʌskɛŋ* (and *γʌskimičiŋ?*), y waist-string of trousers, H. *ɪza·rbʌnd, na·ra.* (Cp. Sh. *gʌsk'i*).

γʌsu·m v. 2. *γʌsa·s.*

1. *γʌṣ̌ -ʌnts* x path, track. — *Buluki γʌṣ̌* the Buluki-track, i.e. B.'s path, track. 246.6.

2. *γʌṣ̌ -ʌnts* x sg. and pl. foam, froth, scum. — *tsilɛṭɛ γʌṣ̌ du·ni bi* foam has formed on the water. *sa·bu·nə γʌṣ̌* soap-suds. *diltərɛ γʌṣ̌ du·ni.ɛn, bi.ɛn* (on the) butter-milk foam has formed, there is . . . *γʌṣ̌ juči bi, di bi, mʌni bi* foam appears, has appeared. *hʌγ'urɛ ixʌtɛ ho·lɛ γʌṣ̌ ju·či bi* foam is coming from the horse's mouth.

γʌṣ̌a·p, γʌṣ̌ʌp, ɛtʌs to wipe. — *lʌkpi·sʌṭɛ gu·skil γʌṣ̌a·p ɛti* wipe your face with a handkerchief. *gusɛ γʌṣ̌a·p ɛti* wipe this (vessel). EOL. *sʌpi·kʌṭs*

000 *γʌšaˑp ɛtʋmo* she wiped it with a piece of bread. 272.5 *iltʌltərinɛ guč γʌṣ̌ʌp nɛ γʌtɛˑnčʌtɛ dɛljʌm* they used to smite with a sword with a sweeping cut. (Cp. Sh. *kʌṣ̌aˑp thoˑɹki*). 338.1.

γʌṣ̌ˈɛp -išo x.

1. Magpie; chatterbox (said of children).
2. Some part of a match-lock gun, the fuse-holder(?). (Cp. Sh. *kʌṣ̌ʌp*, magpie).

γʌšiˑl, N. and Nz. *gʌšiˑl*, x and y, pl. *-iˑnts* and *-iŋ*.

1. x individual stick, piece of wood, (both in the rough). — *γʌšiˑlɛn* a stick. *ʋsko γʌšiˑl bi.ɛn* there are three sticks. *ḍʌŋ γʌšiˑl imʌnimi* he became a stiff stick, i.e. he was unable to answer. Nz. *ᵏhuˑtuˑiko gʌṣ̌iˑliˑk* short sticks.
2. y sticks (collective), firewood. — *da kɛ γʌšil su* bring more wood. *γʌšiˑl*, or, *γʌšiˑliŋ bitsa* there is firewood. 126.10. *iˑtɛ bʌsaˑr γʌšiˑl api. Gʋtɛ jʌŋgʌltsʋm ho šuˑa γʌšiˑl gaiyʌm* at that halting-place there is no (fire)wood, (so) I shall take a good supply of sticks from this jungle. 126.20.

γʌṣ̌k -o x 1. withe. 2. wire. — *šʌskɛ γʌṣ̌k* withe of the *šʌsk* tree. *čhumərɛ γʌṣ̌k* iron wire.

1. *γʌšu*, *γašu* x sg. and pl. onion, onion plant. (Cp. Sh. *kʌšu*).
2. *γʌšu*, *γašu -čiŋ* y.
   1. *teˑre γʌšˈu* the wild onion.
   2. pl. nettles.

γʌtˈʌnʌs, *γʌtˈai-*, Impv. *γʌtʌn*, neg. *ʌqˈʌtʌn*, Ppa. *nʋqˈʌtʌn* to read; to recite.—*gʋtɛ (kɪtaˑp) . . aˑltʋl γʌtˈaiyʌm* I shall read this (book) for a couple of days. 70.1. *ʌxoˑnɛ . . . xʋtba*

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000 ɣʌtai.i bai.i the mullah recites(?) the "Xʊtba". 302.15. Cp. 314.2, ɣ'ʌtanimi, ɣʌt'ʌnimi he read it. 10.10, 70.8 ff. alimʌlɛ sʌbʌq ɣʌt'ʌnimi he took lessons, studied, with the learned man. 68.21. ɣʌtai.i baˑn they recite, read. 312.6. kɪtaˑp ɣʌtʌnȼ (or, gʌṭʌnȼ) ... aiyeˑmʌnimi he was unable to read the book. 48.5. nʊq'ʌtʌn having read it. 70.8,10, 302.17. qʊraˑn ɣʌtʌnʌsər after reading the qʊraˑn. 314.12.

ɣʌṭɛˑnȼ, v. ɣaṭɛˑnȼ, sword.

ɣʌỵ left (hand). Cp. ɣaỵʊm.

ɣʌỵu, ɣaỵu -tiŋ, ɣaỵuˑnts, ɣaỵʊmots; N. gʌỵu pl. gʌỵoˑnts lame; cripple, H. lʌngṛa, lʌŋ. — ɣʌỵu čʌŋgu crippled, lame.

ɣʌžʌm ɛtʌs, to snatch up, to snatch away. To scratch (the face) with nails or claws. — gʌtʊŋ ɣʌž'ʌm nɛ tʌsaṭɛ ɛtimi snatching up (her) clothes he held them in the smoke. 14.9, 16.19. (Cp. gʌẓʌm. Cp. Sh. gʌjʌm th., to snatch at, lay hands on).

921
787 ɣʌẓʌmi.o x pl. the Pleiades. — ɣʌẓʌmiyu.ɛ ʌw'ʌši.ɛn the Pleiades have overpowered, overthrown, me, H. ɣaˑlib hoˑgiya hʌmaˑrɛ uˑpʌr.

Their influence is apparently in general injurious to human interests. If, when going off to bring in grain from the threshing-floor to his house, a man sees the Pleiades, he abandons his intention, as it is an unlucky omen.

000 ɣaibaˑna supernatural, not human, H. kʌraˑmʌti. — mɛ̆nɛ se.ibaˑn (Bʌsɛŋ Geˑri) ɣaibaˑna bʌm some say that B. G. was (a) supernatural (being). 278.6. (Ar.) Prs.

ɣaibi supernatural, magic. — ɣaibi gʌtʊŋ magic clothes. 24.20. (Ar.) Prs.

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000

γai.ɪb, γaib, mʌnaˑs to become invisible, vanish, disappear. 284.18, 286.8, 382,5. Ar. Prs.

1. γai.ɪs, γai.is, γais, pl. γai.ɪšo x. — *juraˑpe γai.ɪs* knitting-needle. *tubʌke γai.ɪs* ramrod (of gun). *šʌpiˑke γai.ɪs* rolling-pin (for dough). *yuˑsɪ γaise duwʌq ečubo* his wife gives him a rap with the rolling-pin. 306.11.

2.- γai.ɪs, γais *mʌnaˑs* to rear (of a horse). — *hʌγur γai.ɪs manimi* the horse reared.

γaiyuṣ pl. of γa, crow.

γauγa disturbance, row, uproar. — γauγ'e *manimi* there was a disturbance. 96.4. Prs.

γauyum, v. *γayum*, left (hand).

γe.ičiˑla, for γai.*ičila*, v. 1. γ*ʌnaˑs*. 262.19.

γeˑiŋ, γai.*iŋ* y pl., double pl. -*ičiŋ*, grapes, H. *ʌŋguˑr*. — γ*eˑiŋe ču bila* there is a cluster of grapes. γ*eˑiŋe pfu(l)puˑl bi* there is a single grape. *buyʌm* γai.iŋ *bitsa* there are dry grapes, i.e. raisins.

γ*eˑl* — ? — γ*eˑl* *-*ʌmɪš* the little-finger.

γ*eˑrʌt*, γ*ərʌt* y sense of honour, pride, self respect. — *ʌždər(e)* γ*eˑrʌte ka duˑsi* the dragon came out (of the pond) with a display of consequence (?). 282.14.

The H. gloss *juˑš ke saˑth* violently, furiously, can scarcely be taken literally.

hiˑrər γ*eˑrʌt er diˑmi* his sense of honour came to the man, i.e. his sense of honour, or self-respect, was roused. 228.5. Ar. Prs.

γ*eˑrʌtdaˑr* self-respecting, jealous of one's honour; generous worker (of an animal). γ*eˑrʌtdaˑrʌn bai.i, bi* he is a big-hearted man, horse etc. (Ar.) Prs.

γ*erhaˑzɪr* absent. Ar. Prs.

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1. *γenıš* pl. *γ'enıŋ y* gold. 000

In general the sg. seems to denote a lesser, and the plural a larger quantity. The sg. may further take the suffix *-an*, and the plural the suffix *-ik*, v. § 45.
łasne γenıš bila? is it really gold? 58.21. *ner γenıš goγuŋiγam* I'll make you take, entrust you with, a "xer" of gold. 58.17. *γenıšan duruγa ba* I have brought some (a small quantity of) gold. 62.2. Cp. 64.3. *γaiγumulo γenıŋ dırıś bom* she was grinding gold in a mill. 204.4. *guko γenıŋıcum* *turma ırilo ırırıŋ γenıŋ nukan* taking 12 "xers" of gold out of this gold. 58.11. *burt γenıŋik γeimimi* he saw great quantities of gold. 54.7.

The genitive is used as an adjective equivalent to "golden", "gold". *γenıšıe iıscurmal* its golden tail. 124.5. *iltıwrıŋ γenıšıe bilum* its horns were of gold. 104.22. *γenıšıe* (or, *γenıŋe*) *duwıcik* gold vessels, articles. *γenıšıe* (or, *γenıŋe*) *harkun* gold ornaments, "jewelry". Sg. Cp. 58.16—62.29 (passim), 76.10, 80.16, 126.4. 17. Cp. 64.18—24, 58.13,25, 58.2,6, 204.8, 206.4—7.

2. *γenıš*, *γenıš*, N. *genıš*; gen. obl. *γenıšmo*, pl. *γ'enıšıŋ* hf. queen, ranee, tham's wife. — *ine γenıš ke ine γo burt γenikıš kuısıŋalo bam* his queen (wife) and sons are in very evil circumstances. 20.3. *γenıšmur* for the "ranee", the Tham's wife. 228.10. *padša γenıšmo ċama* the king's queen's brooch. 164,22. Cp. 20.4,5, 20.16.

(Apparently the same word as 1. *γenıš*. Cp. Sh. *son*, gold; *soni* queen, princess).

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000 γʌnɪţʃɪn some kind of bird. [γʌnɪţ + ţʃɪn?].

γi.ʌli N. -ʌkí x, v. *gígʌli* ladle.

34 γíbʌŋ y resin (of conifers and the "sinjid" tree).

Pine resin is used for burning, sinjid resin is used by women for their hair.

γíbʌŋ *duwsila* resin has exuded.

(The latter part of the word is *bʌŋ* q.v.).

000 γíʃiŋ 1. Uncooked milk. 2. A small quantity of liquid. — γíʃiŋ *etí* sip (a liquid).

γʌʃíp *etʌs* to gulp down (water). — *íʃe* (tsil) uyum γʌʃíp *etʌi.i* he gulps down all the water. 304.4.

γíʧi y theft, robbery. — *ja* γíʧi *eta ba* I have committed theft, stolen, robbed. Cp. 60.13. γíʧi *mʌnʌi bi* a theft has taken place (probably: an x thing has been stolen). γíʧi *ímomʌn* they stole (something). *hesʌke ine* γíʧi *etimi, ja inʌr íʧe gʌne ʌʌte íʧi.ʌm* because he committed theft, therefore I punished him. *bazarʌn* γíʧi *etumʌnʌ?* have you looted a bazar? 60.11. *guse* γíʧi this theft. 62.19. Cp. 62.16,18, 296.6.

(When I first recorded the word the γ seemed to me peculiar, cp. γíʌ.

IYB also gave γai.ʧi, cp. Leitner "*ghiʧus*" thief).

γʌltiwʌs, (*g-*), γʌltiwʌ-, Impv. γʌltiw, neg. *ʌγʌltiw*, Ppa. *nigʌltiw*. To be extravagant in regard to dress and food, to do oneself well, to show off, make a display. Pers. *nʌrz kardʌn*.

Fut. 1. sg. γʌltiwʌ.ʌm.

Pret. 1. sg. γʌltiwʌm.

3. sg. m. γʌltiwʌi.i.

ʃi, mine, γʌltiw eat and drink and

000 give yourself a good time. 124.1. *bat ʌqaltir* don't be wasteful, extravagant (said to wife, husband, children, servants). *arum ne niqiltir horum* stay (here) and take your ease and do yourself well. 142.14. *gaʌimo hoyurʌltiŋe ke galtir* give yourself a good time with your friends. 374.10.

γirʌ, N. *giru*; pl. γiγʌ, γiγʌnts, γiγʌŋ, N. *giγʌŋ* thief. — *hinʌ* γirʌ *mari tʌm bo* this thief has carried it off herself. 168.1. *kʌw* γiγʌnts (or, γiγʌŋ) *bʌrʌ* these are thieves. 168.2.

(The γ was on some occasions marked as retracted, and once or twice was replaced by *g*, as also with γiki. The pl. *giγʌŋ*, as normally a *y* form, is anomalous).

γʌrγil, γʌrγilum *y* pl. -iŋ soft. — *dʌγʌs gap . . miltumʌl juwʌn* γʌrγil *manʌm bi* raw hide will become soft like our (i.e. one's) ear. 129.20, 130.7. *ek (hʌtiŋ) pukʌn* γʌrγiltiŋ *manimi* the (foot bandages) will become nice and soft. 129.22, 130.18. *ike* γʌrγilum *manumi ke* . . . when they have become soft. 130.10. *hʌtiŋ* γʌrγilumiŋ *bilum* the foot-bandages were soft. 132.2. (The N. records give *gʌrγilum* -iŋ fine).

γʌrʌŋ *ʌlʌs* (*-ʌlʌs*) v.t. to swallow. 110.5. (Cp. Sh. *gʌrʌŋ thʌki* to swallow).

γʌtiri -miŋ *y* 1. groin. 2. animal's "armpit". (Cp. Sh. *gʌtiri*, armpit).

γʌγundʌl -ʌŋ *x* dove, H. *fʌxtʌ*. (Cp. Werch. γundʌl).

γʌkurʌs, γʌkurʌŋ pl. γʌkurʌŋo *x* raven. — γʌkurʌŋo *gulum* may the ravens eat you! (a woman's curse).

γʌrʌ (*gʌrʌ, gʌrʌ*) *x* sg. and pl., also pl. γʌrʌn, musk-melon, H. *xarbuza*.

γʌrʌ *x* pl. stones. (Cp. Werch. γʌrʌ).

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γoγ.uŋ v. γaγ.uŋ, human hair.

1. γυrυ -aŋ y 1. descent, decline, slope down; downhill, H. *utərai*. — *burt* γυrυ *bila* it is a steep descent. 2. in descent, declining, (of the sun). — *sa* γυrυ *manai bi* the sun has begun to decline, i.e. it is afternoon.

(QUR. γ'υrυ, with a high tone in first syllable).

2. -γυrυ; EOL. *gυ.a*, pl. *gυ.amuts*, a period when moon is invisible (at night), new moon. — γυrυ (*hine*) the moonless portion of month. γυrυ (*tal.aŋlun*) the darkness of no-moon. γυrυ *manimi* it has become new moon. *tal.aŋ* γυrυ *bim* it was dark (and) moonless. 198.2. *guse gurultse* in this time of no-moon. EOL.

(QUR. γυγ'a, γυr'a, with low tone in both syllables).

γυlu v. γυγυ.

1. γυl y grudge, enmity. — *jerko* γυl *bila* (he) has a grudge against me. *amulo* γυl *etimi* he harboured a grudge in his heart.

(With γυl 1 and 2 cp. *gal* 1 and 2).

2. γυl y pl.

a. Small refuse left after winnowing and clearing up grain and straw.

b. Rotten wood. *emulo* γυl *bilum jerpare bila* it is a poplar tree with rotten wood at the core.

(Cp. Sh. γυl, very small remains of bhoosa, dust left after winnowing).

γuləb, γuləp, *guləb* y rose. — γuləbe *asəwr* rose-flower. *burdum*, *bilurk*, γuləb red, yellow, rose. *perəndi* γuləb cultivated (grafted) rose. Prs.

γuləw (*-γ'ul.as), γulərc- (*-γ'υl(j-).

1. V.I. to burn, be burnt. — *ha* γυl*čila*, γυl*əmi*, γυlu *bila* the house is burning, was burnt, has been burnt. *gu·ŋi γulu·ṣ̌* may your beard be burnt! (a curse). *gupi·nišo uγulṣ̌ʌn* may your hair be burnt! *hu·n iγ'ulimi* the wood was burnt. *γul'ʌs gumʌnṣ̌* may you be burnt (a curse). *(i)γu·lam ṣ̌ʌpik ja·r ayau* don't give me burnt bread. *uγu·lu·nišo ṣ̌ʌpik* burnt bread (pl.). 000

2. To burn as the result of extreme cold, be frostbitten (?). — *a·riŋ γulu·či, γulu·mi* my hand will be, was, frostbitten (described as becoming stiff and numb).

(Cp. *-*ʌsqulʌs*).

γulčin, gulčin, qulčin pl. *γulčiyo* hm. head-cook (of rajas etc. only), H. *xa·nsa·ma·n*. 644

M. M. P. supplies the following note: '"Superintendent of the Kitchen of the Tham". There are two *γulčin*, one the superintendent who has charge of the flour for the kitchen and superintends the baking of bread by women; the other is a cook who cooks *sālan*'. (= meat and vegetable dishes?). 60.20 ff., 340.9,12.

(Cp. Sh. *qulčin*, land steward (?). Kho. *γulči·n*, official in charge of grain).

γolk -*ʌnts* x underground water-tank, cistern. — *γolk wʌšiʌs* to construct a tank. *maju·r ya·rs hʌn γolkʌn bim* under the weeping-willow was a tank, pond. 262.17 ff. 312

As far as I have seen there are no wells in Hunza-Nagir fed by subsurface springs. The *γolk* is a pit dug in the ground and filled periodically from an irrigation channel. It is roofed over a little above ground-level, one side being left open; but in this story the *γolk* cannot have been covered over.

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000 So also in 284.10,11 it appears to have been an open pit or trench. (Cp. Sh. *guiko*).

262 γum'aldi alternate layers of thin bread (*γumali*) and curdled milk over which milk and oil are poured. 231.1. (Cp. Sh. *gulmandi'ro*, a dish made of sour milk, butter & thin bread).

000 *-γurmar, *-γumar y bowels, (generally) the "inside", body, H. anjard. — *iγurmar daγ manimi* his bowels have become hard, i.e. he is constipated. *iγurmar [illegible]* medicine to make his bowels move, purgative. *aγurmar [illegible] manila* my bowels have become soft (after aperient). [illegible] *[illegible]* a cry came out from her inside. 108.9. *[illegible] ... iγumarulo [illegible] (i.e. [illegible])* the arrow stuck in his innards. 146.12. *[illegible]* there are two young ones in its inside. 64.16.

γum'ar, γumar -iŋ y hole (small, in strap etc.), H. suraq. — *γumar eti* make a hole. *hakido altio γumariŋ bilum ... han γumar [illegible]* there are two (bullet) holes in the skin ... there should be one hole. 102.20. *je gatoqulu γumar ni:ati* don't make a hole in my clothes. EOL. Cp. 64.4.

1. γun -anc x wooden block in mechanism of door-bolt which carries the drop peg (*[illegible]*).
2. γun -anc x stocks. — *γunar* (or, *γunulo*) *[illegible]* they put (him) in the stocks.

γuro pl. γurgo x quail. (Cp. Sh. *guro*).
*-γunas, v. *-aγunas, to give.
γun'i, pl. γun'iŋ y mica, H. *abraq*.
γunikas, γun'ikas, (Ne. *g-*), pl. ho γun'ikaŋ, y γun'ikaŋ bad, evil,

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090 wicked; ugly, ill-favoured, H. *bad*, *bura*. — *daṡ* [illegible] *ma.imi* the most went bad. [illegible] *sic* evil persons. [illegible] *bai* they are bad words, evil sayings. [illegible] ... if I have one evil things. 98.1. Cp. 88.23, 48.11, 112.12, 204.24, 334.8. [illegible] (or, [illegible]) *bai.i* he is an ugly fellow, *i·mo* [illegible] *i·ṡi hate·* in his own skin of ugliness(?), in his own hideous form. 123.13. Cp. 116.9, 120.20, 180.21, 368.7.

(Occasionally the initial γ- or g- was faint and I recorded [illegible] Na., and *i·mo i·k* [illegible] *ma.imi* his name has become bad, he has fallen into disgrace, ill-repute. EOL. has [illegible]).

[illegible] *y* evilness, hideousness, ill-favouredness. 130.10.

[illegible], N. [illegible] *x* and *y*.

x seed (not of cereals), H. *bīj*. — [illegible] cotton-seed. [illegible] *Hunzu.e* [illegible] how the D. are the seed of the original population of Hunza. 348.3.

y semen, H. [illegible]. — [illegible] human semen. (Cp. Sh. [illegible] seed (not of cereals).

1. [illegible] pl. [illegible] *x* goitre. — *i·mo* [illegible] goitre of his throat has come, i.e. he has goitre.

2. [illegible] pl. [illegible] *x* defile, gorge, precipitous-sided defile in the mountains with water in it. — [illegible] ... [illegible] ... we are going to the B. gorge ... they having gone into the gorge. 300.11.

[illegible] pl. [illegible] *h* a goitrous person.

γuˈrAš pl. γuruŋ y. human excrement, sometimes (cow) dung. H. guˀ. — buša γurAš cow's dung (fresh). Prov. 8. (Cp. *-aγurušiŋAs). 000

γurγur m. QUB to talk and consult together secretly. (Cp. gurgur).

γˈurkun, pl. γurkuŋo and γurkuŋ, frog. H. meṇḍak. (Cp. N. gurgoṭa).

γurup y pl. yak's fine (body)wool. — ḳuṣaŋo γurup yak's "pashmina".

γurtsum, γurtsuŋAs, γurtsˈuč- to dive, plunge into, be plunged into, sink into.
Fut. 1. sg. γurtsˈučAm.
Pret. 1. sg. γurtsuam.
3. sg. γurtsumai.

aḷtAḷik ḍrˈa (ḍrˈanlo, or, ḍrala) γurtsumAn they both there sank, plunged (into the ground, or, cliff). 276.13. ˈrue ḳAγur γurtsum ḍar the cliff into which the horse had sunk, or, plunged. 278.1. ḍrak ḍrˈanlo γurtsu bilum the dagger had stuck (upright) in the ground. (Perhaps γurtsum bilum was plunged in the ground). 310.14.

(Cp. N. gurtsum to dive. How far γurtsum really differs in meaning from *-γurtsAs is not certain, but γurtsum seems generally to be used in the sense of "dive", "plunge into", and *-γurtsAs in that of "sink").

*-γurtsAs, *-γurč- to sink, be drowned;
Fut. sg. 1. aγurčAm.
3. guγurčimi.
Pret. sg. 1. aγurtsam.
Impv. sing. akˈuγurts.

Some Ed. mov. forms have been recorded with e- and o- for i- and u-. eγurčum ačer amAna bˈaiyAm I had come near to drowning. EOL.
ke juwanuŋ, mAkˈuruŋ ḳaŋ eča; ḍAlulo maγurčimAn O youngsters, take care of yourselves, you will be drowned in

the water. EOL. *ine* ɣwiŋ *gaɣuwatimi* 000
the unfortunate fellow was drowned.
EOL. *ɣuyorin alirasimi* *ivimi* being
drowned he did not escape, and (so)
died. EOL. (Cs. *-aɣuvinas*).

ɣuvaikuše a disease in which hair and
skin of sufferer fall off (occurs in
Gojhal). — ɣuvaikuše *bi.ai* the —
disease. ɣuvaikuše *walai.i* he has
contracted the — disease.

(The -*e* is probably an inflectional
ending. QUB. did not accept this
form, for which he gave ɣoʃʃikiʃ q.v.)

ɣus, ɣus, pl. ɣuše, ɣušuŋo(?) x clod,
lump of hard earth or dried clay.
Pm. *kuluš*. — ɣusan *čas etimi* he
pulled out a clod. 84.4. *han* ɣusan
le diltum bringing a clod of earth.
312.2.

1. ɣus'anum, N. *g*-, pl. h. x y ɣunsi.sko
long, tall (of man); long way off,
distant. — ɣus.anum *hir*, *gus*, *halk*,
g.an, *guʃin*, *bur* a tall man, woman;
a long plank, road, foot, hair.
ɣunsi.sko *hiri*, *guŝiŋanin*, *halkoŋ*,
guʃiŋ, *buri.oŋ* tall men, women; long
planks, feet, hairs. *mulan* ɣus'anum
bulai.anar guluwimi he proceeded to
a far distant country. 372.6. N. *ume*
guy.oŋ bul guanyasko bilan your hair
is very long.

2. ɣus'anum -*sio* x snake.

(Probably "the long one" to avoid
directly naming the inauspicious
reptile).

ɣuski y dough; doughy, half-cooked.
IUB. II. *gundiko hara asmir ašo ke.*
— ɣuski *duqal.anas* to knead dough.
272.2. (*šapik*) ɣuski *bi* the bread is
doughy, i.e. half-cooked.

ɣusul washing, bathing. — ɣusul *ne.ilan*
guiŋ bu.aŋ ne.ibi making him have

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000 a bath and put on fresh clothes. 32.8. *γusulu.e ni.aṭ nelʌm* saying the prayer for the washing of the dead. 310.6. *ivumᵘiner* . . . *γusul ecai.i* he washes the deceased. 310.7. Ar. Prs.

*-γurǰ pl. *-γurʌŋ y woman's privy parts, vulva, IUB. H. *farj*, *kʌrmgah i 'aurʌt*. Only recorded in the singular: muγurǰ. 230.7. (McK. gives muγurǰ = vagina).

γuṭṣikʌṣ QUB leprosy, H. *jozami*. — *γuṭṣikʌṣe bi.ai.i* leprosy. *γuṭṣikʌṣe walai.i* he has contracted (*lit.* fallen into) leprosy.

γuṭ, N. *g-*, pl. hmf. *-orʌŋo*, *-ormo*, N. pl. *-orimuts* deaf. — *γuṭ niʌmʌn aleγ/eljai.i* being deaf he doesn't hear.

415 γuti, pl. *gutimuts*, *gutimots* x soft leather bag (used for holding gunpowder for charging a gun). — *γuti.ulum mili.eŋ* gunpowder from the bag, i.e. for charging a gun. (Cp. Sh. *kuti*, Kho. *guti*).

γuṭorpus pl. γuṭorpuŋo, γuṭorpuyʌnts x hole in ground (small in comparison with *tiru*); hollow, depression. — *pʌṭi muhuli ʌaman* γuṭorpus *eču* they make a slight depression (with the thumb) in the middle of the cake of bread. 320.5.

343 γuṭul -iŋo, N. pl. *guṭulzio*, x big wicker container (narrower at mouth than base), N. "basket for grain".

(Cp. Sh. *guṭul* a cylindrical wattle-and-daub structure of above mentioned form (3 or 4 feet high and 2 or 3 feet in diameter at base) in which grain is stored on the roof of a house).

000 γuṭum, γuṭ'um, N. *g-*, -iŋo deep. — *gʌrimuts* γuṭumiŋo *bi.en* the ponds are deep. (Cp. Sh. *guṭumo*, deep).

γuy.aŋ, γuy.aŋ, *-γuy.aŋ y pl., N. *guy.aŋ*, double pl. *-iʌŋ*, human hair (of

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000 302 head, of men, women and children). Children have all the top of the head shaved, a fringe being left on the forehead and round the sides and back.

When married a woman grows her hair long and wears it in 2 plaits, one on each side of the face. The ends of the plaits are rolled into 2 balls at the level of the chest.

Men used to wear their hair long, but now have it "bobbed", or cut, in European fashion or shave the head.

000 The word is usually used without the pn.pf. Biddulph gives it with the prefix, and Leitner (p. 30) gives muγupaŋ for a woman's hair, but otherwise says that the prefix, which was in universal use 20 years earlier, had by then been dropped. His book is dated 1889.

I have recorded it only twice with the prefix:
iγupaŋ his hair. muγupaŋ ɣak etuto she is combing her hair.
but: γupaŋ ɣak etas to comb the hair. γupaŋ ċurak etas to cut (a man's) hair. γupaŋ ċeraŋ etas to cut off (a woman's) hair (as punishment). γupaŋ (qar) etas to shave the head. ine θamo γupaŋ etam he used to shave the Tham's hair. 376.3. γamu.iko γupaŋ (a woman's) long hair. γupaŋ ee ċukoriam I shall cut off my hair for him. 318.16. Cp. 292.17. (Cp. *-θeryupaŋ).

H.

ha pl. haŋkiŋ, hakiŋ y house, home; room; household.

1. *Forms.*

Gen. and Gen. Obl.: *her*, — *her θamam* the master of the house, host 340.2.

ODO

Dat.: The ordinary dative form *ha·r* has only been once recorded. — *i·lə ha·r kə gu·mi* he poured (the charcoal) into that house (or, room) also. 164.7.

Loc.: The locative in *-ulo* has not been found. The place of the dative and locative forms is supplied by: *ha·lə* and *ha·lər*.

ha·lə usually denotes "rest" at, or in, the house, but is sometimes used after verbs of motion: to the house. — *u·e ha·lə hʌn yaṭiʌn ṣaḳi bʌm* in their house (home) they had put on a head (to cook). 23[illegible] Cp. 52.3, 228.4, 300.8, 314.7. *i·ne ha·lə niʌ* going to the man's house. 298.4. Cp. 326.8, 338.19.

ha·lər denotes "motion" to, or into, the house. It is not always possible to say which. — *ha·lər ju·či kə* when he comes to his house, returns home. 234.12. Cp. 228.2,4, 232.4, 242.8, 298.2,8, 302.11, 322.7 etc.

ha·lər nʌmʌn going into the house. 304.18. Cp. 52.15, 340.5, 374.5.

Abl.: The ablative is represented by both *ha·lum*, and *ha·lom*. — *wimo ha·lum Iran yakʌlaʃər gʊlaʊrumʌn* they proceeded from their own home in the direction of Iran. 26.3. Cp. 80.13, 228.11, 304.13, 310.10, 314.9. *i·mo ha·lum* . . . *γʊnaṣ ʊuk'ʌn* taking gold from his own house . . . he came . . . 56.25. Cp. 234.15, 306.22, 312.10, 324.2.

ha·lum is also used adjectivally: "pertaining to the house, of the

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house". — *ha·lum jʌma·ʌt* the people of the house. 320.4. Cp. 328.10,12.

The plural: *ha·kičʌŋ* takes the ordinary inflections: — *ha·kičʌŋər* 228.1, 304.20, 306.15, 318.11. *hʌkičʌŋtsum*. 342.9. *hakičʌŋʊlo*. 318.12. *hakičʌŋʊlum*. 328.15.

II. *Meanings.*

Home is of course only one's own house. — *u·imo ha·lər ju·ča·n* they return to their home(s). 324.3. *u·imo hakičʌŋər niča·n* they go off to their homes. 330.10.

Household is the conception of a house as containing a unit of population. — *bəruman ha·kičʌŋ bitsʌn*? how many houses, households are there? Cp. 272.11, 270.5.

Room. The meaning room appears definitely in the passage. 172.21—23, e.g. — *gučai.sər hʌn* (or, *h'an*) a room for sleeping in, and perhaps in 164.5 ff.

III. *Phrases.*

ha etʌs to build a house.
ha di.səlʌs to roof a house.
ha dewrʌs to knock down a house. 170.2. *ha ʌs juča·n* they come as far as the house. 304.15.

hā· etʌs to breathe hard, pant (as when climbing).

haγuts v. *hʌγuts.*

1. *hak'a etʌs* to shout (when attacking), to charge. — *padša yakalatər hakʌs wetʌn* raising a battle-cry and charging against the king. 32.4. *Š.a haka eʌčume* S. making them shout, or attack. 192.12. Cp. 124.13, 144.19 194.15.

000 2. *hah'a ɛtʌs* to eat first-fruits, handsel, H. *nʌşi·b kʌrna.* — *hʌni·kulo šʌpi·k kɪ čʌp bila ha·ha· ɛtin* there is bread and meat in the dish, handsel them. 208.12. *birʌnç haha e·ɛtʌs* to make someone handsel the mulberries. 32[illegible].12.

ha·jʌt y necessity, need. — *te·lər ni·ʌsər ha·jʌt api* there is no need to go there. Ar. Prs.

- *(h)aj'o·li hʌjo·li,* y v. *ʌjo·li* marriage-songs (sung at weddings). — *dʌsinmo yʌkʌlʌţum hajo·li ɛča·n* they sing marriage-songs referring to the bride. 304.14. (Presumably not derived from Ar. *ḥʌjla*).

ha·kim -tiŋ, '-dəro, hm governor, ruler. Ar. Prs.

ha·l y state, condition. — *hɪl'ɛsɛ ha·l bɛčuk bila?* how is the boy?- Ar. Prs.

ha·l ʌhwa·l y circumstances, state, condition. — *ha·l ʌhwa·l bɛčuk ba,* or *bila?* how are you? Ar. Prs.

ha·lʌt state, position, state of affairs. — *bu·t ɣunikɪš ha·lʌtulo bʌm* they were in a very evil state. 20.3.

ha·n = ha + ʌn, "a house", "a room", treated as a simple form to which *-ʌn* is again added in: *Š. B. hʌn ha·nʌnolo* (= *ha·nolo*) *mo·stʌqimi* he hid Š. B. in a room. 16.4.

haŋ = hʌŋ, gnawing, chewing. — *dʌntɛɛ haŋ.* Prov. 23.

ha·r v. 1. *hər.* 246.15.

1. *ha·s* pl. *ha·šo* x. — *ti·li.ə ha·s* complete walnut in shell.

2. *ha·s* pl. *ha·šo* x live coal. EOL, spark.

ha·zir present. — *jɛ ha·zɪr maiya·m* I shall become present, I shall appear. 22.10. Ar. Prs.

hʌbʌši Abyssinian, Ethiopian. 86.9. Ar. Prs.

hʌfkwi·n, v. *hʌpkwi·n.* 18.3.

006 *hʌγum* pl. hx *-išo*, y *-iŋ*, wet, damp, moist, (of bread, cloth, wood etc.), IUB. H. *tʌr*, *gi·la*.

hʌγ'ʊr -išo, N. *-ints*, x horse.

Sing. also used as plur.

ui . . . sisər hʌγʊr tsu·in take out horses for those people. 36.8. *amalo hʌγʊr hʌlkiči.ʌn kɛ . . .* where the horses foal . . . 108.19. *gutʌšu.ə hʌγʊr* bier (old expression).

hʌγʊrɛţe hʊljaiyʌs, *pfʌl mʌna·s* to mount, ride, a horse.

hʌγʊrtsum dʊso·kʌs, *so·kʌs*, *drʌŋ mʌna·s* to dismount from a horse. *hʌγʊr ɛ·skərtsʌs* to gallop a horse. *hʌγʊr di·tsʌs* to bring one's horse along riding it.

For examples see the various verbs. Cp. 4.17 ff., 76.10, 96.1, 112.24, 122.6 ff., 146.13 ff., 150.9, 156.5, 276.10 ff., 284.15, 286.24, 342.10, 386.17.

hʌγʊrku·in, *hʌγ'ʊrku.in*, pl. *-ku·yo*, *-ki.u*, hm. horseman, rider. 316.9.

hʌγʊrtsʌp, *hʌγʊrtsa·pi* gusset (under armpit of choga). — *šoqa hʌγʊrtsa·pi* gusset in choga (cloak).

(Cp. Sh. *ag'ʊrsʌp*, gore under sleeve of shirt).

hʌγʊts, *haγ'ʊts*, pl. *-išo*, *haγʊčo*. N. *hʌguts -ints* x mountain-pass. — *tha·nʊm hʌγʊts* a high pass. *hʌγʊts(tsum) tʌlɛ·nʌs* to cross a pass. *hʌγʊtsulo iriŋ jʌk mʌnimi* his hand was frostbitten on the pass. Cp. 254.1.

hʌk y steam. H. *bha·p*. — *hʌk bila*, *du·šila* there is steam, steam is coming out.

hʌki·m hm. learned man, doctor. 48.2. Ar. Prs.

h'ʌkinʌs, *hʌki·*, Impv. *hʌkin*, neg. *'o·hʌkin* to learn.

Put. 1. sg. *hʌkiyʌm*.

Pret. 1. sg. *hʌkinʌm*.

hin hirʌn ke yusʌn but juwa·b sʌwa·le t'e (i.e. *ti*) *čʌγamiŋ etʌs hʌkinʌm* a man and his wife had learnt to converse without many words (answer and question). 232.1. (Cs. *-ʌ.ikinʌs*).

1. *hʌl* (. . . *hʌl*) or, either (. . . or). — *hʌl Kesər gugu.i ba, hʌl gopačim kine hiles bai.i* . . . either you yourself are Kiser, or this boy with you is he. 151.21. *hʌl guse hʌl ese etʌs gumʌnǰ* you should have done either this or that. EOL. *hʌl u·n niyʌs gumʌnǰ, hʌl je niyʌs amʌnǰa* either you must go, or I must go. Nz.

It is sometimes expressed only in the second clause.

je be gusʌs ba? hʌl ja besʌn gʌli bi.a? Am I a woman? or has some part of me been broken? 78.9. *ja jama·ʌt bʌme lel o·mʌnimi, hʌl i·rume lel o·mʌnimi* there is nothing known of my husband's being alive, or of his being dead nothing is known. 58.14. (The construction does not seem to be quite logical) *hʌl ʌkhil mani·ǰ ya tail nani·ǰ* let it be either this way or that.

In the following it can only mean "all right", "very well". Perhaps there is some mistake.

hʌl fʌt eim čərʌp aiy'e·ia ba very well, let it go and I won't cut it (the horses tail) off. 166.13.

2. *hʌl, ha·l jo* x fox. — *ha·le baǰ* fox-skin. *hʌle yu·lgəǰ* a fox's hole, earth, lair. *hʌle ussn* a fox's heart. 114.2. *hʌle icʌt* "fox's body", said of ears of barley when the beard and husks have turned yellowish or reddish. 326.4.

3. *hal delʌs, hal gervasʌs* to jump, leap, spring. — *goteiltsum hal delimi*

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he jumped over the water-channel. *mi·zɛʈər hʌl delimi* he jumped on to the table. *guts dištsom hʌl nidilin* leaping from this place. 150.1,7. *te·lum Mo·ri Da·sər hʌl 'e·dɪlimi* he made (his horse) leap from there to M. D. 276.11. *hʌl ga·rtsʌs* to jump (long jump). (Cp. Sh. *ha·l*, long pace, stride, and *hʌl do·ɪki* to jump over).

ʌla, N. pl. *hʌlʌŋ*, y goal (at polo). — *hʌla mʌnimi* a goal has been scored, it was a goal. *hʌla ni·mi* (the ball) went through the goal. N. *hʌla etʌs* to score a goal. N. *hʌltsi·k* v. s.v. *tsi·k*. Cp. Hz. *či·ki*. (Cp. Kho. *hʌʈ*).

ʌladʌn, pl. *-daiyo* x goal-stone (i.e. goal-post, the goals at polo being originally marked by stones). *hʌladʌn yo·n ga·rtsimi* (the ball) went over the goal-post. *Su Mʌlɪke hʌladʌnaʈe yʌʈɪs čərʌp netʌn* S. M. cutting off his head on the goal-stone. No. 47 end 388.12. (Cp. Kho. *hʌldu·na*).

ʌlago·n -iŋ y furrow (the first furrow made, cp. *pfʊrʊŋ*).

(*hʌl-* is probably the same as the Sh. *hʌl*, plough).

ʌla·l lawful, permissible by law (esp. to eat). — *je hʌla·l ba* I am lawful, i.e. it is lawful to slay me. 134.2. *uško hʌla·lɪšo* three beings (that are) lawful for food. 64.14. Cp. 60.9. Ar. Prs.

ʌlʌli·to exuding oil, *or*, grease (of a stone). — *i·te bat hʌlʌli·to bila* that stone is oil-exuding. 226.12.

ʌlʌnts, N. *hʌlʌns*, EOL. pl. *-ʌšo*, x moon. — *dər mʌnum hʌlʌnts* the full moon. *turmawaltilum hʌlʌnts* moon of the 14th. day, i.e. full moon. *turmatsundilum hʌlʌnts* moon of the 15th day, i.e. waning(?). *hʌlʌn's diki·ʌi* the

000 moon is waning. *hʌlʌntsə sʌŋkuṣ̌* moonlight. *guse hʌlʌntsətse* in this time of moon. EOL.

hʌlc̣ -eŋ, -iŋ y torchwood.

hʌlden, halden, pl. *hʌlde·yo*, x he-goat (full-grown, and in the case of domestic goats castrated). — *gi·ri hʌlden* a full-grown male ibex. 270.1.

314 *hʌli* pl. *hʌleŋ* y birch-bark (used as wrapping material and formerly as paper), Sh. *ju·ẓ̌*. — *hʌli.ulo mʌltʌṣ̌ dumʌsa·n* they wrap up butter in birch-bark. *yerum khene hʌli·yʌṭe girmibʌm* in former times they used to write on birch-bark. EOL. *gute hʌliyʌṭe girmin* write on this birch-bark. EOL.

526 *hʌlimo·n -iŋ* and *hʌlimo·iŋ*, y wager, bet, stake. — *hʌlimo·n etʌš* to make a wager. *hʌlimo·ne bula* polo for a wager; polo-match played in which the losers present the winners with a sheep, goat, etc. *hʌlimo·nər bula delumʌn* they played polo for a stake. *hʌlimo·n uči ba·n* they have paid up the stake to them. (Cp. Sh. *hʌlibo·n*).

000 1. *hʌlka·s, hʌlk'ič-*, Ppa. *nuh'ʌlk(in)* to bear young, to give birth, (of mammalian animals).

Fut. 3rd. sg. *hʌlki·či*.
Pres. 3rd. sg. *hʌlki·či bi*.
Pret. 3rd. sg. *hʌlki·mi*.

gi·ri amulo hʌlk'iči.ʌn ke . . . where the ibex bear their young . . . 108.10. *be·lišo hʌlka·s dišər atse* take me to the bearing-place of the sheep i.e. where the sheep lamb. 108.24. Cp. 108.12,19,22,25. *menʌne be·u nuhʌlq a·ltu doremʌnimi ke?* . . . if anyone's cow calving, gave birth to twins . . . 254.1. Cp. 66.21. 72.24. *hʌn hʌlqu·m*

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belisʌn a sheep that had had a lamb (and so was with milk). 286.2.

(In these examples *-q-* ought to be *-k-*).

2. *hʌlka·s* as the noun-agent form is used to denote or describe an animal actually, or ultimately capable of bearing young, i.e. a female. — *hʌlka·s du* female kid (under 1-year old). *hʌlka·s mʌmuši* female lamb. *buru·m i·re hʌlka·sʌn bi* the white one is a female. 64.26,29.

hʌlki·ẓ, pl. *hʌlki.ʌŋ*, womb *y* H. *rʌḥɪm* — *i·mimo hʌlki·iər mu gi·mi* he has now entered into his mother's womb. 88.21.

hʌltsi·k N. v. *tsi·k*.

1. *h'ʌmʌl -išo* h neighbour; neighbouring. — *hʌmʌle ka čʌl api· ke* ˘ . . if there is (i.e. if you have) no quarrel with your neighbour. Prov. 46. *hʌmʌl sis* neighbours. *hʌmʌl ha·kičʌŋ* neighbouring (*or*, neighbours') houses. *hʌmʌle ha·kičʌŋulo u·ŋe besʌn du·etsʌk bitsa ke* if you have any things in your neighbours' houses. 286.5. Cp. 362.9. (Cp. Sh. *hʌmʌl*).

2. *hʌmʌl* the month of Ḥamal i.e. Aries, (commences 21st March). Ar. Prs.

hʌme·ša, *hʌmi·ša*, EOL. *hʌme·š* constantly, always, ever. 116.15, 362.1. Prs.

hʌmi·šo IUB. a kind of small insect which attacks lucerne. H. *ek qɪsm ka ki·ṛa jo rɪška ko lʌgta hai*. (Not known to QUB.).

hʌn x y; *hin* h; *hik* z one; a. — *hʌn hʌɣur, bʌyum, gʌp, ha* one horse, mare, hide, house.

V. §§ 167 ff. and § 43.2. N. *hʌn ese* (*ele*) *tumʌn* that other one (x, y). (See also references under *hin*).

hʌn, v. *ha*.

hʌn ɖʌm **IUB. simple and stupid, honest and simple, H. *sa·da lo·ḩ, si·dha sa·dha.*** 000

hʌn hʌn, hʌnʌn, hʌna·n **x y; *hin hin* h.**

1. **One another, each other. V. § 134. 96.7, 154.13, 156.3.**
2. ***hʌn hʌn*** **one each. V. § 207.**

(See also references under *hin*).

hʌni **sg. and pl., double pl. *hʌnents*, x kernel (of apricot, peach, cherry etc.), apricot kernel, H. *giri.* — *bʌdʌme hʌni.en bi* it is an almond kernel. *bʌdʌme hʌni bi.en* there are almond kernels. *a·lto čukʌn hʌn'i oča·n* they make (ready) 2 chuqs of apricot kernels. 308.1. (Cp. Sh. *hʌni*).**

hʌnik -uts **x.** 415 531

1. **Big wooden vessel for food (shallower than a bowl, and deeper than a dish or platter). — *mʌltʌše hʌnik* a dish of butter. 340.1. Cp. 340 13—19, 342.1,2.**

Regarding the old Bopfan haniks at Baltit and Yasin see Text No. XIII, p. 208.

The former, said to date from the time of Alexander the Great(?), I have seen and handled. It is cut out of a single piece of chenar wood and is 29" in diameter. The upper surface presents a gentle uniform concave curve, and bears 3 sets of lines, each set consisting of 3 slightly incised lines. It is crossed by four copper bands which intersect at the centre and divide the circle into 8 equal sectors.

On the underside and towards the centre four protuberances of wood have been left to act as feet. Nearer the circumference 4 iron handles are attached to it by iron chains.

2. The word is also used to denote a dish with food on it, a dish of food. — *badigardər tsʌndo hʌnikots ucʌm* they give five dishes (of food) to the Bodyguard. 340.17. Cp. 304.19. 000

hʌn iličinʌŋɛ one-eyed. — *hʌn iličinʌŋɛ sis* a one-eyed person.

hʌnisa·re. — *hʌnisa·re bai.i* he is a trimmer, changeable, fickle.

From the name of the Gilgit River, Hanisari, which like other rivers of its kind is liable in places to change its course in its bed.

QUB. says it is also used of "a big man who restrains all his feelings".

h'ʌnjil x pl., double pl. *-ints*, charcoal. — *hʌnjilik duʌsu* bring some charcoal. *hʌnjil pyusʌn duʌsuma? duʌsuš g'omʌima? bʌsa, duʌsʌm* will you fetch a little charcoal? Can you bring it? Good, I'll bring it. 162.12 ff. Cp. 164.1—12, 150.10,12.

hʌnjurko pl. alike, similar; the same, identical. — *altʌlik balkoŋ hʌnjurko bitsʌn* the two planks are alike. *guse ke guse hʌnjurko bi* this (animal) and this one are (*lit.* is) alike. (*hʌn* + *jurko*).

hʌnpa one side, one direction; aside, H. *ekhor, ektaraf*. — *hʌnpa (lʌŋ) mʌne* get to one side, get out of the way. Cp. 26.20.

hʌntsil N. y blood and water.

hʌnuman x and y, cp. *hinumʌn* h, by itself, alone, solitary. — *hʌn ruŋʌnulo hʌnuman giri tsirʌn bi* in a pasture there is a female ibex alone by itself. 102.20.

hʌŋɛjʌŋɛ senseless, stupid, H. *behoś, be'aql*. — *besɛnɛ ssrʌle yʌrikʌtsʌn da hʌŋɛjʌŋɛm bʌm* because he was

000 ugly in appe·rance and a stupid fellow 116.2.

haɣuraṣ hard, self-willed, refractory. IUR H. *sarfaraw*, QUB *saxt*, *sarkaš*. — *gaṣ haɣuraṣ mai.bi*, *gaṣ apim hurs bilrlom mai.i bi* a knot is hard, knotless wood is soft. *burṣ haɣuraṣ hir.an bai.i*, *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* he is a refractory person, he acts as he pleases.

601 **hapkwin**, **hafkwin** hmf. spouse, husband, or wife. — *hapkwin haleṣ ayeṭ as* my husband give me (my clothes). 14.16, 18.2. Dat. m. *hapkw.inar*, f. *hapkw.imar*.

000 **haq** y right; party. — *[illegible] [illegible]* (*[illegible]*) *[illegible] haq bilom* it was right for you to do honour to his son, you were in the right to . . . 92.17. *ja haqulo bai.i* he is of my party, he is a partisan of mine. 92.12. (So QUB. Correct the translation given with the text accordingly). Ar. Prs.

haqiq -*iliq*, y cornelian. Ar. Prs. (*ʿaqiq*).

1. **har** -*o* x. Sg. also used as pl. ox (male), bullock (used for ploughing). H. *bail*, IUR *harzapara* — *[illegible] [illegible] har* castrated ox, bullock. *[illegible] har(o)* entire ox(en), bull(s). *har bure* (*bi.an*) cattle. *han [illegible] har.an* a bull-yak. 280.4. *[illegible] [illegible] har* seven yoke of oxen. 246.10. *har [illegible]* while ploughing with the oxen. 246.14. *har [illegible] . . . [illegible] [illegible]* they had sent their sons to fetch the oxen. 246.10. Cp. 246.9—246.12. *[illegible] ga har* look out, oxen, I am going to turn (said by ploughman to plough oxen). 246.15. *har ga*, *har ga* (said to plough oxen to make them go slowly).

2. **har**, **har** -*mig*, (-*iŋ*) y small nullah, ravine; N. torrent and bed. — *har[illegible]*

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haj bridge over nullah. *Mamu Har dal niʋnin* going up the Mamu Har (Milk Nullah). 276.12.

3. *har -išo* x a weevil (that eats the substance out of old wheat). — *harišo gi.a bi.an* weevils have appeared in it, have attacked it.

4. *har* every. — *har gunis* every day. 342.6. *har den* every year. 342.16. *har bešan* everything. *har bešan metir gowičuman* they will show you every kind of attention. 10.14. *har hin* everyone. *har hine ɂhil m.ibai.i* everyone says so. *har čiz* everything. *har waχt* every time. Pe.

haralt, haralt, pl. *haraltiŋ* y.

1. Rain, H. *barsh.* — *haraltan* a rainstorm, shower of rain. *haraltan etsarimi* he made a rainstorm pour, i.e. he brought down a shower of rain. 158.26. Cp. 122.12. *imo varati haraltan nusma* a rainstorm coming of itself (i.e. without warning?) 240.12. *haraltiŋ* much or continuous rain, rains. *haraltiŋ di bitsum* the rains had come. *haralt di.urtailum* it had raised. *haralt tsil* rain water, a puddle. *haralts asmanulo awarwalan nusman* a rain-cloud appearing in the sky. 106.18. *haralts tsilowan* a drop of rain. 106.4. *in e ke haraltiawe* (i.e. *guve*) *dyu.simi* he himself remained in the rain. 100.3.

2. Rain-clouds, overcast sky. — *haralt di bila* clouds have come up, the sky is overcast.

haram unlawful, not permitted as food. — *haram imanum gurkas* carrion. 64.14. Ar. Pe.

1. *haray haray -išo* a enclosure, fold (for animals); camping place (in high

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pasture grounds for flocks and their herdsmen. — *bapvo nagan hovaŋər diwai* taking his flocks with him he returned to the camping ground. 192.12. Cp. *Hovaŋfuŋ* = *Hovaŋ* + *fuŋ*, v. Index of Proper Names.

(Cp. Sh. *hovai*, which will be found in the maps marking the site of camps in the summer pasture grounds).

2. *hovaŋ, hovaŋ*, pl. *h'ovaŋiŋcdwo*, a free and independent tribe owing allegiance to no one. (There are none such nowadays). — *dusaiaka jarnaawrik umainimis, itse wik Gavritum Hovaŋ* (*or, Hovaŋ*) *bila* they turned into flying animals, their name is the Gareiti Tribe. 206.12.14. *Hunzulo Safar Hovaŋ ... bilum ... qadim zamanulo ...* a tribal community called Safar Hovaŋ were established in Hunza in ancient times. *mashur qaum wikiŋ: Diram Hovaŋ, Safar Hovaŋ, Bovatale Hovaŋ* . . . famous tribe names: the D. H., etc.

(From their meanings it is doubtful whether 1. *hovaŋ* and 2. *hovaŋ* are the same word. Cp. however *giram*, village and tribe, community).

hovaŋzada -mots bastard, of illegitimate birth; ill-begotten. A general term of abuse. 80.10, 112.25, 128.10, 174.22. (Ar.) Prs.

hovand, pl. *hovaŋ*, *y* pitchfork (five-pronged wooden fork for separating straw and grain). (Cp. Sh. *haruf*). [412]

hovaŋ, hovaŋ

1. Among, between, in the midst of, in the course of, in the middle. Cp. § 92. — *ais we hovaŋ aciban* people are saying among themselves. *u wi hovaŋ ucor ...* they among themselves killed

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themselves i.e. they (mutually) killed each other. 32.6. *hikum sis wi kaw.aŋ čal numan* some people quarrelling among themselves. 42.19. *kaw.aŋ tr.aŋ etin* divide it among you. *kaw.aŋ giy.as* to intervene, interfere, join in.

The locative, *kawaŋulo*, is very commonly used.

h.an hisa, h.ik den, altto dennuŋ, iski den kawaŋulo in the course of 1 month, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years. *Hunzo ke Nagir kawaŋulo sinda bila* the river is between Hunza and Nagir. *mi ke u kawaŋulo dir bi* it is the boundary between us and them. *altaiŋ kawaŋulo imi eta ham* the two were conversing with each other. *ja k' uŋ kawaŋulo niwni* relations have ceased, all is over, between me and you. 92.7. 96.10, 106.10. 116.4, 354.11.

kawaŋulum from among, of. *wa Kurus qaum kawaŋulum hin sis.an* *imi* a man of the K. tribe died. 112.15. Cp. 114.5, 120.3.

2. Shared, jointly owned, in partnership, jointly. IUB. II. *kawakat*. — *yaikiŋ kaw.aŋ bi* the mill is jointly owned, is joint property. *dukanulo jaake kaw.aŋ bai.i* he is partner with me in the shop. *Baltitkuts ke Horakuts* . . . *tsil kaw.aŋ bila* the water is common property to i.e. is jointly owned by, the B. and H. 380.5. *Horakuts ke Dir.siŋ ke Boraldiŋ kaw.aŋ Ultar.e huyen orustuman* the H., D. and K. jointly, or in partnership settled their flocks in Ultar. 258.5.

3. *kawaŋulali*. — *badai.e kawaŋ:ali gan ni bila* the road has gone

000 (goes) through the middle of the cultivation.

Cp. *iʃigaʷrtʌli*, V. § 84.

4. Also, once recorded, without explanation: *hərænuči*.

hərʌŋuləm being-in-the-middle. — *hərʌŋuləm dɪš* interval, intervening space.

hərʌŋuš, pl. *hərʌŋuyʌnts*, intermediary, go-between (in arranging marriages); pimp, H. *dʌllaʳl*. — *hin iʳmo jaʷmʌn ya gəruʷrum sisʌn hərʌŋuš eʳ duʷmərčər ˈeʳrčai.i* he sends a relation of his own or an intimate friend as intermediary to ask for the (other man's) daughter. 298.3 ff.

hərʌš y urine. — *ja hərʌš jučila* my urine comes, i.e. I feel a desire to urinate. 176.28. *hˈəršen diʳmi* a desire to urinate has come (on me). 54.2. Cp. 270.4.

(Cp. *hərai.ʌs*).

hərai.ʌs, *hərʌčʌs*, Impv. *hərˈa*, neg. *ˈoʷwəra*, Ppa. *nuhˈəra* to urinate, make water, to stale.

Fut. 1. sg. *hərʌčʌm*.
Pret. 1. sg. *hərai.ʌm*.
3. sg. m x *hərəmi*.

gˈiri hʌldens . . . həra bim a male ibex had staled. 270.2. Cp. 172.22, 174.2.

hərbuʷa x pl. cattle (oxen and cows). (*hər* + *buʷa*).

hərçum, *hərçuʷm*, *-iŋ* y.

1. Yoke-bar of plough (that rests on the necks of oxen). — *hərçum oʷbɪšaiyʌs* to yoke (oxen). *hərçum diʷšunʌs* to unyoke.
2. Butt (of gun). — (*tobʌqə*) *hərçum* butt of gun.

hərga hərga "look out ox!" (said to oxen when ploughing). (*hər* + *ga*).

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hargin dragon, monster. IUB. Panj. *magar maćh*. QUB. *aždar*.

(I have recorded Sh. *hargin* as meaning, "female snake").

har hən x and y *har hin* h each, each one, every one. — *har hinar h..a hən rupi.a γu* give each one rupee apiece, give them one rupee each.

1. *hari* y sg. and pl., double pl. *hariŋ* barley (plant and grain). — *hari.e γʃalən* a grain of barley. *hari.e aski γu talo γʃaləŋə* 3 or 7 grains of barley. 328.10. *harie γʃal ečaš* the barley having formed its grain. 326.4. *hari γʃγ'u.ən dipirtəm* pulling up a little barley. 328.7. *ṭsil hari.e h'əski.ər γ.aljom* they turn on the water for the barley-sowing. 330.8. *hariŋ* barley growing in the fields, barley crop. *gur hariŋ mipiaar* reaping the wheat and barley. 330.12. *hari bari* wooden shovel for winnowing barley. Cp. 326.1,8, 332.1,11, 334.9, 342.19.

2. *hari* famous, renowned. — *hari hari əiŋgatiŋ ečiruas Kisar je ba* I am Kisar, the slayer of (many) famous monsters, or perhaps: I am the famous K., slayer of monsters. 176.11.

QUB. gave: *h'ari hari sis, γaleŋ, hayurišo* = every kind of excellent people, clothes, horses.

hariči -šaiŋ y saw, H. *ārā*. — *hariči.ate ečəlurias* to cut (off?) with a saw. *hara hariči.ate iγər.as bi* the wood is to be sawn. *hariči.e ’ume* the teeth of a saw. (Cp. Sh. *har'eči*, *h'areti*(?), GB. *har'ači*).

hari.e ṭsal name of a constellation(?), the "Heap of Barley" (?).

(Not known to QUB.).

harip -ants, -i.ants, -ets x music, tune. — *uyančimo harip* music played for

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the reception of distinguished persons. *thamo hiqhuna harip* ("Thamo's down-music") music played for the Tham when he lies down at midday. *han harip-an siliwale* [illegible] play ye a piece of music on the sitār. 190.12, 102.1. *harip* [illegible] making them play music. 232.10. [illegible] *harip-a* [illegible] *girčas* [illegible] *deyaljimi* he heard the sound of songs and music and dancing. 260.10. Cp. 272.24. *girčas harip-an* a dancing tune, dance music. 224.15. [illegible] *haripan* "*pfuto harip*" [illegible] they call that tune the "Div's tune", (sometimes played for a very old man). 224.16. (Cp. Sh. *harip*, *harei*).

harii, pl. *hareiwi*, a long-handled wooden shovel.

harkan [illegible] to make an error, mistake. — *sarab* [illegible] *munši harkan* [illegible] in the presence of the sahib the munshi makes mistakes (from fear).

harki -[illegible] *y* cultivating, ploughing & sowing; cultivation. — *Hunzo* [illegible] *harki(iq)* [illegible] [illegible] they cultivated in Hunza and the corn came up with black ears. 240.17, 244.2. *harki* [illegible] [illegible] cultivated land, field. [illegible] [illegible] *harki* [illegible] a man was ploughing there. 294.13. *gurre harki* [illegible] have you sown, cultivated, wheat? *gerk harki* [illegible] they have sown peas. *harkis tail* water for ploughing (and sowing). *tail haris harkis* [illegible] they water for the ploughing for barley (sowing). 250.6. Cp. 246.7, 250.2. *harkiiq* (or, *baltaš*) [illegible] the crops have ripened. Nz. (Cp. *hararo*).

harčum in the manner of an ox, ox like. H. *bail ki tarah*. (*har* + *čum*).

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harkum, harkom *y* pl. women's ornaments, jewelry. (Cp. Sh. *harkun*).

harumuš -*úriŋ*, N. -*úruŋ* *y* a kind of tree related to, or resembling the tamarisk.

harpʌn pl. *harpaiyo* orbicular dung (of goats, camels etc.), N. *margi*. (*harpʌn* is said to be harder than *garpun*).

harš, pl. *harʌŋ*, *y* plough.

hart, hʌrt *m.ʌnʌs* to spring up, get up, rise up abruptly. — *Puq'u hart m.ʌnimi* P. sprang up. 112.25. *hart m.ʌnʌ!* up with you! get up! Cp. 142.24, 312.13.

harum *y* pl. growing crops. — *harum buṭ bilʌn* the crops are good. *harum biarkʌs* to cut the crops.

(*harum* suggests a st. pr. and *harki* & *harš* nouns formed from a base *har-*).

hawrʌʃʌs v. *harwʌʃʌs*.

hʌsti pl. N. *hʌstimuts* a elephant. — *hʌstimuʃo tʌxt u'ʌlbiškʌn ortasi* he made them put a litter (howdah) on the elephant and take it away. (Cp. Sh. *hʌsti*). 70.19 ff.

hʌwal, cp. *ahwal*, circumstances, condition. V. 130.26.28, 136.11,30, 138.21. Ar. Prs.

1. **hʌwʌs** seeking the male (of mare). — *hagum hʌwʌs ali bi* the mare is on heat. (Ar. Prs.?).
2. **hʌwʌs** N. -*iŋ* *y* sport, game (amusement). — *hʌwʌs etʌs* to play, QUE. to joke with. (Ar. Prs.?).

hʌzir perhaps, perchance.

The verb following, which in most examples is in the Future form, frequently takes a suffixed -*ʌ*.

hʌzir dyuwalʌ perhaps he would escape. 88.23. *hʌzir in'ʌmʌ mʌlʌiyʌn maimiʌ* (or, *m.ʌnuwaiyo*) *barenin* perhaps there may be (or, may have

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000 here! a son of hers look (and find out). 144.16, 212.6, 242.5, 242.10, 350.14.
(In 242.5 and 350.14 *moi mi.en, nanas, nir*, should probably be *moimi.a, nanas, nir*).

ḥarow v. *ḥaraw*.

hai, *hai.i* alas! — *hai.i etas* to sigh. *hai hai* alas, alack, woe, H. [illegible]. 150.10, 230.5. (Cp. however *ha*).

ḥairara, v. *ḥarara*.

ḥaiwaru. pl. *-ṭiŋ*, *ḥaiwaryo*, a beast, animal, quadruped. — *ss ḥaiwaru.a* • *[illegible] ke [illegible]* I won't get that (particular) animal anywhere. 66.18. Ar. Pes.

haiγan, *hai.'an*, pl. *haiγaniŋ*; N. *haiγen*, *-iŋ*, y mark, target. — *hai.nar [illegible]* aim at the mark. *hai.an [illegible]* I hit the mark, target. *haiγan d[illegible]* they set up the target. *Mere Dum gutesis W. A. U. Bigs hai.an etam* W. A. U. Big had marked out, laid out the trace of, the M. D. irrigation channel. 352.20.

1. Score, tally. — *[illegible] haiγaniŋ* (*bitan*) score, record of numbers kept by making notches on a stick. *[illegible] haiγaniŋ* ditto on pillar of house.

The above with *etas*, or *[illegible]*, to make, or keep a record or score in this way.

2. Token (material evidence), sign, memento, trophy. — *[illegible] haiγaniŋ* (or, *[illegible]*) *je [illegible]* I shall recognise the tokens of it, its trophies i.e. golden horns, tail etc. of the golden calf. 134.20. *gute haiγen [illegible]* take this token, complimentary gift, (to the King). H. *tofa* (*tuhfa*), 136.16. Cp. 88.19. (Cp. Sh. *haiγen*).

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157 *haigure*, *haiγuru* y pl. caraway seeds. — *matumuŋ haigure* black caraways.

The plant occurs in the higher areas of the Gilgit region, e.g. below the Darkot Pass in Yasin.

(Cp. Sh. *haiyoru*).

000 *halwa* N. "halwa", a kind of food sweetened with sugar, probably the equivalent of the Bu. *dirbat*. Ar. Prs.

hairan, *hairaŋ* astonished, perplexed, at a loss, bewildered. 29,6.6. 118.12. Ar. Prs.

heriṣiŋ, *heriṣiŋ* y pl. much weeping, lamenting. — *gurtas apim heriṣiŋ etuwa* they are lamenting in the absence of the corpse (i.e. for some one who has died away from home). *heriṣiŋ herip bila* (for *bi*?) it is a dirge. *heriṣiŋ herip etuwa* (the band) are playing a dirge, or are playing badly, dismally, slowly.

he, *hê*, *hei* an exclamation: hallo! — *he tik* O ground! 232.4. *hê bibel gumanê* ba, bravo to you! 74.6. *hei une hénasu nanu* O my wise sire! 38.17. *-*mi hê ecas* to attack, set on, assault. *hik nal'a ivimi hê ne* all together attacking, setting on, him. 276.9.

(QUB. distinguishes *hei* = wa, and *hê* an exclamation inciting to attack).

1. *hénas*, *hen-*, neg. *akheni-*, Impv. *hen*, neg. *akhen*, Ppa. *nuhén*, to know, understand.

The subject with all tenses usually appears in the General Oblique form. Pres. *uŋtsum ja beri heya ba* I know much more than you. 86.1. Cp. 28.10. *gute uyum uŋe hei ba* you know all this. 86.26. Cp. 28.9. *une heni ba gute duro beleʃe etas bila ba*? do you know how this is to be done?

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balčiŋ-e baš ba.i bai.i he knows the language of birds. 98.5. *uyoŋe ba.i bam* all know.

Fut. *ja beiyam* I shall know.

Impf. *ja beya baiyam* I was knowing.

Pret. *ja benam* I knew. *uŋe benama?* did you understand? have you understood?

Perf. *ja bena ba* I have known.

Plup. *ja bena baiyam* I had known, understood.

Negative:

Pres. *ja abeya ba* I don't know, understand. *kuto gaš* [illegible] *bila ba ja abeya ba* I do not know how much the price of this is. 10.24. Cp. 62.6. N. *paleni* [illegible] *etas abeya ba* I don't know how to do such and such a thing. *ket abeya bam* we don't understand this (book). 70.4.

Fut. (= Pres.) *ja abeyam* I don't know anything about it (angrily). [illegible] *ek abenas* you don't understand such things. 46.19. Cp. 72.22.

Pret. *ine abenimi . . . ja ka abenam* he didn't understand it . . . I too didn't understand it. 73.4.

2. *benas* (agent form of the last) one who knows; wise, intelligent; grateful.— *benas bai* he is one who knows. *benas hiran bai* he is a wise man. *benas (abenas) sisan bai.i* he is a grateful (ungrateful) person. *ma mayum benaŋuch bam* you are all wise intelligent men. 150.4,17. *ma benaso* [illegible] your wise air(s). 150.17.

benasulat y wisdom.

beniŋ daltašo maker of fine speeches, sweet-tongued. [illegible] 204.13.

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h'eras, heras, her-, heré-; Impv. *her.* neg. *oher.* Ppn. *nuher*, to weep, cry, lament. 000

Fut. 1st. sg. *heréam*.

Pres. 3rd. sg. m. *heréibai*, f. *heréibo*.
pl. 1. *heréa ban*, 2, 3 *herdan*.

Impf. 3rd. pl. *heréʌn*.

Pret. sg. 1. *h'eram*, 2. *h'eruma*,
3. m. *h'erimi*, f. *h'eruma*.
pl. 3. *heruman*.

Pres. pt. *heréume niume* she went off weeping. 202.2. *h'erúmalo je ... oma* (he) by (constant) weeping I have become blind, *or*, in the course of weeping. 300.6. *heréume*. 140.15.

Ppn. *nuher*, *nuh'er* having wept. 20.7, [illegible] 6.

Infn. Noun Agent *... heras dʌlar nili ke* . . . when he goes to the weeping place, i.e. to the place where the sound of weeping came from. 29.9.

The forms quoted will be found in the following passages in addition to those passages already mentioned: 20.4—20, 42.17—18, 44.4—7, 202.2—13, 310.9—10.

herimiq (y pl.?) EOL. mourning. — *herimiq etas* to mourn. *herimiq heriq* mourning music. V. *herimiq*.

heré y weeping. — *herée uiʌran* a sound of (people) weeping. 28.3.

her tamed, accustomed, trained (of animal, man), H. *waqif, halal*. — *her manimi* it has become tamed.

herdi time, occasion; share. — *hik herdi* once, on one occasion. *altó herdi* twice. *iski herdi* three times. 204.21. *walti, tsindi, mišindi herdi* 4, 5, 6 times. *altó herdi jaw je* give me two times, i.e., a double share

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080 *h'eškurin* pl. *h'eškurpo* guide, one who has seen and knows a place, or is familiar with some kind of work.

hef loose (not tied or shut up); free, at liberty. — *haγur hef bi* the horse is loose. *guṛe hikanceṣ hef eti* let (the man) loose on the wheat pits, i.e. give him free access to, give him the run of . . . 140.2. *padša hef etam* the king had given me full liberty, a free head. 140.16. Cp. 64.11, 182.9, 246.9. (Cp. Sh. *hef* loose, free).

hi. — *hi thene* in one place, in a certain place. 190.1. Cp. 28.10, 290.1—2.
(Probably for *hik*, cp. *hiṭuq*, *hine*, v. § 191).

hiṭuq one "*ṭuq*", v. s.v. *ṭuq*.

hiṭuṣi, *hiṭuṣi* -miŋ y measure for grain, one eighth of a *hiṭuq*, and so equal to about 2½ or 3 lbs. — *hiṭuṣi.e bay muyomimi* he gave her a "*hiṭuṣi*" of millet. 142.28. Cp. 342.10, 334.3.

hifazat care, security, safety. — *hifazat.e ke* carefully, safely. 282.20. *hifazat.ulo ete* keep it in safety. Ar. Pra.

hi hin, for *hin hin*, the one . . . the other; each other, one another. — *altaik hi hin deliman* the two struck each other. *hi hine imaltercan* they abused each other.

hihi(q) e·se to neigh, whinny. — *haγure hihi(q) etimi* the horse neighed.

1. *hik*, *hek*. the *x* form of *h hin*, *x & y han*.

a. One. V. §§ 190—192. — *hik ser* one "seer" (2 lbs.). *hik bišk* one time, once. *turma hik the* 1100. 92.6.

b. Usually with *ke*: *hik ke* one time, once, once more, perhaps also, just. V. § 194.

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The following additional examples: *hik ke sen bosan sa.i ba* say once more what you say. 26.9. *da hik ke sarkimi* once again he made a cut. 42.4. *hik ke ɢoroyan* let us look once more, let us have another look. 122.18. *niʒae Pəqtu.ər hik ke ɢoroin* just go and have another look at P. 126.7. *ma hik ke namore maltum.al ɛtina* just go once more and listen. 126.17. *gute gan.aʒe je hik daiyam ba* I have come once (before) by this road. 124.21. *je ke ɢoryam, hik tsh.afar duvam* I shall have a look too, I'll just go up on the roof. 162.22. *hik ke gute gali ke men adeljoman* if this once (by any chance?) broke, would anyone (pl.) beat me? 170.22. *es haγurete hik ke ɛljaiγa ba* I haven't once even (i.e. I have never) ridden on that horse. 76.18. Cp. 102.25.26, 170.19. *hik dam* forthwith. 134.5, all of a sudden. 174.2,17. *hik ḍam* once. *hik nal'a* all at the same time, all together, all of a sudden. 272.8, 276.8, 286.9. (Cp. *hikan*).

2. *hik* full. This word refers directly to the content and indirectly to the container, e.g. "water is full in the glass", not as in English: "the glass is full of water".

The same idiom occurs in Shina and Khowar.

The container in Bu. is usually put in the form of the General Oblique or Genitive case. It is probably a Locative-equivalent as the Locative with *-olo* has once been recorded. *gilasulo tsil hik bila* water is full in the glass, i.e. the glass is full of water. *bil hik bila* it is brim(?) full

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(of a measure). *tɪʂp hik bila* it is quite full. *hik manʌs* to become full (in s.t.), be filled (the content being the subject). *hik *-ʌtʌs* to fill (the pn.pl. referring to the content). *wʌko ha·kiçʌŋe hik hʌnjil* (x pl.) *manimi.e* (or, *etimi*) the charcoal became full in 3 rooms, i.e. three rooms were filled with charcoal; *or*, he filled charcoal into 3 rooms, i.e. he filled three rooms with charcoal. 164.12.

The remaining examples are rendered only in the transposed form natural to English:
Paŋʧʌ.e kuᵒto.e hik oomʌnomi (y) P.'s bag did not become full, was not filled. 140.10. Cp. 140.8,9.

The nominative form of the container occurs in:
ine kuᵒto hik oomʌnumi his bag was not filled. 142.1.

And probably in:
pfʌri hik multʌn ke tiᵒnjo manimi.en the pond was filled with blood and bones. 252.24.

ha may be either nom. or gen. obl. in:
(*hʌnjil*) *ite ha hik manimi.en* that room was filled with charcoal. 164.6.

Similarly I was given as alternatives:
gilase hik tsil eti and *tsil gilase hik eti* fill the tumbler with water. *ue ine hik umʌnumʌn* they (the men) filled it (the space under the boulder, by crowding into it). 160.3. Cp. 86.21, 138,6, 342.3.

hik.ʌn sometimes, unexpectedly, H. *kʌbhi*, *naᵒgʌh*. — *hik.ʌn hik.ʌn* occasionally. (Cp. 1. *hik*).

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hikolto one day, a single day. — *hikolto i·mi. se.ibo* one day his mother says . . 63.28. Cp. 50.3, 52.8, 228.4, 234., 266.10, 304.12.

(*hk* + *olto*, cp. *hk-olto* this day, today, also *-bolto* in *ga·(r)bolto*, *hi·polto* q.v.).

hikolum first.

hikum a entity consisting of more than one unit. V. § 197.

1. A pair, couple, set. — *hikum ha·to* a pair of "pabboos" (boots). *hikum da·mal* a pair of kettle-drums. *hikum gaṭi* a pair of scissors. EOL. *Miagarvale* (*Ali.abadale*) *hikum* [illegible] [illegible] probably merely [illegible]: there is a clan in M. (A.).
2. Party, band, team, small body (of people etc.) a few. — *hikum* . . . *shirishe sisik* a party of fair-complexioned men. 188.2. *hikum sis* a party of men. 240.3. *hikum* [illegible] . . . *hikum* ([illegible]) . . . one lot of people, or a party, said . . . another said . . . 296.1. Cp. 302.4.

hilaṙ.

1. bride, bridegroom, (before marriage). — *hilaṙ dasin* bride. *hilaṙ hiles* bridegroom.
2. Probably only as aspects of 1, unmarried, virgin. (Cp. Sh. *hilaṙ*, bride; *hilel'o*, bridegroom).

hil'es h. *hil'eso* hm. boy, lad, youth (unmarried); child, infant (male).

Infant: [illegible] *hiles* a newly-born male infant. *jot hiles* a small child (male). [illegible] *hilesan dirganimi bali, dasinan dum*[illegible] *kui jaw jo* if a boy should be born to your wife (or) should a girl be born to her give (the child) to me. 104.10.

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Boy: 28.19, 58.15, 62.1, 64.20,22, 66.6, 72.11, 102.11, 104.21, 106.3 etc. 000

Youth: 210.9.

Bridegroom: 298.12, 302.14, 304.1.

hiliʀum soft (of leather, blanket etc.) — *ayumar hiliʀum manila* my bowels have become soft (after constipation and laxative).

himaγat y help. — *jaw lekʌn himaγat ati* give me a little help. EOL. Ar. Prs.

him'ʌltır -iŋ y gateway (of castle, fort). • — *guyʌtin himʌltirʌr dukʌrtʌkʌ.ʌm* I'll hang up your head (for you) on the gateway. 72.5. Cp. 86.7.

himʌn x sg. & pl. A kind of plant that springs up in the fields. It has black seeds which are used for washing clothes. 2%

hımmat, hımat y endeavour, magnanimity. — *hımmat eti* hurry, make an effort, "buck up" (said to coolies etc. to stimulate them at work). Cp. Prov. 19. *jaw lekʌn hımat ati* give me a little encouragement. Ar. Prs. 000

hin hmf. cp. *hʌn* x y, *hik* x.

1. Numeral adj. and pron. one (person), a. — *hin γarib hirʌne hʌter nikin* entering into the skin of a poor man. 284.21. *hin burt mapur γfetʌn bai.i* there is a very old Div. 28.7. *hin jat gusʌnmo ha* the house of a very old woman. 296.1.

   Distributive: *hin hin etumo* taking (*lit.* making) them one by one. 206.9. V. §§ 201, 203, 207.

   The accompanying noun may, or may not, bear the suffix -ʌn. V. § 43.2.
2. Indefinite pron. and adj.: — *hin* may be made definite by a quali-

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fying demonstrative or adjective, v. § 141. *hin* . . . *hin* one (person) . . . another. *hər hin* everyone, v. §§ 121 and 156.

3. Reciprocal Pron.:

hin hin
hin in
hinin
one another, each other, v. § 124.

hindu Hindu, infidel, irreligious; bad-tempered, stingy. — *un hindu ba* you are an infidel, etc. H.

hinhin, hinin, v. s.v. *hin*.

hinuman alone, by oneself (of human beings). Cp. *hanuman*.

hinzir.

1. A single garment, a single unit of clothes; wearing a single garment. — *hinzir bai.i*, or, *imalɛs hinzir bi, aile lair bean api* he has only one garment on, he has no second. QUR.
2. Of one type, or character. — *hinzir sisik* people of one type. H. *ek rang ke, ekhi tarqal ke*. QUR.
3. Weak, poor. H. *kamzor, ɣarib*. IUB.

hiŋ -ɑŋ, N. -e, y door, gate. — *hiŋtse, hiŋatse* at the door. 260.6, 64.7. *hiŋtse men bɑnɑ?* is there anyone (pl.) at the door? *hiŋtse apam, ewelam* they were not at the door, they are not sitting at the door. *hiŋtsər, hiŋatsər* to the door. 64.2, 338.19. *ete bɑɣe hiŋtsər nimi* he went to the door of the garden. 12.4. Cp. 2.6, 40.6, 100.13, 286.1. *hiŋatsum mahrɑmiŋ* the confidential servants of the door, the ushers. 4.2. *ha hiŋe ulo dimi* he went in at the door of the house. 100.15. *hiŋai.iŋtse gutsər.as* a house-to-house beggar. *tsas tʃiše ka hiŋan asha manimi* a door opened in the mountain. 190.8.

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Cp. 54.6, 64.5. *hinai eyern asha bitʌn* all the doors are open. N. *ar hiŋ dow* open the door for me. 40.8. Cp. 12.5, 64.4. *hiŋ tʌm e* (*or, eti*) shut the door. *hiŋ tʌm ne qulp walimi* shutting the door he locked it. 52.6. *hor gunts hiŋ tsir ne yurčʌm* they used to give him daily (such and such supplies) each house in turn. 280.5.

hiro x pl. hail. — *hiro giyai.ʌs* to hail. *hiro giyʌmi.ʌ* hail fell.

hipərə a measure of grain. A quarter of a *hiĉoq* and so about 5 or 6 lbs.

hirpalto day after tomorrow. (V. *hilalto* and note).

hir, hir -i, N. pl. *hirrikʌnts*, hm. man (as opposed to woman, Latin "vir"); male (of animals birds etc.). — *burt uyum hirʌn dororai.i* he has sent a very great man. 90.2. *hiri ke guliŋʌnts* men and women. 262.9,10, 316.3. *hir ele ʌumʌn ayom* all the males, all the male population. 240,2,6,8. *altʌn hiri ayʌtər duruman ne sei.bʌm: "le.i hir"* . . . two men came up to him, "O man", they say . . . 104.1. *ja aiyuyudʌnts hir iʌr uʌn be* I am going to give my daughters to men (i.e. husbands). 106.18. *hiriki* (*hirik + e? hiri ke?*) *dʌn ʌtʌsər irisi gorčʌmʌn* the men chased after him in order to stone him. 276.9. *hir huk* male dog.

(The N. pl. *hirikʌnts* is probably *hir + ik + ʌnts*).

hir hayor manʌre to work strenuously all together. IUB. H. *mard wa 'aurat milkar kam karna*. — *Hunzukuts binimo be ẓu be darts be bʌra hiriki nʌla ke nʌla deroʌr hir hayor mai.bʌm* the people of Hunʌ in 476

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summer all join in working together whether at the apricots, or the threshing floor or the buckwheat cultivation. QUB. 476

hir'ėganas, ir'ėganas pl. *hir'ėgenašo* x. 000
1. Soft fleshy stalk of such plants as broad bean, potato, melon, pumpkin, etc.
2. Stalk of a fruit.

h'iriman pl. *hirim'aiyo* x an insect resembling a centipede.

hiriuki pertaining to men, man's. — *hiriuki ṗfortain* a man's cap. *hiriuki gupaltiŋ* men's trousers. *hiriuki bi.ai.i* gonorrhoea.

hirkuṭ y manliness, valour, H. *mardangi*.

hirum, hir'um, pl. h and x *-ṭšo*, y *-iŋ*, smart, active, sharp, H. *tez*. — *be hirum hileas bai.i* what a sharp lad he is. *hirum pa* sharp side, i.e. edge (of knife).

hisa -moŋ y a single month, month. — *guto hisa* this month. Na. *han hisa* one month. Na. *han hisaeum* in a month. Na. *hik hisa* one month. *han hisa kha* up to a month. Na. *hisa manum tshameṣ* at the end of every month. 62.22. *guto hisar gose bashkarot gurtam* I'll give you this wether for this month. 62.25. Cp. 60.7, 62.21,26. 342.6.

(*hisa* appears to be *hi*, or *hik*, one + *as* month. Two or more months are expressed by *as* q.v.).

hisab, hisap y account, reckoning. — *guto guntalum urg be hisap eti, ja be hisab etam* from this day you keep a reckoning (of the days) and I too shall keep one. 62.5. *altowaltar guto manimi, urge hisab manai bila be? . . . ja hisab bahor manimi* 40 days have passed. Has your reckoning come to a conclusion: . . . My reckoning has come out exact. 82.17. *ʌltʌlʌko hisaʙ ʙʌlʌr dimi* the account(s) of both of them came out level, exact. 82.23. *ʙerumʌn hisaʙ bila* how much is the reckoning? *ʙerumʌn hisaʙ biʌn* how many do they (x pl.) amount to, work out at? Ar. Prs.

1. *hiruk* -ʌŋ, N. -eriŋ, y comb.

   hiruk -ʌŋ, y loom. — *pilʌm giluiŋʌn hiruk* a loom for weaving "pattoo" (woollen homespun). *hirukʌʃe sawʌʃ* sitting at the loom. 184.4. *hisko fʌlʌki* a tax recovered from weavers.

   (Cp. Sh. *hesko*. With *fʌlʌki* cp. Sh. *pʌlʌgo*, *pʌlʌgo* weaver's beam(?); and Prs. *fʌlʌk(a)* bastinado pole, or *fʌlʌq* stocks).

3. *hiruk* -iŋ y wrist. — *miriŋe hiruk* "the wrist of our hand", i.e. the wrist.

   (This meaning is doubtful; I think I have heard the word applied to the back of the hand).

hiskbuʃo -muts weaver, H. *jolaha*.

(*-buʃo* may be the same as *-burʃo* in Sh. *tʌllurʃo*, N. Bu. *tʌlaburʃo*(?), spider, and one may suspect a connection with Sh. *buyoːzhi* to weave).

1. *hiʃ* y breathing, breath; (with longer vowel) sigh. — *hiʃ etʌs* to breathe; to sigh, grieve for. *hiʃ bila* there is breath (i.e. he etc. is just alive).

   (Cp. Sh. *hiːʃ* breath, also Sh. *hiːʃ* breath, sigh).

2. *hiːʃ*, *hiːʃʌn* abundance of, lots of; excessive, too much, excessively. — *hiːʃʌn gʌʃe bi (bila)* it is of very high price, costly. *tsiːl*, *mel*, *tiːk hiːʃʌn dusʌ* bring a lot of water, wine, earth. *hiːʃʌn gʌrurum* excessively hot. *ja hiːʃʌn amolum diʃʌm?* where am I

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to get a large quantity (i.e. a big present) from? 138.30. *hir!* it is plenty, it's lots. 136.21. *unger hir* *manila* you have got too much (of the land). 250.8. *amimer hir bila he* *ele mardi* which has too much (land) tell us that. 250.16.

hir(makir) (-ido?) x sg. & pl. buffalo. — *hir(makir) ɣuk* a buffalo calf. (Cp. next entry).

hi(maɣik) N. -ido buffalo.

(The latter part of this N. form agrees with the Sh. *mainyori* buffalo, which was also once given me as a N. word).

hilkera a certain place, one place.

Only recorded in the forms *hilkerae* (locative) and *hilkerar*.

hilkerae hayure dim bila in one place there is a horse's hoof-mark. 288.1 (trio). Cp. 288.7. *hilkerar niki bim* (the bear) was going to a certain place. 229.13. Cp. 29.19.

he there, thereafter, after this; and so etc. V. § 422 & 420.

In parts of the texts it occurs with extreme frequency, in other parts it is completely lacking.

The following references will illustrate its use: 8.16, 19.19, 108.20,23.27, 110.14.21, 114.22.23, 116.10,18, 120.2, 122.20, 126.12.20, 128.22.23, 130.21,19, 132.22, 138.22, 140.15, 142.8, 142.5,14, 22,26, 292.3,9.13, 294.3.9,20, 298.10, 300.1,3,6.8.9,11,13, 302,1,5,10,12,13, 304.2.10,15,19, 306.13,14,16.

he manuru to be deprived of, H. *mahrum*. — *mer ihe manuren* may she lose her father! 264.2. *gur he manuren* may you be deprived of your father. 264.8. *u he manuren* may they lose their fathers.

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haṛ ŚY a kind of food, Werch. *ṣayet*, Sh. *tapo*, Panj. *ṭerka*. (Cp. Kho. *haṛ*, cooked fat. Sh. *tapo* appears to mean food cooked in butter).

hori y sg. and pl. vegetables (green), H. *sag*, *sabz sag*.

In the singular the word means "cooked vegetables", and in the plural "uncooked vegetables".

hori (*ṣam*) *bila* there is cooked vegetable (soup). *baṣi hori bilau* there are garden vegetables. *ášumiŋ hori* ... *hari.ulo bilum* there were green vegetables in the garden. 64.1. *hori jaṭerima?* ... *bes guyeṛam* will you give me green vegetables? ... Yes, I will give you some. 64.2. *besane* (*besan ne?*) *hori oule baiyam?* how was I to fetch vegetables? 60.20. *hori aturtaama?* have you not brought vegetables? 60.17.

(V. Gram. p. 454 note on § 339).

1. *hori*, v. *horle*. — *hori ne* outwards, to the outside. *pfostle dumurusuma*, *hori ne uyar etosa* she remained in the pond, she entreated to the outside (i.e. she addressed entreaties from the pond to Ś. B. who was outside it). 14.10. Cp. 100.9.

2. *hori* h pl. armed forces, troops, army. — *hori bien* there are troops, an armed force. *hori nuyen aṣqanasar di baiṭ* he has come with (*lit.* taking) an army to slay me. 26.17. *hori duwara* an army has come. 132.11. *ṭa horiar* for 100 troops, for a force of 100 men. 176.23. Cp. 26.7,18,21, 83.1, 144.5,12.

In the following it appears to be used in apposition: as an army, in force; or else "nuyen" is to be understood after it:

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Hunzukuts Γelmiṭaṣ̌er hoḷ ni bam the Hunzukuts had proceeded in force against Γelmit. 298.4. *Sorkaṛ Angrez Hunzuṣ̌er hoḷ dimi* the British Authorities had come in force, *or* with an army, against Hunza. 244.19. 000

hoḷalas pl. *hoḷalaŝo* x butterfly, moth. (Cp. *gorahoḷalas*).

hoḷe, hoḷe.

a. Adv. out, outside.

Usually with a verb of motion; but to "come out" or "go out" and to "take out" are usually expressed by the simple verbs *duṿas* and *dᵒ-uṣas* with the Ablative, though *hoḷe* may be used to reinforce them:

hoḷe ni go out(side). Cp. 370.6. *hoḷe besan fat aiyʹeti* leave nothing outside. 286.6. *ine giyaṛ iṭaltsum hoḷe wertimi* he spewed (flung) the infant out of his mouth. 110.6. Cp. 114.7, 286.14. *ime tequlsum hoḷe aṭuṭam* he used not to come out of his palace. 2.3. Cp. 286.4. *daman haṛtsum hoḷe diuṭaṛan* they bring the master (of the house) out of the house. 314.10. *hiqtsum hoḷe zarq juṭai* he comes out in front of the house. 340.22.

In all the above the Ablative is probably dependent on the verb and *hoḷe* is merely an adverb.

b. Postp. out of.

In the following, *hoḷe* seems to have postpositional powers, the nouns in the general oblique must be dependent on it, as, were they dependent on the verb, they would be in the ablative:

ine pfoltiqiṣ̌e hoḷe γariṅ manimi tunes came out of that bellows. 166.3,5,6. *ćare hoḷe haγurs iṛumuṣe hoḷe bul duṣimi* a spring came out of

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000 the cliff out of the horse's tail. 278.1.

(*ho·le* is probably the general oblique form of *ho·l* seen in *ho·l ne*, *ho·lpa*. The ablative and adjectival form is *ho·lum*).

ho·lguṭ, *ho·lgoṭ* -iŋ y battle, fight. — *ho·lguṭ bila* there is a battle, fight. *ho·lguṭ etʌs* to fight a battle. *ho·lguṭer ʏʌl bero* they are ready to fight.

In the texts it occurs only with *niyʌs* when for some reason it dispenses with the dative suffix. *beʌl mi ho·lguṭ ʌmulər nimʌn ke* whenever we go (went) anywhere to fight. 194.11. *amulər ho·lguṭ ni·ʌs manimi ke* wherever it is necessary to go and fight. 252.17._ *ho·lguṭ ni bʌm* they had gone to fight.

(Cp. 2. *ho·l*).

ho·lpa outside. — *ho·lpa huruṭ* sit outside. *murlimum dusin ho·lpa joŋ nʊma huruṭimi* coming out of her belly he sat squatting outside. 110.1. *ho·lpa tʌmaṣa etʌsər nimi* he went to play outside. 264.8. (*ho·l + pa*).

ho·lpʌci outside. — *ine ho·lpʌci yeltʊmo* she saw him (sitting there) outside. 110.2.

ho·lum Adv. from outside.

Adj. outside, foreign, strange. *ho·lum Kʌsər di·u* K. came in from outside. *ho·lum sis* strangers, outsiders, foreigners. *ho·lum jʌlʌqulo . . . gʌṭi me.ibʌm* they assemble on the outside meeting-place. 328.18. *yu·s hasi.ʌtum ho·lum pʌ yfʌt numo* leaving his wife outside the garden. 40.24.

hon swelling up (of belly). — *hon gum'ʌnum* may you become swollen-bellied! (a curse used by women).

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(Cp. Sh. *hon*, "a disease of cattle and horses in which a swelling appears on chest or throat").

ho·ər pumpkin, H. *kaddu*.

huba·l sin, fault, penalty. — *kine aču.e huba·l u·ŋər ju·i* may the penalty for (the sin, wrong, done to) this brother of mine fall (come) on you. 110.7. (Glossed: *haq*). *mi huba·le gotsu·m* may your sin towards me carry you off(?). 362.8. (Glossed: "right, fault, sin").

(Cp. Sh. *uba·l*, sin, "*guna*"). Ar. (*waba·l*).

hu·čo x pl., double pl. *-muts*, *-ints* pair of "paboos", i.e. boots made of skin, Sh. *ko·ri*. — *gutse hu·čo* this pair of paboos. *hu·čomuts* (several) pairs of paboos. *hu·čo iltaiyʌs* to put on a paboo. *hu·čo ultaiyʌs* to put on paboos. *hu·čo ke ta.očiŋ . . . u'ultʌn nult'ʌn* putting on paboos (x pl.) and putting on foot bandages (y pl.). 130.9—10. Cp. 128.28—132.1 passim.

hoda, *hu·da*, *'oda* *-ʌtʌs* to inoculate, vaccinate. ← *hoda a·ta·n* they have inoculated me. *hoda ʌtʌs sis* a vaccinator. *be hu·da* (*ʌsku·ra?*) *walai.i* without vaccination, being unvaccinated, he has contracted smallpox.

(Cp. Kho. *hud'a*).

hu·ho·po N. pl. *hu·ho·pomuts* x hoopoe.

(The second *h* is probably an error, Cp. Sh. *hupu·po* and Hz. *pu·po*).

hu·k, *huk -ai.i*, N. pl. *huka·ints* x dog. — *hir huk* male dog. *gus huk* bitch. *dʌru·ts hu·k* a hunting, sporting, dog. *hukai.i juwan* (a term of abuse) dog-like, "talkative"(?). *mʌtum hukʌne i·ṭo·ṭo i·ts ta.a·mər dʌsku bi·ma?* had a black dog put down its paw in the food? 84.18,22. Cp. 102.12, 214.3.

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hokəm, hukum *-iŋ* y order, command, authority; permission. — *padša hokəm etimi . . . uve ɛrərčuər: "Bru·ŋkʌpər-do·nu.s dəruər ni·n" nusən* the king gave orders to those sons-in-law of his saying: "Go to hunt B. K. D." 120.21. *hokəm gʌnʌs* to take, i.e. obey, an order. *hokəm akʌnʌs* one who is rebellious, a rebel. *pəritiŋ ato·nomʌn bese ke pfu·ts hokəm api·m* the Peris did not open it because there was not the Div's permission, i.e. because the Div had forbidden it. 12.6. *hukum api·mʌʃe* there not being permission; without orders, contrary to orders. *ja·r . . . tsər horu·tʌsər hukum dumər* ask for permission for me to sit on guard, go on sentry duty. 36.23. *dʌmʌntsum hukum nuka i·se . . . ha·lər d'itsimi* getting permission from the owner . . . he brought it to his house. 214.13. Cp. 260.2. Ar. Prs.

hokər *-iŋ* y tamarisk, Punj. *pʌlčhi*. (Cp. Sh. *hoka·ro*).

hoku·mʌt y government, rule. — *da i·ne huku·mʌt ɛgutsərimi* then he carried on the government. 10.6. *i·ne . . huku-mʌt ne* he ruling. 260.2. Ar. Prs.

hold'o sg. and pl. a measure of grain, half a *hičoṭi* (about 1½ lbs.).

huljaiyʌs (*-ayʌs*). *həljʌč-* (*-æč-*, *-ač-*), Ppa. *nu·ljen*, Impv. *hulja*, neg. *ɛlja*, to mount, ride.

Fut. 1st. sg. *huljʌčʌm, hu·ljæčʌm.*
Pret. 1st. sg. *huljaiyʌm, huljayʌm.*
i·se hʌɣor.ɛʈe hulj'ʌmi he mounted the horse. 8.1. Cp. 78.26. *hulja baiya be?* has he mounted or not? *hulja bo·ʊa be?* has she mounted or not? *hulja ba·na be?* have they mounted

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or not? *ɛ·e hʌγʊrʌfe hik ke je ʊ·ljaiya ba* I have never mounted (*or* ridden) that horse. 76.14—18. *guse hʌγʊrʌfe holja* (*ʊ·lja*) mount (don't mount) this horse. 6.14. Cp. 76.22. *nu·ljen niyʌs* to ride, go riding along. *nu·ljen ju·ʌs* to come riding. 76.11,20. *i·e diča i·mo hʌγʊrʌfe . . . . nuljʌn* he came up riding on his horse. 122.21. *mo·ʀʌfe nuljen* riding on the mud-flood. 286.11. Cp. 8.1,19, 76.11, 124.3, 162.18, 284.15. *ɛ·e hʌγʊrʌfe hik ke holjaiyʌm apa·* I have never mounted (*or* ridden on) that horse. (*holjaiyʌm* is here probably the 1st. singular of the static pc., v. § 329). *guse je holjai.ʌsɛ* (or, *holjaiyʌstsɛ*) *yʌški ap'i* this horse is not suitable for me to ride on. 6.15,16. *padša i· holjaiyʌs hʌγʊr* the horse on which the king himself rides, the king's own riding horse. 76.13.

hum'a pl. *humai.iŋ y* ford. — *huma·tsum du·simi* he crossed the ford. Cp. *huma· du·ʀʌs*. 112.24, 114.7. *sinda huma guči·ʌm* I have given you the river ford. 112.7. *huma·r gi·mi* he entered the ford. 176.2. Cp. 114.22.26.

humʌk -ʀko x quiver. — *humʌkulum hunts* an arrow in the quiver.

hum'ʌlkum (*hu-*), pl. x *-iko*, x *-iŋ*.

1. Light (of weight). — *humʌlkumiŋ bʌlko·ŋ* light planks.
2. Adj. quick, swift, fast.
   Adv. quickly, soon.
   Noun. hurry, haste.
   šu·a humʌlkum gutsʊrʌs sisʌn a good quick walker. *humʌlkum ga·rtsʌsʌn* a swift racer (of a horse). *humʌlkum badša·r xʌbʌr tsučin* let us take the news to the king quickly. 6.7. *hʌγʊr . . . humʌlkum*

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humʌlkum gutəːrimi the horse kept going on swiftly. 8.5. *da humʌlkum* (or, *tsəːr*) *jaːle ju* come to me again quickly, soon. *humʌlkum eti* make haste, hurry! *humʌlkum oːmʌn* don't be in a hurry. *humʌlkum ai.eti* don't hurry. Cp. 26.6, 368.12, 373,18, 384.14.

huːmʌn x sg. & pl. linseed (from which oil is extracted).

humuːin, pl. *humuːiyo*, man with wife but no, or few, grown-up sons. 260.4.

humul dry leaves (collected as fodder).

huːn -ʌnts, N. *-ents* x wood (generic term); timber, log, beam. — *huːne miːz* a wooden table. *huːnʌn tsər ne* splitting a log. 86.14. Cp. 86.16. *iːse boːyo gale huːn iːne haːle bi* the wood, timber, of the Boyo juniper is in his house. 216.4.

huŋʌm y pl.

1. Fine cloth, a gift of honour, H. *xɪllʌt*, QUB.
2. A bride's jewelry. H. *lʌṛki ki šaːdi ke zeːwʌr*. IUB. (not supported by QUB).

hunər -iŋ y skill, accomplishment, gift. — *hunəre ka etai.i* he has done it with skill, skilfully. *je hunəriŋ oːčʌm* I'll make them display their accomplishments. 106.6. Cp. 260.7. *mʌmʌle hunər besʌn bila?* what special gift do you possess? 176.22. Prs.

hunərmʌn skilful. Prs.

hunčo, hunčo h x y, *hunti* z, nine. — *hunčo hiːri* nine men. *hunčo hʌyurišo, ʦuŋ amuts, hakičʌŋ* nine horses, chogas, houses. *hunčo sʌtsum* after nine months. 102.1. Cp. 268.4. *hunti den, heːši* nine years, nine times. *hunti ikum* nine pairs. *hunti tha* nine hundred. Cp. §§ 188 ff.

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000 1. *hondər'es, hund'əris* pl. *hund'ərešo, -išo* x small cross timbers of roof.

(Cp. *hu·n?*. Also perhaps the latter part of Kho. *kʌnjʌr'es*=*khʌnj* + *dʌres*, piece of timber laid along top of wall of house).

2. *hund'ʌris*, pl. *hund'ʌrišo*, x callosity (on hand or foot).

honti, hunti, v. s.v. *hunčo.*

h'unti.u·ləm, honti.uləm, N. *honti·ləm*, ninth.

hu·nts, pl. *hu·nze*, N. *hu·ntsišo hu·ntsa·i·nts*, x arrow, H. *ti·r*, (IUB, also bullet, H. *go·li*). — *hu·ntsʌtɛ delimi* he shot him with an arrow. 146.11. *gusə hu·nts čʌp ečʌm kɛ hu·ntsetsɛ dunimi kɛ* . . . if I shoot this arrow and if it catches this arrow . . . 156.6. *hu·ntse tərko·ŋ* the feathers of an arrow. 156.8. *žʌme·r hu·nts nyuwešin nutʌsk bišʌmi* fitting an arrow to his bow and drawing it he shot. 148.16. Cp. 152.13. *hu·nts d'e·gusimi* he pulled out the arrow. 150.20, 154.9. Cp. 260.11 ff., Prov. 32.

hu.o·, (*huyo·?*), wool-bearing animal, sheep. — *hu.o·e bʌṭ* sheepskin.

hu.o·kum, (*huyo·kum?*), pertaining to wool-bearing animal. — *hu.o·kum bʌṭ, čhʌp* sheep's skin, flesh.

(*hupu·po?*) v. *hu·ho·po.*

312 *hu·r, -ʌnts*, N. *hur, -a·i·nts*, x conduit for water, water-shoot (made of hollowed-out log or piece of wood).

Used also of aqueduct channel and mill-race (both made of hollowed log), gutter (for draining roof).

hərа·ltɛ hu·r, or, *teši.ɛ hu·r* runnel for draining rainwater off roof. *hi·ske hu·r* bottom piece of frame of comb of loom. *yai.iŋe hu·re xa gu·mo* she threw them down the mill-race. 206.10,

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(Cp.? Sh. *kuˑr*, GB. *khʊr*, water-shoot made of hollowed log, wooden aqueduct). 312

huˑrgʌs*, *hʊrgas thick, stout (of cloth, leather), H. *moˑʈa čiz*, Sh. *phʌʈoˑro*. — *huˑrgʌs gʌp, bʌʈ* thick hide, leather. *pfilʌm, pʌči, huˑrgʌs bila* the woollen homespun, the cotton cloth, is thick. 000

huˑrgo*, *hʊrgo -ŋ y ascent, slope up; uphill, H. *čhʌɽhaˑi*. — *tsʌn yʌʈ ne, buˑʈ huˑrgo bila* it is a very steep ascent straight up. *ɖʌŋ* (or, *buˑʈ*) *huˑrgo bila* it is a stiff ascent. N. *ine hir hʊrgo niˑmi* the man went uphill.

hʊriginʌs IUB stream, current, wave, H. *dəri.a ka dhaˑr, mauj*.

hʊroˑɣo, N. *horogo*, y perspiration, sweat. — *hʊroˑɣo di bila* sweat has come, i.e. I etc. have begun to sweat.

huˑrʂ*, -*ʌnts x stack (of cut crops).

huˑrt -*ɛŋ* y revetting wall (of terraced field). (Cp. Sh. *huˑʈ*).

hurts.hil the water that flows off at the lower side of a field when it is irrigated. (= *huˑrt* + *ts.hil*? Cp. Sh. *hũˑtsəl*, muddy water coming off irrigated field).

hʊručaiyʌs to sit, sit down, abide, remain, settle down; become pregnant.

A parallel form to *huruˑʈʌs* q.v., used only with plur. subjects. V. BSOS VIII, 1936, p. 628.

Forms recorded:

Pres. 3rd. pl. *huručʌčaˑn*. QUB.

Pret. 3rd. pl. *hʊruˑčʌmʌn*, -*amʌn*, also -*umʌn* (the vowel not being stressed is not very distinct). V. pp. 10, 18, 20, 22, 32, 36, 46, 90, 96, 122, 238, 294.

Perf. 3rd. pl. = Present. *oˑltʌlik hʊruˑča baˑn* both are sitting. 30.13. *men hʊruˑča baˑn ke* whatever women are pregnant. 88.25. *koˑle besər*

000

o·ruča·n why haven't they settled, why don't they live here? 248.16.

Imperative Pl.:

hʊru·čai.in = *hʊru·tin.* 18.16, 218.6.

Past Pc. Act.:

n'uruča·n (-*ʌn*) = *nu·rʊt.* 302.13.

Static Pc.:

hʊručʌm ba·n they are seated, sitting. 180.10.

hʊru·ʈʌs, hʊru·ʂ-, Impv. *hʊru·ʈ, hʊru·*, Ppa. *nu·rʊʈ(in).*

Negative forms: *orʊʈ-, orʊʂ-.*

1. To sit down, sit.

Pres. *uyu·m mʌnʌʈe hʊru·ʂai.i* he sits down on the big platform. 340.2. (*gutʌs*) *xʌt hʊru·ʂi bi* the corpse sits down. 312.14. *Thʌmər ju netʌn hʊru·ʂa·n* saluting the Tham they sit down. 302.8. *o·rʊʂa·n* they do not sit down.

Imperf. *tsər hʊru·ʂʌm* (guards) used to sit on watch. 192.2.

Pret. *i·se kursi.ʈe ni·n hʊru·timi* he went and sat down on the chair. 80.3.

Perf. *hʊru·tai i* he has sat down, he is sitting.

Imper. *Lʌŋa Brumo mopʌči nʊtʌ-ɣʌn hʊru·* sit down in hiding with L. B. 144.22.

Past Pc. Act. *Hindilo Si·ŋe dišulo n'urutin uyu·mkuš ne hʊru·timi* sitting down in the place of S. he abode exercising authority in H. 266.14.

Besides this ordinary use of the Ppa. its occasional appearance in combination with the verb "to be" is to be noted:

o·ltʌlik nuru·t bʌm they both were sitting (there). 186.3. *hʌn tili:en bilʊm ite·ʈe hin bilʌsʌn*

000

nu·rut bom there was a walnut tree and a "bilas" used to sit (or, dwell) on it. 200.1.

In these cases *bʌm* etc. is to be regarded as the principal verb and not as an auxiliary to *nur*. V. § 368.

Static Pc. *hin hirʌn huru·tum bai.i* a man is sitting (there). 180.9. *dəri.ulo həru·tum bo·m* she was sitting at the window. 24.3. Cp. 184.6. *Thʌm . . . mʌnʌʃɛ həru·tumər* after the Tham has taken his seat on the platform. 338.4.

Infin. 182.6.

2. To settle down, be settled, dwell, abide, stay, live.

Fut. 1st. sg. *huru·šʌm.* 373.9.
3rd. sg. m. *huru·ši.*
šukur nɛ huru·šʌn we shall abide or we may settle down, returning thanks. 34.15.

Pres. 2nd. sg. *huru·ša.* 94.7.
3rd. sg. m. *huru·šai.i.* 306.1.
hin dʌsinʌn gəro·nimu ka huru·šabo (i.e. *huru·šubo*) a girl stays with the bride. 306.2.

Imperf. *Bərbərɛ ko·rulo huru·ša baiyʌm* I used to live in the Berber cave. 226.7. *Tʌpki.ɛnts huru·šʌm. Tɛ·lɛ nu·rut bu·t mʌsti ɛčʌm* the T. were settled (there). Being settled there they displayed arrogance. 238.5 & 3.

Pret. *iski dɛn huru·timi-* he abode there three years. 92.26.

Perf. 1st. sg. *huru·ta ba.*
2nd. sg. *huru·ta.* 148.3,4.

Imper. *ako·lə huru·t* stay here. 94.6.

ş̌-Form. *huru·tiš.* 373.1.

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000

Infin. and Noun Agent.

The form *huru·ṭʌs* is used adjectivally with the meaning:

1. Residential, living. — *Čhʌl Gʌziʌ huru·ṭʌs diš čʌrulo bila* C. G.'s dwelling-place is in the cliff. 222.2. Cp. 142.22.
2. Resident, inhabitant. — *Hu·nzumo huru·ṭʌšo sis* the inhabitants of Hunza. *Amulo huru·ṭʌs sis ba?* where do you live? of where are you an inhabitant? *i·se bušaiʌ hin huru·ṭʌs hirʌn* a man dwelling in that country, an inhabitant of that country. 372.12.
3. The expression *dišolo huru·ṭʌs* is used in the sense of "heir and successor". — *yu·yʌ dišolo huru·ṭʌs* his father's heir and successor. Cp. *Si·ŋʌ dišolo n·urutin*. 266.14.

Other examples of *huru·ṭʌs* sit; settle, abide, stay etc. will be found in the following passages:

Fut. 50.16, 52.20.
Pres. 306.2, 314.17, 328.16,17.
Impf. 192.2.
Pret. 2.8, 58.8, 142.12, 262.18, 342,6.
Perf. 248.17.
Impv. 50.21, 60.25, 142.14, 144.22, 166.17, 234.4.
Ppa. 12.17, 190.2.

G

4. To become pregnant (of a woman). — *ine yu·s huru·ṭumo* his wife became pregnant. 102.1. Cp. 104.18, 244.24, 268.4.

The Perfect gives the sense of being in the present state of pregnancy:

u·ŋ huru·ṭa you have become, i.e. you are, pregnant. 58.1. *ja jama·ʌt huru·ṭo bo* my wife is pregnant. 58.14. Cp. 176.8.

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000

The same sense is given by the Static Participle:

huru·ṭum bo she is pregnant.

huru·ṭom bom she was pregnant. 264.7.

hin huru·tum gusʌn a pregnant woman. 242.7. Cp. 240.4. *i·ne gu·s huru·tumo. Huru·tumtsum mosamotsə guntsiŋ hisa·b etumo* The woman became pregnant. From her becoming pregnant (i.e. her conception) she counted the days of her pregnancy. 108.7.

(The occasional recording of *hər-* instead of *hur-* is of no significance.

Cp. the parallel verb *huru·čaiyʌs* used only with plur. subjects. Causative *-ʌuru·tʌs*).

huskinum 1UB evil works, doing everything good and bad, H. *bure ka·m, ʌčcha aur bura sʌb ka·m kʌrna.* — *h'uskinum d'uskinum dur'o eču bo* she does every sort of thing, good & bad. QUR.

1. *hu·š* sense, intelligence; sensible, intelligent. — *hu·šər di·n* coming to his senses, recovering consciousness. 26.9. Cp. 373.3. *hu·šər wʌlʌsər* when he had come to his senses. 182.13. *bu·ṭ hu·š bai.i* he is very intelligent. Prs.

2. *hu·ṣ̌ y* wetness (of ground), moisture. — *mʌlulo hu·ṣ̌ bila* there is wetness in the field, the field is wet.

hu·ṣ̌i -miŋ y loot, plunder, booty. — *uyetsum bu·t hu·ṣ̌i da·aɣurkʌm* (or, *ayaiyʌm*) I obtained much loot from them. *hu·ṣ̌i etʌs* to loot, plunder, rob, raid. *gʌnulo hin hirʌne ma·l hu·ṣ̌i etumʌn* they robbed, plundered a man's property on the road. *hu·ṣ̌i etʌšo sis* robbers, brigands. *ja ha hu·ṣ̌i mʌnila* my house has been plundered. (Cp. Sh. *hu·ši do·rki*, to plunder).

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hoši.a·r clever. Prs.

hu·škɪẓ EOL intelligent. (Prs.).

1. *hu·t* y quicksand. — *sis hu·t ni·mi* the man sank in the quicksand.

2. *hu·t* the Zodiacal month of Pisces, February-March. 350.6. Ar.

huy'ɛ·ltərts pl. *huyɛ·ltərčo* hm. herdsman, shepherd. Also used as a term of contempt for inferiors. 26.11, 182.13, 268.3, 322.6. (*huyɛ·s* + —?)

huy'ɛ·s sg. and pl., N. pl. *huyɛ·šo*, x small-cattle (i.e. goats and sheep). — *huyɛ·sʌn bi* there is a goat, sheep. *huyɛ·s bi.ɛn* there are goats, sheep. *huyɛ·s Hʌnumʌn Mu·n yʌkʌlʌtṣ uyərčər tsu·mi* he took his flocks off in the direction of H. M. to pasture them. 180.3. *huy'ɛsʌn* a goat. 234.1. *isɛ huyɛ·s* that goat. 234.12. *hʌn huyɛ·s* a goat. 314.15. *huyɛ·sɛ bʌt yɛ·tis* the goat's skin and head 314.5. *usko wa·lto huyɛ·s* three or four goats. 314.13. Cp. 28.19, 268.3, 290.7, 312.20, 324.3,5, 340.14, 342,2.

huy'ɛ·skum pertaining to goats or sheep. — *huy'ɛ·skum dilk* goat-, or, sheep-dung manure.

hozu·r, *hʌzu·r* peace, comfort, enjoyment. H. *a·ra·m*. — *hozu·r ne ẓičʌn* let us eat (or, enjoy) it in peace. 62.27. *hʌzu·r gu·i kɪ ẓi* eat it yourself in peace. 142.7. (Cp. Kho. *hozu·r*).

hu·yo -mots x owl; blind. (Cp. Sh. *hu·o*, owl).

huyo·(?) v. *hu.o·*.

J and J̣.

(See also under ž, ẓ̌).

ja, v. *jɛ*. Genitive and Gen. Oblique form of *jɛ* and the form used when it is the subject of the past tense of a transitive verb.

000

Genitive used as Poss. Adjective, my. — *ja diš bila* it is my place, the place belongs to me. 112.18.

ja·du, v. *jʌdu*, magic. Prs.

ja·dugər sg. and pl. hm. magician. Prs.

jaɣun v. s.v. *jʌɣu·ima*.

ja·hʌl impetuous, unruly, H. *tundru*. Ar. Prs.

ja·hʌli wilfulness, unruliness. Bracketed with *hukəm akʌnʌs* not to take orders, to disobey. Ar. Prs.

1. *ja·k* y pity, compassion, grief. — *ja·k di·mi, di bila* pity came (to me, him etc.) i.e. (I, he etc.) was, have been, moved to pity. — *au.s ja·k a·r di·n h'erʌm* pity for my father coming over me, I wept. 70.16. (Cp. Sh. *ja·k wʌlo·zki* to feel pity, Kho. *ja·k*).
2. *ja·k* dry, dried up, parched. — *buɫai.i ja·k mʌni·la* the land has become dried up.

ja·l -iŋ y net. (Cp. Sh. Kho. *jʌl*, H. *ja·l*).

ja·lo -muts x raft (of inflated skins). (Cp. Sh. *ja·lo, ža·lo*; Kho. Psht. *ja·la*).

601 *ja·m* sg. and pl., EOL pl. *-ints*, hmf. relation, kinsman (of relations so far removed as to have no claim to inheritance of land etc.) — *ja ja·m bai.i* he is a relation of mine. *ja ja·m bo* she is a relation of mine. *ja·m ba·n* they are relations. *ja·m jʌma·ʌt* relations; N. family and relatives. *hin i·mo ja·mʌn* a relation of his own. 298.2. Cp. 302.16. *hirər ʌminʌn ja·m jʌma·ʌtʌnɛ i·rum i·ner . . . ɣusul ɛčai.i* some relation of his washes the dead man. 310.6. *mʌthʌnum, ʌsi·rum, ho·lum ja·m(ints)* distant, near, outside, relatives. EOL.

(The relation of this word to *jʌma·ʌt*, if any, is not clear. The latter was [illegible] given as though it were equivalent to a plural of *ja·m*).

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000 *ja·nawər, ja·nwər -ɪšo,* x animal. — *hikum duwʌlʌšo ja·nawərɪ·k umʌnimi·e* they became a party of flying animals i.e. birds. 206.11. Prs.

ja·nda·r sg. and pl. x living thing, animal. — *hukɪ gukurrišo ju.ʌn ja·nda·rik duwʌšʌči bim* (some) animals like puppies used to come out. 214.4. *ai.inaq sʊnʌs hʌn ja·nda·rʌn bi* there is an animal called a marmot. 252.22. Prs.

ja·ŋ mʌna·s to clear up (of the weather after rain). — *tsʰhoːrdinɪ di.ʌ·ršiium, mu ja·ŋ mʌnimi* it was raining in the morning, now it has cleared up.

ja·r, N. *ja·re,* dative of *je* q.v., to me, for me.

ja·ʂ̣ ¹-*ʌtʌs, ja·ʂ̣* *-*ʌ*., *ʐa·ʂ̣* *-*ʌ.* to pull (rope etc.), draw. — *ʐa·ʂ̣ etum* taut, strained tight (of a rope). *ise hər i·lji.ər ja·ʂ̣ ne* pulling out the ox backwards (i.e. so as to straighten its neck horizontally). 338.1. (*ʐʌme*) *ləkʌn zi.a·d bʌsk ja·ʂ̣ etimi* he drew the bow a little more (than the others). 170.6. *gʊte šərum ˈaskiltsum ja·ʂ̣ atiʂ̣ go·meima* can you draw (i.e. remove) this shame from my face for me? 98.3. EOL gives N. *ʐa·ʂ̣* as "tight", which may be a secondary meaning, *etum* being understood.

(Cp. Sh. *ja·s, ʐa·s tho·ki*).

ja·ʂ̣ mʌna·s, ja·ʂ̣, jʌʂ̣ m. — *i·lji ja·ʂ̣ mʌna·s* to withdraw, retreat, from position to position. *i·lji ja·ʂ̣* in the course of some time, some time later. QUB. (The same word as the last).

ja·u N., from *ja* + *-*uyʌs,* to give to me. — *ja·u* give thou to me. *jau.in* give ye to me. *ja·učubai* he gives to me. *ja·umi* he gave to me.

The corresponding Hz. forms are: *jo, jo·mi* etc. V. § 255.

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¹[see corrigenda et addenda, Category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

jabal -*iŝo* x crowbar, jumper. 000

jačorum, *jačarum*, *ječorum*, *čičorum* coarse, coarsely ground (of flour, powder etc.); roughly. — *jačorum daγoaŋ* coarse flour. *jačorum* (*ječorum*) *aqor* don't speak roughly.

(Cp. Sh. *čhočaro* coarse (of flour), rough).

jači, from *ja* + *-*či.as* to give to me, *v.* § 255, give thou to me. — (*γeniŝ*) *koi jači* give me (the gold) here. 60.20, 62.4.

jačir, *ĉ*-, sg. & pl. x. d.pl. -*ŝo*, -*ints*, thistle. (Perhaps also the colocynth plant).

(Cp. Sh. *čačir*, Kho. *čančir*).

jačo, N. *jaço*, N. pl. *jaçorik* unripe (of fruit). — *jačo juroŝi* unripe apricot; an immature person.

jaḍau dry (of weather), very clear (of sky). — *jaḍau bot nimi* it became very clear weather. *jaḍau manila* it became quite dry.

jadu, *jadu* magic. — *jadu etas* to work magic. *Paγču e jadu netan, ue gaburr 'oγasasur jadu etai.i* P., practising magic, works magic on the princesses to make them laugh. 116.12. Cp. 180.13, 172.5,16, 200.16.

jafat, *ĉafat* slack, not tight (as of rope-bridge); relaxed, collapsed. — *tele dumom jafat numaman ese numanumo* having arrived there, collapsing, she became unconscious. 106.28.

jagai.i, (*ĉ*-), -*mots* x food brought (for seven days following a death) to the house where someone has died. 765

This is apparently what is called "*quranе čapik*" in. 314.8.

ume čagai.imots durim! may your funeral meats be cooked (an ill wish). QUB.

jaγaŝu slime. 116.4. 000

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S: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

jaγu·ima. *jaγun*, from *ja* + *-*aγunas* to give to me, v. § 255. — *hoi jaγu·ima?* will you give me vegetables? 64.3. *guka γerʌqtsum pyuwʌn jaγun* (or, *aγun*) give me a little of this gold. 54.23. 000

jahaːz N. -*ʒéo* x ship. Ar. Prs.

jajam *-*ʌtʌs*, *jajam* —, *jajam* —.

1. V.t. to roast, H. *kabab karna*. — *cap jajam etas* to roast meat. *ʒeumolo jajam no* roasting the kidneys. 66.6. Cp. 68.8, 74.5 (where *ne* seems to indicate the use of invariable *etas*).
2. With the Pn.pf. referring to the person affected, to burn ("of a wound when water gets into it") v.i. — *jajam ačila* it burns me, i.e. I feel a burning sensation v. § 261. II.
3. *jajam etas* to sizzle, fizzle (as of burning hair).

(*jajam* is said to be onomatopœic, being based on the sound of a thing roasting).

1. *jak* -*iŋ* y pain (rheumatic?), rheumatism. — *jak* *-*ʌtʌs* (of pain) to affect one. *jak ačila, gočila, ečila* rheumatism is affecting me, you, him i.e. I am etc. suffering from rheumatism. *jakiŋ ˈačilea* I am suffering from (rheumatic) pains (in several places). *oˑtiŋolo jaq(an) gi bila* a pain has come in my legs. EOL. (Cp. Sh. *jak* pain, rheumatism).
2. *jak* *-*ʌtʌs* to burn, scald v.t. — *phu·e jak aˑači* the fire will burn me. *tsilo jak meˑtimi* the water scalded us. *jak manum ʃapik* scorched bread. *jak manaˑe* to be frostbitten. *hayuteolo iˑrig jak manimi* his hand was frostbitten on the pass. *gyeˑolo jak manaˑe* to be frostbitten in the snow.

000³. *jʌk* completely, bodily, QUR H. *bilkul*. — *jʌk dʌl* **ne** *tikišı delimi* picking him up bodily he flung him on the ground 14.1.

jʌkai.i, *ǰʌka..i*, N. *jʌkari*, *-mute* x weighing-scales (large). (Cp. Sh. *čhʌ..i*, GB *čʌkare*.

jʌkər, properly *jaqər*, *-ičo* x fork, (wooden) pitchfork; forked, dividing in two, dual (in non-technical sense). — *šʌpik šiyʌs jʌkər* a food-eating fork, table-fork. EOL. *gərare jʌkər* pitchfork for turning cut-crops. *gur eltʌlanʌs jʌkər* pitchfork for turning wheat. EOL. *jʌkarʌfe ile kite eti* move it (crops) about with a pitchfork. *dilke jʌkər* a pitch fork for shifting manure. *tʌγe jʌkər* forked prop for supporting pergola. *jʌkər gan(ig)* forked road(s). *jʌkər ganolo* at the fork in the road. *jʌkər ču* double-blade, two-bladed (of leaf, grass, knife(?). *iski jʌkər* three-bladed. *jʌkər ipfači* cloven-hoof (of goat etc.). *jʌkər šər(ko)* forked branch(es).

Also with *a·llo*.

a·llo jʌkər šərk'o bim there were branches forming a fork. 214.8.

(The context seems to imply only one forked stem).

a·llo jʌkər (tobaq) (a) double-barrelled (gun). *a·llo jʌkər bər aiʌti* don't say a different thing from what you first said, don't contradict yourself. *jʌkər gušašo duwašamiʌn* a pair of corpses went out(?). ("Said of a pair of dead bodies being carried out together").

It was said that this word could be used of a camera tripod.

(Cp. Sh. *čakər*, fork).

jʌkun, *jakun* *ǰ-*, pl. *jʌkuyo* x donkey, ass. — *hir jʌkun*, *gus jʌkun* male

000 donkey, female donkey. *jʌkune go·ko* donkey foal. 118.4—120.10. *jʌkunene mʌmu ue* (or, *stum*) *bim* there was a donkey big with young. 118.2. *u·ŋ(ər) axirʌle jakun ʌmʌnja!* may I become your donkey (beast of burden?) in the next world. 54.25,26. *i·se jʌku·ne i·k Qa·ŋ Jʌkun bilum* the donkey's name was Q. J. 202.4. *jʌkun ba?* are you an ass?. EOL. Cp. 102.7. 142.26. (Cp. Sh. *ʒʌkun, jakun*).

jʌli.ʌs, jʌlič- to scatter. — *bo jʌli.ʌs* to sow seed (corn). (Cp. Sh. *jʌlo·ʒki* to scatter, sprinkle, sow).

527 *jʌlsa y* assembly, gathering, festival. 388.9. (Probably from the official annual gathering of the Chiefs and their principal followers, which takes place in March at the Headquarters of the Political Agency, in Gilgit, and which is known as the Jalsa). Ar.

000 1. *jʌm* completely; perfect. QUB H. *ʒzikul.* — *jʌm ja·dugər bai.i* he is a real magician. IYB.

2. *jʌm *-ʌlʌs* to beat (a tree, with a long stick to knock down fruit) to worry (a person). — *ʒu jʌm o·ti* beat down the apricots. *sis jʌm aiyo·ti* don't worry people.

3. *jʌm *-mʌnʌs* to feel shame, be affected by s.t. — *jʌm e·maibai.i* he is unashamed, unaffected.

(This and the preceding are possibly the same, the radical meaning being "to shake". Cp. Sh. *jʌm jʌm tho·ʒki*, to shake a thing and turn it round).

601 *jʌma·ʌt* sg. and pl. hmf.

1. Spouse, wife, husband.

a. Wife. In the vocative it takes the special form of address: *a. ae jʌma·ʌt* O wife! 34.9, 40.8.

In the oblique cases it may, or may not, take the feminine theme *-mo-*. 601

jʌmaˑʌtɛ ka hʌˑlər ni go home with your wife. 42.11. *jʌmaˑʌtmur hukəm eli* give your wife instructions. 50.21. *uŋ nukom ja jʌmaˑʌtʌlər . . . ɣenʌŋ nukʌn ja jʌmaˑʌtmulər ni* you going to my wife . . . taking the gold go to my wife. 56.10.

b. Husband. In the vocative it takes the particle *le, le*.

"le ja jʌmaˑʌt, niden" senumo "O my husband", she said, "let us go". 36.1. *ja jʌmaˑʌtɛ yʌs* my husband's sister. *ʌkiˑl ja jʌmaˑʌtʌn bai.i* such a (fine) husband is mine. 122.9. Cp. 122.26, 68.7,12,14.

2. Family, people of the house, women-folk. — *jaˑm jʌmaˑʌt* relations (not living in the house). *ha jʌmaˑʌt* relations living in one house, the people of the house. 266.5. *haˑlər diˑn jʌmaˑʌtər se.ibʌm* arriving home he used to say to the family (*or*, his wife?). 208.11. *thʌmɛ jʌmaˑʌtər ke . . . hʌnikuts otsučaˑn* they send dishes of food also to the Tham's women-folk. 340.18.

(Cp. Sh. *jʌmaˑʌt*, wife, family, members of household).

jʌmbolos IUB large intestine, H. *bʌṛi ʌntʌṛi*. (Not known to QUB). 000

jʌmboloˑs IUB very hairy, a person with a lot of hair on the body. H. *ziˑaˑda balˑwaˑla, ek sʌxt jɪs ke jɪsm pʌr ziˑaˑda baˑl hɔˑ*. QUB a hairy dog, a tree with a thick growth of twigs.

jʌme, jʌmek, v. *ǯʌme* bow.

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jamiṛ.

000 *1. Foreign, outside, H. *ɣair, begana.* — *jamiṛ sis* a outside person. *jamiṛe tobak ɣan* borrow an outside person's gun. *jamiṛ(e)ar dukuɣanas Puno Γalowiŋ* you (are) a P. Γ. who wear yourself out for others.

2. Step- (of relationship). — *jamiṛ ayu, jamiṛ au* my step-father. *jamiṛ mama, jamiṛ ami* my step-mother. *jamiṛ ayu bere, daman apam* they are my step-sons, not my own.

jamkaṭ *-*manas* to be affected by, influenced by, restrained by, QUB H. *maɣlub, asir.* — *besan darecetum kuli jamkaṭ amaiʃibai.i* he is not restrained by anything. (Cp. 3. *jam*).

janam'or *-*etas* to cause s.o. much trouble. — *janam'or 'etimi* he gave me a lot of trouble. *janam'or etas* to make an effort, exert oneself.

821 *jand'ora* an animal which is said, when there is an eclipse, to have swallowed the sun or moon, as the case may be.

The people on such occasions make a noise by beating griddles etc. and the luminary escapes through a cut in the *jandora's* throat.

In its function the *jandora* seems to correspond to the Sh. *grir*, Kho. *grekh, grakh.*

(*jandor'a* has been recorded in Sh. as a dialectal equivalent of *jon*, snake).

000 *janjal* disturbance, row, quarrel, H. *fasad, jhagra.* (Cp. Kho. *janjal*). Prs.

janjalkar quarrelsome, fighter.

janub y South. — *janub yakalde* towards the South, southwards. Ar. Prs.

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000 *jaŋ -éčʌŋ* y war, fighting. — *padša ke jaŋ éčʌm* I shall fight, do battle, with the King. 32.2. *jaŋ elʌbo sis* warlike people. Cp. 344,22,28. Pra.

jaŋgʌl -iŋ N. y forest, jungle; wild, uninhabited country. — *jaŋgʌle tom* a wild, or natural tree (as opposed to a grafted one). *jaŋgʌl* is not so thick as *modk*. N. Cp. 28.17, 128.3. Pra.

jaŋgʌli wild (i.e. not domesticated or cultivated). — *jaŋgʌli ba·lt, badʌm, ju* wild apple, almond, apricot. Pra.

jap with force, hard. — *yʊr ne jap etsi.ʌs* to press down hard. H. *dabana*.

*jap *-manas* to stay, remain, survive, H. *bacjana*. — *je gʊr jap aiyʌmaiyʌm* I will not stay with you. 210.8. *jap *-ʌlʌs* to make stay, keep. *ine gusʊnts jap aiyʊrčai.i* he cannot keep his wives, cannot make them stay with him, i.e. he divorces them.

jaqʊr -ilo x fork. This is the correct form of *jakʊr* under which examples are given.

jʊrajʊrʌq, jʊrajʊrʌq etʌs v.t. to stir (a liquid).

jʊrawʌʃo neither dry nor wet (of wood).

jʊri.ʌw IYB grief, anxiety, H. *γʌm*, *fikʌr*. — *jʊri.ʌw ečai.i* he is in anxiety, is worried. (Cp. Sh. *jʊrʊw*, *jʊlʊw*, vexation, grief).

1. *jʊrjʊr* IUB spark of fire, H. *čiŋgari*. — *jajʊr manʌs* to spark. QUB.

2. *jʊrjʊr*, QUB *jajʊr*, noise of roasting meat, or sputtering hot iron. — *jʊrjʊr mai.ibila*. (Cp. *jujʊr*).

jʊrkʊs anxious, worried, H. *fikʌrmʌnd*. (Cp. *jʊri.ʌw*, and *jʊrkharʊs*. For the suffix *-kʊs* cp. *gʊrkʊs*).

1. *jʊrmʌl* mixed. — *jʊrmʌl etʌs* v.t. to mix (two things, liquids etc.) *jʊrmʌl*

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000 *mʌnaˑʀ* v.i. to mix, mingle with, take part in (game etc.). *uˑe ka jərmʌṣ̌ numa gir'ʌlimi* mingling with them he danced, he joined in and danced with them. 234.4.

2. *jərmʌṣ̌* x forbidden food. — *jərmʌṣ̌ ṣ̌iˑmaʔ be eˑlumaʔ tsilʌtɛ alto ta.hiˑrɛ γʌliˑʀ gumʌnuma* have you eaten prohibited food or what have you done that you have thus become ill again? *čamus jərmʌṣ̌ bila, oˑṣ̌i* "chamus" is forbidden food, don't eat it.

1. *jərpa* pl. *-ŋ*, *jərpʌŋ* y Lombardy poplar tree, H. *sʌfeˑdaˑʀ*.

2. *jərpa* pl. *jərpʌŋ* y fine, H. *jurmaˑna*, *taˑwaˑn*. — *jərpa* *-*ʌlʌs* to fine (s.o.). *jɛ jərpa aˑtumʌn* they fined me. *jɛ jərpa amaiyʌm* I shall be fined. *ĥʌn bʌskarʌlɛ jərpa očaˑn* they fined them a wether. 324.6.

jʌṣ̌, *jʌṣ̌*, *ɛlʌs* to jerk, pull away. 160.6. — *jʌṣ̌ jʌṣ̌ ɛlʌs* to give one or two quick tugs, or jerks (said in regard to pulling a bow, shaking hands). (*ṣ̌ʌmɛ*) *jʌṣ̌ jʌṣ̌ ɛlimi* he gave the bow a couple of tugs. 170.21.
(A variant of *jaˑṣ̌*).

jʌʈ pl. *jʌʈuˑ*, and x *jʌʈoˑŋo* old (of man or beast), aged H. *buḍha*, *'umər rʌsiˑda*. — *kinɛ ĥir jʌʈ imʌnai.i* this man has become old, *or* is old. *jʌʈ gus*, *guʂiŋʌnɛ* old woman, old women. *ĥʌγur jʌʈ imʌni bi* the horse has become old. *jʌʈuˑu baˑn* they are old. Cp. 28.9, 152.11, 230.6, 286.1,15, 380.15, 382.14.

jʌʈab'ɛro IYR, *jʌʈabɛˑri* old-age.

jʌt'ʌq public meeting-place in the open where dancing is carried out. In Baltit 302.2, 328.18. At Galmit 336.11, 338.4.

jʌʈbaˑriṣ̌ old and young, *also*, old folk, old people, H. *buḍha-moḍha*.

jʌti, jeti x. 000

1. Wooden dish or vessel covered with skin with the hair on it (the skin is sewn or tied on to the dish). Used for fetching flour in: 415
   "*jʌti ditsu.in*" *nusen dowtsun iˑi dʌsin dʌɣowʌŋe mudeljai.i* saying "bring a *jʌti* (of flour)", and making them bring it, he himself sprinkles the girl with flour. 298.9, — *jʌti.ulo dʌɣoˑʌŋ dusun* fetching flour in a "jʌti". 306.7. *dʌɣoˑʌŋe jʌtiˑ* a "jʌti" of flour. 338.19.
2. A measure of grain etc. (about 3 lbs.). — *altʌmbi jeti* (*8 jʌti*) = *1 ɣerbaˑl* = 24 lbs. 804

   The single *jʌti* is equivalent to the *hiċuṭi*, and the Sh. *hai.i.* *sʌbuˑr jeti* four "jʌti" (*sʌbuˑr* being Wakhi for 4). 342.18.

jʌtpʌt. V. 240.3 and footnote. This form is denied by QUB. Substitute for it *joṭpʌṭ*. 000

jʌṭoˑr, jʌṭuˑr.

1. Quince (x fruit, y tree). B. [illegible]i.
2. Knot in shape of a quince at end of thong etc.

   (Cp. Sh. *ċʌṭoˑr*, quince).

jʌwaˑn, v. *juwaˑn*, youth. Prs.

jai.i nʌmaˑz prayer-mat, praying-carpet. Prs.

jau etʌs.

1. To hold a thing in the fire and burn it.
2. To weld two bits of iron together.
3. To join falsehood to truth.

   (In this combination of meanings there is perhaps a rough analogy with the various uses of the English "forge".

   The word was given by IYB with reference to the phrase:

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i·kɛ bi·škɛ i·lɛ pfuwər gimi he threw the hair in the fire. 26.14. Uses 1 and 3 were not known to QUB).

jauji, -mʊts x and *-miŋ* y horse's bit. (Cp. Wakhi *jaoji*).

jauwa -mʊts x big sinew of neck or heel.

jauwa bər'ɛs, pl. — *bər'ɛšo* x the tendo Achillis).

(Cp. *jauwa*, and *bʌr'ɛs* which can probably mean "sinew" as well as "artery", "vein". Cp. the use in H. of *rʌg* in both senses).

je.i, j̣ɛje.i I myself, I (emphatic), v. § 142. Cp. 82.24.

je.ib N. other (person). — *hər čizʌn je.ibɛ šu.a, aula·d gu.imo šu.a* everything belonging to others is better (than your own), only (your own) child is better (than others').

(*je.ib* seems to be a variant of, or substitute for *jʌmi·p*).

je.imo, jɛ.imo my own, v. § 143.2. — *je.imo tɛ·ŋušər ni.ʌm* I went to my (own) palace. 20.8. Cp. 94.4, 116.20.

je·l y pl. originally recorded as meaning: "uncultivated ground used as grazing-land".

For this QUB, however, substituted: "grass left in the ground or scattered about when grass is being cut".

(Cp. Sh. *jel*, jungle of trees or thorn bushes).

je·lxa·na y prison, jail. Eng. + Prs.

jɛ, Gen. Obl. and Genitive: *ja*, I. V. § 118.

ječərum v. *jʌčərum*.

j̣ɛ·k, j̣e·k, ẓ̌ɛ·k extended, stretched out, prostrate, lying down. — *j̣e·k *-ʌtʌs* v.t. to extend, stretch out, lay out. *j̣e·ək no·tʌn tikʌṭɛ fʌt oča·n* stretching out, straightening out (the dead bodies) they lay them on the ground.

000

310.2. Cp. 310,3,7, 312,1,2. Prov. 4. *je·k mʌna·s* v.i. to extend oneself, lie down. *je·k mane* lie down! *du·ŋ je·k maiya·m* I shall lie down for a little. (Cp. Sh. *j̣ek, ẓek*).

jet v. *jʌli*.

ji -*mičiŋ*, -*miŋ* y.

1. Life, soul, self, H. *ja·n*. — (*ja*) *ji·e šugu·lo* (my) soul's friend, i.e. bosom friend. 50.11 ff. *ji.e badʌl* life's price, i.e. blood-price. *hir ya gusʌn u.i·rumʌn ke, ji di.u·sʌmər* . . . when a man or woman die(s), when he (she) has expelled the soul, i.e. has given up the ghost . . . 310.1. *ji ʌčim dʌmʌn* the Lord who has given me life. *ji· ičim oyo·n* all life-given things i.e. all living things. *ji·i pfʌmol* life's fruit, i.e. delicious fruit. *ji·miŋ bitsum* things with life, living things, (*bitsum* is here probably participial). *ji·tsum a·rči* (the elephant) will despatch me from life, i.e. will kill me. 76.25. *ẓɪqʌme ji bʌlimi* new life has come into the vegetation. *ǰiyər ju·yʌs* to come to the end of one's resources, to be in straits, sick of life, H. *ja·n a·na, tʌŋ ho·na, ja·nse biza·r ho·na*. IUB. *mai.imu ji xʌla·s etin* save your lives, save yourselves. 30.23. *mu.imo ji·yər ya·rʌn ditsu bo* she has brought a lover for herself. 86.5. Cp. 358.7.

2. Beloved, darling, hmf. — *ja ji* (*bai.i, bo*) (he is, she is) my beloved. *in ja ji di bʌm* that beloved (m.) of mine had come. 364.7. *ja ji·mo* . . . *ɣoyʌŋ* my beloved's (f.) hair. 364.9.

The word seems to occur in *ji je.i*, v. § 142.

jɛ ji je.i bʌyʌm . . . I myself was . . .
ja ji je.i gutɛ duˑro ɛlʌm I did this myself.

Also in N. *ja jiˑkər* (*ji* + *-khor*): *ja jiˑkər dɛlʌm* I hit myself.
ja jiˑkərɛ gʌnɛ dumərča ba I want it for myself. (Cp. Sh. *jil* soul, life).

jig'a v. *ẓiga*.

jije.i v. *ji* 2.

jik'ʌn, ẓɪkʌn, pl. *jik'aiyo* x thin leather thong. — *ta.očiŋɛ ẓɪkʌn* thong for tying foot-bandages. *gʌp jik'ʌnʌnɛ gultʌli.ɛ baiyʌm* I had swaddled you with a hide thong. 158.5.
(Cp. Kho. *ẓɪkʌn, ẓekʌn*).

jiˑkər N., v. *ji* 2.

jil.

1. Rising (of sun etc.), sunrise. — *sa jil mʌnimi* the sun rose, or came out (after rain). *jil praˑq mʌnimi* (later than *jil mʌnimi*). *sa jil mʌnaˑs kɛn* sunrise (time). *lʌčaˑr jil numʌn* the morning star rising. 362.1.
2. Forenoon (when the sun rising over the mountains strikes the ground). — *tsoˑrdimo jiˑlər* from early morning till the forenoon. Prov. 11.
3. The East. — *jil* (*mʌnaˑsɛ yʌkʌl*) (towards) the East. *jɪl mʌnaˑstsum* from the East. 92.4.

Cp. Sh. *jiˑl, žiˑl*).

jilau y sg. and pl. reins. — *hʌɣorɛ jilautsɛ duˑnumo* she seized the horse's reins. 122.23. Prs.

j'imʌlɛ tomorrow. — *jimʌlɛ tsoˑrdinɛ ja apʌčər ju* come to me tomorrow morning early. Cp. 4.10,13, 10.12, 38.19, 142,26, 170.11,13.

000

j'imdɛn.

1. Nz., N., tomorrow.
2. Hz. any time in the future, future state, life to come, H. *qai.aˑmʌt, ʿuqba*. QUB.

jɪn, jin, pl. *-oˑŋo*, EOI. *-ʌnts*, jinn. 384.6. Also applied as epithet to a glutton. Ar. Prs.

jiˑndo, jindu living, alive. — *jiˑndo juw'ʌn* as though alive, looking as if alive. 150.11. Cp. 152.5, 154.12, 234.9, 368.15. (Cp. *ji* and *jiˑno*).

jiˑno N., hf. *jiˑni*, pl. *-muts* living alive. (Cp. Sh. *joˑno* and *jiˑno*. The feminine form *jiˑni* must be borrowed from Sh.).

jiŋɛ, v. *ẓiŋɛ*, sleeve.

jiŋjaˑŋ with long steps. — *jiŋjaˑŋ oˑmʌn* don't go striding along.

jiẓjʌṣ *-*ʌṭʌs* to twitch, pull, pluck s.o. by the clothes. 160.2. (Cp. *jʌṣ*).

jo, jo.u impv. 2nd. sg. of *joˑyʌs* ← *ja* + *-*uyʌs*, v. § 255. Give to me (an h or x object). 60.16, 90.22, 92.15, 104,11, 112.6, 372.4.

joˑča 2nd. sg. pres. of *joˑyʌs*. 62.14.

joˑčo 3rd. sg. hf fut. of *joˑyʌs*. 50.22.

joˑčuma 2nd. sg. fut. of *joˑyʌs*. 106.3, 118.22.

joγajʌγaˑṭo slimy. — *iˑsɛ jʌkunɛ goˑko joγajʌγaˑṭo ɛkʌti.aˑrɛ nidilin* putting the donkey-foal slimy (as it was) under his arm. 118.4. (Cp. *jʌγaˑṭo*).

jojoṭ *-*mʌnʌs* to look at and desire, to look at enviously. — *hin gʌṭu.ʌn ɛtimi kɛ hin jojoṭ imai.ibai.i* if one makes himself a garment another looks at it enviously. *jojoṭ oˑtʌs* to make people envious by displaying something one possesses.

jȫl, jul y pus. — *jȫl bila, mʌnila, duˑšila* there is pus, pus has formed, is coming out.

000

jo·mi **3rd. sg. pret. of *jo·yʌs*. — *bʌskʌrətan* *jo·mi* he gave me a wether. 62.18.**

jo·niŋ, jʌjo·niŋ **(*etʌs*) cp. *žo·niŋ*., (to offer) every kind of abuse. — *a·tsi jo·niŋ ečai.i* he abuses me.**

jo·ŋ **pl. of *ju* apricot tree.**

jo·ŋ mʌna·s **to crouch, squat. — *jo·ŋ noma horu·timi* he sat squatting.110.1.**

***jöṭ*, v. *juṭ*, small.**

jo·ṭis **¯pl. *jo·ṭišo joṭimuts* h small child.**

jo·ṭo **pl. *jo·ṭumuts* h and x small child, young (of animal). — *joṭimutse* (or, *joṭumutse*) *ka holpa tʌma·ča etʌsər nimi* he went out to play with the children. 264.8—11. Cp. 304.15, 386.7. *kərqa·mutse joṭumuts* (QUB *joṭišo*) *a·lta dumərča ba* I want two chickens.**

(According to QUB the *-muts* pl. forms are only used of children. He also says that *jo·ṭo* is a vocative form: *le jo·ṭo*, hallo child! Cp. *juṭ*.

Is the Sh. *jo·ṭo*, chicken, only a coincidence?).

joṭpʌṭ **h pl.**

1. Small children, youngsters. 326.15.

2. Young and old.

Substitute this form for *jʌṭpʌṭ* in 240.3.

jo·ṭu **N. *-muts* x chicken. (Cp. Sh. *jo·ṭo*).**

jo·yʌs **← *ja* + **-uyʌs*, v. § 255. To give to me (an h or x object). — *ye jo·yʌs ba ke ti besʌn ayau, uŋ je ats·u* if you are going to give me anything, don't give me anything else (but just) marry me. 118.24.**

V. *jo, jo·ča, jo·čo, jo·čuma, jo·mi*.

1. *ju* x sg. & pl. apricot (fruit). — *ju·en* an apricot). *tso·r diγonom ju* early-ripened apricots.

2. *ju* pl. *jo·ŋ* y apricot tree. —
berumʌn ju.e tom bitsʌn? **} how many**
berumʌn jo·ŋ bitsʌn **} apricot**

000 trees are there? *Hunzulo jo·ŋ doxərčume* when the apricot trees are coming into blossom in Hunza. 320.1. *gʌško . . . tha·iko jo·ŋe šərko·tse tʌk notʌn* tying ropes to the branches of tall apricot trees. 316.12.

(According to QUB the *j-* of the pl. is not cerebral).

576 3. *ju·, ju·na* y.

a. An expression of respect to a superior, greeting, salutation, obeisance, H. *sʌla·m.* — N. *ʌwa ju* yes, Sir! *ju go·r manis!* "thanks to you", sometimes used sarcastically: "thanks for nothing". 112.2. *ju etʌs* to pay one's respects to, thank respectfully. *thʌme ju ečər nicʌm* I shall go to pay my respects to the Tham. *thʌmər ju netʌn* saluting the Tham. 302.8. *gu·imo ja·mʌle ju eti* say "salam" to your family. EOL. *gute ju menər etuma?* whom did you salute? EOL.

b. An extended form *ju·na* is also in use:
ju·na nʌnatsəro! hail, mother's brothers! 248.11.

I have also the following notes:
ju·na — "a greeting to which the response was formerly the same: *ju·na.* Now under orders from (the Agha Khan) Bombay the response is: *sʌla·m ale.ikum*; in which matter even the women comply".
ju·na nʌzər — "said by women, and sometimes also by men, as when a small gift is received".

(Both forms were still in 1935 in general use especially by women. *Ju* has also been recorded in Sh.).

000 4. *ju, ẓu,* pl. *-ʌnts, juwʌnts,* x warp-yarn. — *gʌtu diγʌn juwʌnts du.ʌšimi(.e?)* the cloth becoming old the

warp-threads came out (i.e. became visible).

5. *ju· -miŋ* y sheep's entrails with the dung in them. — *ju·ɛ nʌs ju·čila* there comes a smell of sheep's entrails.

ju·a -miŋ y recommendation, P. *sıfa·rıš.* — *thʌm ɛpʌči* (or, *thʌmʌlɛ*) *ja·r ju·a ɛti* recommend me to the Tham.

ju.ˈʌn, juwˈʌn, pl. *juwai.ɪko, ju.ʌnju·ko* like, resembling, similar to; as if.

The object with which comparison is made is usually in the Nominative, but once or twice the General Oblique has been recorded, v. § 116.

a. With the Nominative:

dʌn juwʌn mʌnitsʌn they have become like stone. 132.4. *pfut lʌγʌn ju.ʌn* like a dumb Dīv. 160.20. *u·ŋ ju.ʌn(ʌn)* like thee. 82.1.

b. With the general oblique:

mimo . . . ta.očiŋ Pʌnču·ɛ juwʌn tsilulo iljʌn let us like P. soak our foot wrappers in the water. 130.24. *bi·škɛ . . γɛnišɛ ju.ʌn lʌm mai.i bitsum* the hair was glittering like gold. 134.8. *mʌza bʌnda čʌpɛ ju.ʌn mʌza bila* the taste is a taste like human flesh. 68.3.

(But perhaps the second *mʌza* is misplaced and should follow *čʌpɛ*).

c. *ju.ʌn* is frequently followed by *nɛ* Ppa. of *ɛtʌs*. — *ja bɛlʌṭɛ yetsa baiyʌm kɛ i·tɛ ju.ʌn nɛ a·r čʌγa ɛčai.i* just as I had seen (the dream), making it like that, he is telling me the story, i.e. he is telling me the story (of my dream) just as I saw it. 84.15.

d. *ju.ʌn*, or, *ju.ʌn nɛ* may take an adjective or a static pc as the object of comparision. — *ji·ndo juwˈʌnɛ* (i.e. *juwʌn nɛ?*) *hʌγurɛ gʌpʌṭɛ ɛ·uljʌmi* he mounted him as if (he were) alive on the horse's hide. 160.11. *apim*

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juwʌn ɛtai.i he has made it as if not being, i.e. as if it were not. 84.1. *i·kər eyɛnum* (*i·rum*) *ju.ʌn ɛtimi* he made himself as if asleep (dead), i.e. he feigned to be asleep (dead).

e. *ju.ʌn* may take the suffix *-ʌn*: *ju'ʌnʌn, juw'ʌnʌn, juwa·nʌn*. — *i·sɛ juwa·nʌn biya bɛ?* is it like that or not? *gusɛ juwʌnʌn ɛtʌs mʌniš* one like this is to be made. *i·n juwʌnʌn du.ina·lulo apai.i* there is no one like him in the world. 30.16. Cp. 82.1,18. *gusɛ kɛ gusɛ juwʌnʌn bi* this (animal) is one like this one, i.e. this and this are alike. *gutɛ tsil i·tɛ tsil ju.ʌnʌn bila* this water is (one) like that water.

Additional references:

a. 160.7, 168.13, 224.3. 230.4.

c. d. 80.20, 140.6.

e. 82.12, 164.11,25

j'učo·r -iŋ y chip of wood (larger than *čimi·li*). (Cp. Sh. *čuča·r*).

juju·r, jujur, *-ʌtʌs* to make s.o. like roast-meat (said by wife beaten by her husband). — *juju·r ačai.i* he beats me into roast-meat, i.e. he oppresses, bullies, me. (Cp. 2. *jərjər*).

ju·k, N. pl. *-a·ints*, x kidney. (Cp. Sh. *ju·k*, Kho. *bru·k*).

ju·k mʌna·s to come into contact, touch, reach; to be obtained. H. *milna, ekʌtta ho·na*. — *ju·k ɛtʌs* to make reach, deliver. (Cp. Sh. *ju·k tho·rki* to touch, rub against, etc.).

ju·kʌnḍ y large spindle used in twisting two strands of yarn together to make warp-yarn. (*ju* + *gʌnḍ*).

jukʌŋ, pl. *jukai.o, jukʌŋuts, juka·ŋuts, juka·muts* x water-closet, latrine, privy, H. *pa·xa·na. ṭʌṭṭi·xa·na.* 188.5,6. (Cp. Sh. & Kho. *čukʌn*, latrine).

-jɷko, -ju·ko plural ending, v. § 29.7. 000

jɷku·ni -miŋ y an inferior bit of strap. — *o·ṣ̌çɷmɛ jɷku·ni* the narrow waist-belt of a poor man.

jɷl N., v. *jöl*, pus.

jɷla·b x a purgative, aperient. — *jɷla·b ṣ̌i·a ba* I have taken a purgative. y purging. — *jɷla·b mʌni·la* purging has taken place.

jüli N. *-miŋ* y soup. (Cp. Sh. *ju·li, žu·li*).

jɷlu·ṣ̌ y soup poured over broken-up bread. — *gutɛ jɷlu·ṣ̌ ṣ̌ɛ* eat this soup.

jɷm y precipitous, almost impassable (ground), H. *pʌha·ri*. — *jɷm bila* it is a very difficult track.

jɷn IUB intelligent, H. *hušya·r sʌmʌjh-wa·la*. (Not known to QUB).

ju·na v. 3. *ju* 2.

ju·nojʌn'ʌs ill, filthy, impure. H. *na·pa·k, hʌra·m*.

jɷra·b, jɷra·p, jɔra·p, pl. *-ičiŋ*, N. *-ičʌŋ*, y socks. Ar. Prs.

jɷrk wind from falling avalanche. — *jɷrk´ di·mi* an avalanche-wind came.

Such winds, coming out of the Ulter Nullah, frequently strike Baltit suddenly and without warning. Their force must be felt to be believed.

Such a blast is said to have carried a cat from Baltit across the main valley to Sumaiyar: a distance of a mile or two. The subsequent condition of the cat is not recorded.

jɷrkhu·so IYB in great grief, very sad, despondent; QUB, stingy, avaricious, H. *bʌxi·l*.

(Cp. Sh. *jɷra·r*, vexation, sadness).

jɷro·ṭi sg. v. pl., N. pl. *-muts* x unripe apricot fruit.

(Cp. Sh. *jɷro·ti* apricot fruit).

jɷru·no, N. IYB, pl. *jɷru·nimuts* x man's curl of hair N.; little curls of hair

000 made by women above the ears. IYB, (Cp. Sh. *jʊru·ni* hair cut in fringe over the forehead). C

1. *jʊṭ, jʊ̈ṭ*, pl. hx *-išo*, y *-iŋ* small (in size, age, social rank etc.) little, younger. — *lukʌn joṭ ɛti* make it a little smaller. *joṭ hilɛ·s* baby boy. *joṭišo čhi·ško* small hills. *yutiŋ, ju·tiŋ bitsa* his feet are small. 154.18, 156.19, 156.1. *jot baiyʌm* I was small, little. 156.20. *ifʌtiyər bɔrɛnin jotʌn bi* look at his forehead, it is small. 154.21. Cp. 158.16. *hin jot giyasʌn* a small infant. 100.2. *ʊmərɛ jʊt; dɛniŋɛ jʊt* small in age, young. *za·tɛ jʊt* of low birth. *in jʊt sis bai.i* he is a person of low standing. 94.14. *uyo·ntsum jʊt* the youngest. *u·ɛtsum jʊt i·nɛ* the younger one of them. 366.2, 372.2.
[601] *jʊt mɛ·ço, jʊt mi.ʌs* our younger brother, sister, (man speaking). *a·u.ɛ jʊt ɛço* my father's younger brother, i.e. my junior paternal uncle. N. pl. *jʊturko*(?) probably for *jʊtuɹko*. Cp. 76.24, 90.25, 104.25, 106.8, 260.10, 366.5, 370.2.
2. *jʊt, ju·t* green grass. — *ju·t ṣɪqʌm* grass-green, green. *bʌsi.ɛ jʊt* garden lawn. (Cp. Sh. *ju·t* growing grass, meadow, lawn).

jʊṭkuṣ̌ y infancy, childhood. — *i·mi jʊtkušɛ i·ri bim* its (the lamb's) mother had died during its infancy. 380.17.

juwa·b, jʌwa·b -íčiŋ y answer. — *ja·r juwa·b ɛti* answer me. *ja·r juwa·b ʌči·ṣ̌ gome.iba?* can you give me answer? *jimʌlɛ jɛ u·ŋər jʌwa·b gučičʌm* I shall give you an answer tomorrow. *juwa·b ati·mi* no answer came. 24.8. Cp. 312.15. *u·ɛ jʌwa·b dusumʌn* they brought answer. 24.8. Cp. 232.1. Ar. Prs,

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000 *juwaihir -aˑt* y jewel, jewelry. Ar. Prs.

juwaˑn, jʌwaˑn, pl. *juwaˑyo* h. young (of man, horse etc.). — *juwaˑn (hir)* young man, youth. *hin but dʌltʌs juwaˑnʌn* a very handsome youth. 22.15,17. Cp. 120.3, 2 ,.5, 336.6, 362.11. Prs.

juwaˑni (y) youth, the time of youth. — *juwaˑni.ulo* in youth. Cp. 362.1. *juwaˑni etʌs* IUB to cultivate a friendship with any woman, H. *kɪsi ʿaurʌt ke saˑth doˑsti kʌrna.* Prs.

juwʌnʌn, juwaˑnʌn, v. *ju.ʌn (e).*

juˑwər fighting, quarrelling, H. *lʌṛaˑi, jʌŋ.* — *juˑwər aiyeti* don't fight (with me).

juˑyʌs, juˑç-, neg. *a¢uˑç-;* past base *d*-, d*-ʌ-,* neg. *at*-.*

For forms see below and the paradigm in § 287.

The *-č-* of the present base I now believe to be *-ç-*. It is affected by the *j.*

1. To come, with such natural special developments as: come along, come up, approach, arrive.

   The point of departure takes the Ablative suffix *-tsum.* The destination takes the dative suffix *-ər,* either alone or in the combinations, *-ʌlər -tsər.*

   With persons the postposition *-ʌpʌčər* is ordinarily used.

   The verb is, however, often used absolutely.

   guˑ Hinditsum· di bʌm your father had come from Hindi. 264.15. *hʌɣurɛ tərkʌŋər dumoˑmo* she came to the horses' stable. 108.21. *iˑmo haˑlər diˑmi kɛ* when he came to his house. 170.7. *iˑn ja apʌčər juči* he will come to me. 144.21 ff.

Where the purpose of coming is stated it is expressed by the present base, or the infinitive, of the appropriate verb with the suffix *-ər:*
girʌšər jučai.i he comes (in order) to dance, 306.15. Cp. 30.3, 294.21.
uŋ goˑsqanʌsər diˑa he has come to kill you. 26.8,11. Cp. 26.17, 40.16.

2. To come back, return.

The sense is often made explicit by the addition of *pfər numa*, or *iˑlji*, but these are frequently dispensed with:
teˑlər naˑn daiyʌm going there I returned, i.e. I went there and came back. 42.18.

Cp. inter alia: 10.13, 16.1, 22.3, 126.23, 202.2, 312.18, 370.10. The usage is extremely common.

3. *juˑyʌs* is sometimes used where the English would prefer the verb "to go". It is of course merely a question of the topographical standpoint taken up by the speaker in his mind.
hiˑrɛ haˑɛ yʌkʌlʌṭər sailər dimi he came (i.e. he went) for a walk in the direction of the man's house. 24.2. Cp. 16.2, 56.26, 336.7.

4. It is used in a number of idioms expressing the idea that a person suffers or experiences some sensation, condition, illness etc.

The same ideas may often be conveyed by the verb *dusuˑyʌs*. The one presents a passive, the other an active, attitude on the part of the person concerned. V. § 266.6 & 4.

In some cases the person is put

in the Genitive, and in others in the Dative. While in others the person is omitted.

ɲfu·ṭe bu·t i·mo·ṣ di·mi "of the Div much his anger came", i.e. the Div became very angry. 18.8. *au.e ja·k a·r di·n herʌm* "pity of my father coming to me, I wept" i.e. being overcome by pity on account of my father, I wept. 70.16. Cp. s.vv. *dʌm, dʌŋ, dʌk, ga·r, γu·ku, ja·k, *-mo·ṣ, rahm.*

b. *ju·yʌs* in used in many idioms of which it is difficult to suggest any classification, but of which the meaning is clear enough.

be·ske i·čər æti·mi no sound (voice) came, i.e. was heard 6.5. Cp. 38.3, 42.20, 266.2. *a·dʌmsa·da nʌsen ju·cila* the smell of human being comes, i.e. (I) smell a smell of human being. 14.4. *i·te bušai.ulo bu·t dʌŋ čʌm di·mi* a very severe famine came on (in) the land. 366.8. Cp. 342.1. 372.9. *kine . . . hi·re ka·r mʌna·sər gʌlt di·mi* this man's turn came for patrolling. 38.2. Cp. 198.2, 280.9, 282.7. *hu·šər di·n* coming to his senses. 26.9, 30.20, 373.3. *taiyʌsər o·r muškil ju·čila* difficulty comes to them for putting them on, i.e. they find difficulty in . . . 132.4. *sʌlgo·se i·ŋi di·mər jučʌm* I shall come back when the grindstone's beard has come, i.e. when the grindstone grows a beard. 142.26. *gute du·ro ja·tsum aču·či* this act does not come from me i.e. I can't or won't do it. 146.2.

Cp. with different sense:
ja·tsum ni·ki ju·ʌs [illegible] good is

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going to come from me i.e. I am going to be a source of good. 90.12. *aiye·mai.i bai.i, ine·r ke açučila ja·r ke açučila* he cannot (read it), it doesn't come to him and it doesn't come to me i.e. neither he nor I can understand it. 48.9. Cp. 74.19. *ja horʌṭ j̣u·čila* I want to urinate. 176.28. Cp. 54.2. *o·ltʌlik(e hisa·b) bʌbor di·mi* both reckonings (the reckonings of both) came out level. 52.12,23. *den geru·rum di·mi ke* if the year turns out hot. 326.2. *ja·r besʌn ba·go j̣u·čila* the share that falls to me. 366.3. Cp. 372.3. *bu·t ʌbʌš er di·mi* much trouble came on him; he got into straits. 366.9. Cp. 22.7,9, 26.16. *i·te diš u·or zuš di·mi* the place pleased them. 294.9. *čape mʌza di·nin* the taste of the meat coming (to him . . .), i.e. perceiving the taste of the meat . . . 380.16.

The following are some references to the rarer forms or those less frequently recorded in the texts:

Fut. sg. 2nd. *j̣učoma.* 52.18, 74.8,20, 106,15.
3rd. m. *j̣o·či* passim. *j̣učimi.* 74.26.
3rd. f. *j̣u·čo.* 204.8.
y. *j̣u·čila.* 14.4.
pl. 1st. *j̣učʌn* 256.7.
3rd. *j̣učomʌn.* 6.2, 188.3.
Pres. sg. 1st. *j̣uča ba.* 76.6,9.
2nd. *j̣uča.* 78.11,14, 94.18.
3rd. m. *j̣učai.i.* 306.19, 34 22.
x *j̣uči bi.* 372.3.
Impf. sg. 1st. *j̣uča baiyʌm.* 18.17.
3rd. m. *j̣učʌm.* 6.5, 208.11. 234.2.
y. *j̣učilom.* 42.20, 266.2.

000 Pret. sg. 1st. *daiyʌm*. 8.12, 32,15.
42.18, 144.15.
2nd. *dokoˑma*. 6.9.
3rd. m. x *diˑa*, *diˑe*. 24.22,
26.8, 90.6,7, 154,22,
160.18,20, 170.1, 28 10,
etc.
f. *dumoˑmo*. 166.17,
108.21, 268.5.
dumoˑyo. 166.15.
pl. 3rd. h *duyan*. 36.6, 246.16.
duˑiyen, *duˑyʌn*.
148.4,6.
x *duˑmi e*. 12.17, 16.14.
Perf. sg. 1st. *daiya ba*. 40.16,
264.13, 282.7,8.
2nd. *dukoˑwa*. 38.16, 40.9.
58.19, 60.14, 282.5.
3rd. m. *di bai.i*. 4.2, 30.4,
292.3, 374.1
di bʌʈe (= *di bai.i* +
ʌʈe). 58.8.
f. *dumoˑbo*. 120.12. 138.1,
180.6, 282.20.
x *di bí*. 230.7.
y *di bila*. 10.12.
pl. 2nd. *dʌma baˑn*. 20.15.
3rd. *duwaˑn*. 132.11.
Plup. sg. 3rd. m. *di bʌm*. 136.9, 264.15,
204.1, 292.2, 364.7,
272.10, 274.4,8. 344.20.
y. *di bilum*. 198,2, 282.7.
pl. 3rd. h *duwʌm*. 28.20.
x *du biˑm*.
Impv. pl. *juˑin*. 18.18, 82.3, 110.24.
juˑina. 90.6.
-ṣ forms. *juˑṣ*. 4.3, 10.13, 28.1,
56.13.15, 110.7, 138.1,2.
Pres. Pc. *juˑčome*. 230.7.
Past Pc. A. sg. 1st *daˑn* 8.12,
42.18.
2nd. *dokoˑn*. 380.5.

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Past Pc. A. 3rd. m. x y *di·n* passim,
di·nin. 42.22, 108.4,
144.5, 240.18.
f. *dumo·n.* 108.21,
120.15.
dumo·nin. 138.2.
pl. 3rd. *du·n.* 130.1, 200.12,
272.13, 284.2, 294.13
etc.
du·nin. 44.1, 206.18,
266.20.
Static Pc. sg. 1st. *daiyʌm (ba).* 124.21.
3rd. m. x y *di·m.* 114.26,
134.3, 142.26, 294.5,6.
320.1.
f. *dumo·m.* 14.1, 80.20.
pl. 3rd. h. *du·m.* 232.5, 240.7,
312.18.

Pres. Base + *ər.* *ju·čər.* 76.9.

Infinitive, Gerundive, Noun Agent, *ju·yʌs, ju·ʌs.* 96.16, 98.5. 122.4, 156.2, 210.5, 336.7, 340.20.

Negative Forms:

Pres. Base. *ac̣u·č-, ac̣u.c̣-, ʌc̣u·č-.* 30.17, 56.15, 74.18,20, 76.16, 78.7,8, 90.13, 146.1,3, 152.3, 172.14.

Past Base. *at-, ʌt-.* 6.5, 24.8. 76.7,8,26, 78.8, 230.9, 246.12, 282.22.

K and KH.

(See also under q and x).

In this section *kh* is distinguished from *k* wherever I have external authority for its existence. I was unable myself to distinguish it with any certainty.

For the relationship between *kh-*, *x-*, and *q-* v. Gram. p. XXX, Additional Note.

1. *ka,* *-*ʌka,* (*-*ka*).

I. *Postposition,* with, H. *sa·th.*

It is preceded by the Genitive or General Oblique form of the

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noun. It may be used with the prefixal forms of the pronouns, yielding: *a·ka, go·ka, e·ka, o·ka* etc. postulating the form *-ʌka*; but also *mika* as from *-ka*.

For a detailed analysis of its uses v. § 85.

a. Sociative: with, along with, in company with.

b. Denoting accompanying circumstances: with.

c. Instrumental: with, by means of, N. by the instrumentality of.

Of the last use EOL recorded the following examples. The idiom is hardly credible and it is denied for Hz.

Thʌme ine usta·de ka ha·n e·timi the Mir made the builder build a house. *Thʌme ja ka ha·n a·timi* the Mir made me build a house and so on: *u·me ka go·timi, mi·ka me·timi, ma·ka ma·timi, u·e ka o·timi.*

Sa·be ʌšt'ʌne ka kʌškičʌŋ jʌš e·timi The Sahib made the groom tighten (pull) the girths.

Note that both in Hz. and N. *ka* may be used with the ordinary pronouns: *ja ka, u·me ka, ine ka*, etc.

u·e ka jərmʌš noma girʌtimi da o·ka horu·timi mingling with them he danced and then he sat down with them. 234.4.

d. Reënforcing or replacing *ke* and

e. Miscellaneous uses.

f. With the Static Participle.

g. With the Infinitive.

II. *Adverb* in association with *ke*: and also, at the same time, in company, together. H. *hʌmra·h.* v. § 423.

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000 Cp. also 28.11,18, 150,8, 236.9, 260.8, 306.16.

2. *ka*, *ko* v. *ke*.

kha, v. 1. 2. aa.

kafir unbeliever, infidel (from point of view of Muslim). Used of the Chinese and also of the Kafirs of the Hindu Kush. Ar. Prs.

kafur -iŋ y camphor. Ar. Prs.

kaγaz -iŋ y paper, letter. Ar. Prs.

601 *kaka*, *gaka* elder brother (only used of each other by members of Rajas' families). N. *kak'a*, "Rajas' and Saiyids' sons call each other *kak'a* or *aju*".

kaki, *gaki*.

1. Elder sister (term only used in Rajas' families and by the people of Ganish and Altit). N. *kaki*, "Rajas and Saiyids call their sisters *kaki*".
2. Form of address for elder sister.

kako.

1. Stepfather ("the proper word, but *apa*, is also used". QUB questioned this meaning and substituted *nana*).
2. Elder brother (a form of address). 312.14. (Cp. Sh. *kako*, elder brother; *kaki*, elder sister).

000 *kalto* the fifth day in the future.

kharam IUB, *xaram* QUB Kashgari cotton cloth. H. *khadar*, *desi kapra*. (Cp. Sh. *kharam*; Psht. *karwala*, coarse cotton cloth).

kharp, QUB *xarp*, *manare* to fade (of falling leaves, flowers). (Cp. Sh. *karp*, withered, dried up, and perhaps also Sh. *karp* tinder, consisting of some dried vegetable material. Cp. Bo. *ghap*).

karpo, v. *kapo*, cuckoo.

000 *kaw maṇas* to walk up and down as sentry, patrol, stroll, IUB. H. *ṭahlna, phirna, hawaxori karna*. — *hik saxatan kaw maṇum* he had patrolled (as a sentry) for an hour. 38.2 (bis). Cp. 42.15. (Cp. Sh. *kawal dorki*).

kawt'us -iŋ, and *kawtusiŋ*, y cartridge. Fr. H.

1. *kaṭ* with. — *uŋ ke mimo sasibe amiri.ai kaṭ maiman* i.e. (I hope) that you and the Mem Sahib are thriving. (Cp. Werch. *kaṭ*). (Biddulph. *kët*).

2. *kaṭ -iŋ* y condition, stipulation, injunction, undertaking, agreement, treaty, promise. — *ama kaṭ kaṭanate gudiṭam* but I will give it to you (only) on a condition. 104.9. *kaṭulo dimanai.i* he has been born within the (i.e. subject to) the agreement. 106.13. *kaṭ kaṭ etimi* he laid injunctions on them. 244.8. Cp. 212.6. *kaṭ etas* to make an agreement, treaty. 176.13. Cp. 388.10. (Cp. Sh. *kaṭ* promise, wager etc.).

ko variant of 2. *ke*.

1 *kabab* *-*etas* v.t. to roast (meat). — *suwuṇ* . . . *kabab etimi* he roasted the kidneys. 68.12. Ar. Prs.

kabai -muts x coat. Prs.

kabor v. *xabor*.

kabari -ido x bolster. H.

kaṭakora y ambush; plot, conspiracy, rebellion, H. *kamin, sazish, baγawat*. — *aṭaṇaṇor kaṭakora etuman* they plotted to assassinate me.

kkaṭi -muts x bucket, pail. — *čumare, kaṭuŋ, cile kkaṭi* an iron, wooden, copper, bucket.

*-*kkaṭi.as*, *-*kkaṭiš*- to shut up, enclose (animals). — *bura ikkaṭi.as ile toykor* in the byre for shutting up the cow(s) in. 108.23. (Cp. Sh. *kaṭorki*).

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/[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 573-Analyst]

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kʌċul *-iŋ* y fir-tree. (Cp. Sh. *kʌċul*).

kəḍʌkus pl. *kəḍʌkuyʌnts.*

1. x native lock. EOL; door-bolt (*səri·k*). IYB; door bolt and key. QUB.
2. b. an additional, fifth, headman of the four clans of Baltit

kʌfʌn, ***kʌphʌn***, pl. *kʌphæiŋ*, y shroud. — *ja·r kʌfʌn … dosu·in* fetch a shroud for me. 294.11. *kʌfʌn nok'a* taking the shroud. 294.13. *kʌfʌn tsər ečai.i* he tears off (the cloth for) the shroud i.e. a piece 24 *qʌḷ* (cubits) long. 310.4. Ar. Prs.

kʌf[illegible], ***kʌvša***, *-muts* x shoe — *yu·tiŋulo kʌfšamuts e·ltai.in* put shoes on his feet. 368.14. *yu·tiŋulo* (or, *yu·tssulo*) *kʌfša e·ltai.in* ditto. 373.19.

kḥʌjun'a the Burushaski language (a term used only by foreigners).

kʌka·yo N. walnut (unbroken). (Cp. Sh. *kʌkai.ṡ*).

kæki N., v. *ka·ki.*

khʌlaḍu leather bag. Given as the equivalent of *kḥʌwʌḷ*. (Also in Sh.? Probably a foreign word).

kʌlamu·ḍo *-muts* x base of external ear, flesh of ear. 232.8.

kʌlib, ***qʌlip***, *-uts* x form, shape, mould. — *mʌzʌrʌ kʌlib di.us* marking out the shape of the grave, making the grave-mound. 312.5. Ar. Prs. (*qa·lɪb*).

kʌm little (in quantity), deficient, inferior, less; scarcity, shortage, H. *tho·ṛa.* — *gusetsum kʌm* less than this. *kʌm gəru·rum* a little hot, slightly hot. *besʌnʌ kʌm a·pi* there is scarcity of nothing. *kʌm paċi bʌlai.ʌ* the lesser share of the land. Cp. 250.7. *uŋtsum jə kʌm apa* I am not inferior to you. 148.9.

+ *ʌn*, a little, a few, H. *tho·ṛasa.*

kʌmʌn kɛntsʊm in a little time. *kʌmʌn du·ro bila* there is a small piece of work. *kʌmʌn sis dumʌn* a few people came. Prs. 000

khʌm v. *xʌm*.

kʌmʌn v. *kʌm*.

khʌma pl. *khʌmʌŋ* y felt, "numda". — *hʌn kʌma·n* a piece of felt. 308.5. (Cp. Sh. *qʌmu*, felt).

kʌmbaxt unfortunate. Prs.

kʌm kʌm mʌna·s IUB to become covetous, H. *ṭʌma' ho·na*. (QUB gave this as *xʌm xʌm*).

kʌmqu·wʌt weak, feeble. Prs. + Ar.

kamzo·r week, feeble. Prs.

khʌn -ʌnts, N. pl. *-a·i·nts*, x fort; fortified village, village community. 361

The population is now tending to abandon the concentrated villages for houses scattered about the cultivated lands singly or in groups of two or three which are called *gira·mičiŋ*. The *Khʌn* at Aliabad is nowadays occupied only partially for two or three months in winter.

kʌntsʊm sinda yʌkʌlʌṭər ga·rtsʊmo she fled from the fort towards the river. 192.15. *I·šku·kʊlo tʌlo kʌnʌnts bi·m* there were 7 villages in Ishkuk. 280.3. *tʊrma alta kʌnʌntse trʌŋfatiŋ* the trangfas of the 12 villages, (e.g. Baltit, Ganesh, Altit, Haiderabad, Aliabad). 318.5. Cp. 240.5, 244.7, 284.2,4. (Said to be a Balti word).^1^

khʌn, xʌn, v. *xʌn*. Only in: *khʌn* (*xʌn*) *nɛ* downwards. 246.21. 000

(Probably 2. *kha*, 2. *xa* down + *nɛ* adverb-formative, with anticipation of the *n*-).

-kʌn. Suffix meaning: direction of, side of, along. V. *i·ljikʌn* & *-lji*

kʌna·o y advice, counsel, instructions,

^1^ [see Corrigenda et addenda, Category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

000 injunction. — *ja kʌna.o gʌn* take my advice.

Occurs most frequently in *kʌnaˑo *-ʌtʌs* the pn.pf. referring to the person to whom advice etc. is given: *iˑn kʌnaˑo ɛti* advise him, counsel him. *kʌnaˑo mo* instruct, advise her. 50.22. *pəritiŋər kʌnaˑo oˑtʌm* he had enjoined on the peris. 12.1. Cp. 246.18, 252.2. (Cp. Sh. *kʌnaˑo*).

kʌndʌq, v. *xʌndʌq*, trench. Prs.

khʌnḍ'əri half-full, a little short of full, not-brimming. — *khʌnḍ'əri bitsa* it is half full ("bitsa" probably refers to the contents).

khʌn'i, kh'ʌni, pl. *khʌnɛŋ*, d.pl. *khʌnɛŋičiŋ* y parched wheat or barley, "pop-corn". 306.22.

khʌnimʊjuˑko ladybird (insect).

kʌniˑz -tiŋ hf. female slave, female servant. 16.12. Prs.

kʌnjha IYB back of neck. QUB x & y neck-joint.

kʌŋ -ɛnts x small pond, pool.

sauwɛ kʌŋ a recess made at the side of a water-channel in which a backwater is formed and the sand in suspense in the water is deposited. This sand is collected & mixed with manure.

-kʌŋ recorded in *aˑljikʌŋ*. For *-kʌn*, q.v.

kʌŋgaˑl -išo h low-caste, lowborn, person (e.g. *Ḍoˑm*, bandsman etc.).

Applied to an insolent inferior. 168.9. (Cp. Punj., Kshm. & Kho. *kʌŋgaˑl*).

kʌŋka -mʊts x "a kind of thin-legged spider which goes up walls and then down again"

kʌp v. 2. *qʌp*.

kʌpʌl, gʌpʌl, -išo x head. — *ja kʌpʌl axoˑlinimi* my head ached, I had a headache. *ine kʌpʌlʊlo γɛnɪšɛ tʊr*

000 *bilʋm* he had a golden horn on his head. 376.2. (Cp. Kho. *kʌpaˑl* and *kʌpʌl;* Sh. *kʌpaˑlo*, *kʌpʌlo*, head, skull; Skr. *kapāla* skull).

kʌpiˑnɛs N. pl. *kʌpiˑnɛšo* x step, foot-notch on log-ladder.

(The Hz. form is *gʌpfiˑnʌs*, step of stair).

kʌpo, kaˑpo, -mʋts x cuckoo, v. s.v. *gʌkʌči*.

415 *kh'ʌpʋn*, pl. *kh'ʌpuyo* x spoon, dipper, ladle. Originally all were of wood, but one may now say:

huˑnə k'ʌpʋn wooden spoon. *gu.iˑski kʌpʋn* a "Wakhi spoon", i.e. spoon with bowl set sideways. *čok kʌpʋn* upright spoon (the handle rises perpendicularly from the base of the bowl for three inches and then turns back horizontally). *kʌpʌnʋlo*. 328.10,11. (For *khʌpʋnʋlo*). (Cp. Sh. *khʌpa.i*, *kʌpeˑi* wooden spoon; Kho. *kɪpiˑni*).

000 *-*kh'ər*. Reflexive Pronoun. -self (oblique cases), v. § 144. — *ja jijeˑi ʌkhərər ɣʋn'ikɪš ɛtaˑm* I myself did evil to myself. *ikhərər fai.ɪda-ɛtʌs* one who does good to himself, i.e. a selfish, self-seeking person. *uˑɛ uˑi uˑkhər ɛsqʌnʋmʌn* they themselves killed themselves

As the object of a transitive verb *-*khər*, whatever its number or person, ranks as 3rd. sg. hm or x.

kʌrəgʌḍi -mʋts x big wooden props supporting aqueduct, Bu. syn. *huˑnɛ dʌnaˑto*. — *Baltittsʋm kʌrəgʌdimʋtsɛ xʌt hʌn . . . buˑaˑn diˑmi* a cow came from Baltit down by (in fact, under) the aqueduct. 186.3.

kəragʌḍo strong, stout.

kʌr'ʌki N. "clapper that helps to pound rice".

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kʌrʌli. A child both of whose parents are of noble stock, e.g. the child of a Mir by his Ranee or principal, highborn wife.

(Opposed to *ʌrɣʊn* q.v. Cp. Sh. *k'ʌrɛli.* Spelt by QUB *qʌrʌli*).

**-khərʌnʌs, *-khərai-, *-khəreˑ-,* Impv. **-khərʌn,* Ppa. *n*-khərʌn(in),* to be late, to delay v.i., H. *deˑr kʌrna.*

Fut. sg. 1. *ʌkəraiyʌm.* 2. *gukəraima.* neg. *ayakəreˑyʌm* I shan't be late. *jimʌlɛ akukəraima* you won't be late tomorrow.

Pret. *bɛsɛ gukərʌnʊma* why have you delayed?, i.e. why are you late? *ikhərʌniˑmi* he is late. 212.5.

Impv. *ʌkuˑkərʌn* don't be late, don't delay.

Ppa. *nʌkərʌn daiyʌm* delaying I came, i.e. I came late.
bɛsɛ nʊkuˑkərʌn dʊkoˑma why have you come late?
buˑṭ nikərʌn diˑmi he returned after a long delay. 384.19.

The verb also occurs without the pn.pf.:
bɛsɛ kərʌnʊma? why have you delayed? why are you late? *nʊkərʌn* ‖ *nikərʌn diˑmi* he came late. *buˑt kəranumʌn, ulʊm jʊwaˑb atiˑmi* they were a long time (in the house) and no answer came from inside. 24.7.

IUB gives it thus: e.g. Impf. *khəra.i bʌm* 3rd. sg. *khərʌnʊm maimi* he will have delayed.

(Cp. Sh. *khərnaˑr thoˑɹki* to delay, be late).

kərʌp ɛtʌs to snap, break, (a thing, with a single sound). — *taskimi žʌmɛ kərʌp ɛtimi* he drew the bow and snapped it. 172.8.

(QUB *qərʌp*).

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kʌre·lu N. *-mʋts* x ram. (Cp. Sh. *kʌre·lo* castrated ram).

khʌr'ɛ·ţi *-mʋts* x wicker basket (small). — *gʋsɛ kʌrɛ·ti.ʋlo* in this basket. 64.3. *khʌrɛ·ţilo.* 382.15. Also recorded in N. (Cp. Kho. *khəre·ti*; Sh. *kʌre·i*, *kare·i*, wicker basket).

kərgʌl'o MA the smaller flying-squirrel. (Cp. Sh. *gərgol'o*).

kərka·mʋts v. *qərqa·mʋts.*

kərk'ʌnʌs pl. *kərk'ʌnʌšo* x a kind of spider (which has a big body and long legs and bites).

khəru sg. and pl., d.pl. *-mʋts*, *-ints* x louse. — *kəru giya bi.ɛn* lice have fallen on . . . i.e. he has become infested with lice, or he is . . . . *Pʌŋčutsɛ kəru bu·t bim* there were many lice on P. 116.8. *i·ŋi.ʋlo kəru.ər bərɛ̆nʋmo* she looked in his beard for lice. 282.10.

kərukɪṣ̌ lousy (term of abuse for very poor people).

kəru·sʌl wild strawberry (occurs in Nagir, but not in Hunza).

khʌs, *kha·s*, EOL; *xʌs* at all.

Usually accompanied by negative, when the meaning is often only an emphatic negative. Cp. some uses of *bilkʋl* in H. — *khʌs čʌt ai.ɛti* don't break it at all. EOL. *bɛ*, *nʌzir*, *ja·r kha·s lɛl 'api* No, sir, I don't know (at all). EOL. *kha·s dʌltʌs api* it is not at all good. EOL. *gʋsɛ atišʌm. kha·s ditsa kɛʔ* I won't bring it. Won't you bring it at all? EOL. *jɛ xʌs ayʌmʌlts* don't abuse me (ever, or, at all). Nz. (Cp. Sh. *khʌs*, *xʌs*).

khʌsk N. *-ičʌŋ* y girth (of saddle). — *kʌsk(ičʌŋ) ja·ṣ̌ ɛ* tighten the girth(s). (Cp. Sh. *k'ʌsko*, saddle-girth).

000 *khʌš* slaying, slaughtering (usually for food or sacrifice). — *in kʌšər wʌšimi* he threw him down for (the purpose of) slaughtering (him). 42.8. *guyu kʌšər . . . gu·ma* you threw down your sons to slaughter them. 44.19. *kʌš* *-*ʌtʌs* to slaughter, H. *ḥʌla·l kʌrna*. *kʌš ɛčər wʌšimi* he threw him down to slaughter him. 42.3. *kʌš o·čər gu·mi* he threw them down to slaughter them. *i·mo a·ltʌn yu· . . . kʌš o·ti kɛ* if he were to slay his own two sons. 40.1.

But cp. with *-*ʌtʌs* causative: *bušo·všo kʌš o·tai.i* he has made them slay the calf. 370.3, 374.2. Cp. 370.12, 374.12. V also: 40.15, 42.1, 44.9,11,15,22, 66.6, 68.8, 234.13, 266.6, 368.15, 382.2.

kʌšawa·r -iŋ y earring(s). — *kʌšawa·riŋ multumʌlči mogiça·n* they put earrings on her ears. 304.11.

1. *khʌṭ -ʌnts* x bedstead. — *khʌṭɛ bʌn* webbing, cord etc. for stringing bedstead. *khʌṭɛnʌṭɛ i·mo hiŋtsɛ guča bʌm* he was lying (had lain down) on a bedstead at his door. 260.6 ff. (Cp. H. & Sh. *khʌṭ*).
2. *khʌt* v. *xʌt*. — *khʌt khʌt* v. *xʌt*.
3. *kʌt* y sg. & pl. clothes, suit of clothing. — *šɪkʌm kʌt nɛtʌn tu·mok mʌnimi* he appeared wearing green clothes. 284.15. (Cp. Sh. *kʌt*).

kʌṭʌl v. *gʌṭʌl*.

k'ʌti N. y pl. hoarfrost. (Cp. Sh. *kʌṭi* hoarfrost).

kʌt'u *-*ʌtʌs*, used in the expression: — *kʌtu go·tʌm* said by a person when pushed up on a swing, and interpreted to mean "I am above thy head". Similarly: *kʌtu mʌtʌm* ("you" pl.). *kʌtu mutʌm*

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("her"). *kʌtu* is probably connected with 2. *khʌt, xʌt* down: "I have downed you" i.e. "risen above you".

[1]*kʌrša* v. *kʌfša*.

khʌwʌṣ̌, *khauwʌṣ̌*, pl. *khʌwa·nts*. "Small leather bag for travelling, with lock on mouth", "leather travelling-bag for bread", Kho. *ṣ̌ʌŋgʌṣ̌i* and Wakhi *š'əŋgiši*. - *thʌmɛ γɛnišɛ kʌwʌṣ̌ 'o·ye.iba·n* they make them carry the Tham's gold-bag. 348.4. *biškɛ . . . kʌwa·ntsər dɛlimʌn* they put the hair in bags. 134.15. *kʌwa·ntsʊm di·usin* taking it out of the bags. 136.1. Cp. 138.24. (Cp. Sh. *kʌwʌšo* (?)).

1. *khʌỵ -ʌnts, -ɛnts* x hook, barb of arrow; stirrup. — *ču·k ɛtʌs kʌỵ* hook for sewing saddlery and boots. *jʊra·pɛ kʌỵ* crochet-needle. (*kʌγʊrɛ*) *kʌỵ* stirrup. *kʌỵɛ bərpi·t* stirrup-leather. V. 152.1.

   (Cp. Sh. *khā·* hook, bill-hook; stirrup. In N. it was recorded by EOL as: *qʌ.iỵ -ɛnts* x stirrup).

2. *khʌỵ* x beach, strand (where a river is in an open, sandy or shingly bed), part of river-bed not covered by water. Also explained as H. *gha·ṭ*. — *sinda kʌỵər so·kʊmo* she came down to the river beach. 108.16. *mərtɛŋʌṭɛ ya kʌỵʊlo sinda i·ltsɛ bo·či.ɛ* (the birds) alight on the cliffs or on the beach at the edge of the river. 206.13. Cp. 348.6. (Cp. Sh. *khai.i*).

kʌỵ'ʌs N. cotton. — *kaỵʌzɛ* of cotton. (Cp. Sh. *qai.a·s*, GB *khʌya·s*. *kh-* is probably correct for both Sh. and Bu.).

kai.i, *ka·i*, y soup, H. *šo·rba*. — *kai.i bila* there is soup; *kai.i ɛtʌs* to make soup. *kaiyʊlo baiyu d'ɛ·smʌỵʌm* I put (the proper quantity of) salt in the soup. (Cp. Sh. *kai.i*).

[1] [see supplement to corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 545 — Analyst]

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khau variant of *kha, xa* down. — *khau wʌlʌs* || *xa wʌlʌs* to fall down. V. 2. *xa*.

kauwʌṣ̌ v. *kʌwʌẓ̌*.

keˑr h opponent, rival, H. *mʊxaˑlɪf*. — *iˑkɛ γɛnʌŋər kinɛ keˑr bʌm* this man was a rival, competitor, for the gold. 68.14. (Correct the translation there given).

(Cp. Sh. *kʸɛˑr*, opposed to, against, hostile to).

kɛ, (*kə*, *ka*).

1. Also, too, and. It also seems to serve as an emphasising particle. — *kɛ . . . kɛ* both . . . and; with neg., neither . . . nor. *jɛ kɛ uˑŋ kɛ miyu oˑltʌlik* I and you and our two sons. 40.18. *uˑŋ niča kɛ, jɛ kɛ jučʌm* if you go, I shall come too. 94.19. *eˑkin kɛ ɛˑsʊmʊts dˈotsɪrin duˑtsu* cook and bring his liver and kidneys. 72,13. (*čərʌp*) *ˈɛtʌsər iˑn kɛ čərʌṭʊm xau wˈʌlimi* when he had cut it he also fell down from the cliff. 214.10. *bʌt kă akuˑčičʌm, čʌp ka akuˑčičʌm.* I will give you neither the skin nor the meat. 104.6. *koˑs bi kɛ hʌn bɛlɪs* this is *one* sheep. 64.15.
2. *kɛ* frequently follows immediately after Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives and Indefinite Adverbs of Time and Place when accompanied by a negative. — *mɛn kɛ dʊšmʌnʌn apˈʌm, oˑr bɛsʌn ʌbʌš apiˑm* there was no enemy, there was no difficulty (present) to them. 284.20. *mɛnʌn kɛ eˑitsʊmʌn* they saw no one. 6.12. *beˑskɛ iˑčər æṭiˑmi* no sound came. 6.5. *ʌmʊlo kɛ atoˑγʊrkumʌn* they did not find

him anywhere. 10.5. *bɛšɛl kɛ bɛ* never.

The effect of the *kɛ* appears to be to emphasise the negative. Cp. §§ 148.4, 153.4, 154.

mɛn kɛ
hin kɛ
hʌn kɛ } not accompanied by the negative may mean practically: others, and another one. V. § 148.6.

3. *kɛ* is also used in association with the Indefinite Pronouns, Adjectives and Adverbs, but placed after the verb (and not immediately after the pronoun etc.).

In this situation it gives these words the force of General Relatives, corresponding to the English whoever, whichever, whenever, wherever etc.

uⁿŋ amɪn ba kɛ . . . ja gʌtʊŋ aγ'ʊn whoever you are give me my clothes. 14.10. *uⁿŋɛ bɛsʌnər rai ɛča kɛ aso* whatever you wish for tell me. 138.28. *amʊlo bai.i kɛ . . .* wherever he is. *bɛšʌl bopfau ɛtʌs mʌnimi kɛ . . .* whenever it has become (the time) to carry out the "bopfau". 208.5. Cp. also: *hʊkai kɛ hʌγʊr berʊm bi.ɛ kɛ . . .* however many dogs, and horses there may be . . . 342.20.

For further examples with the pronouns v. § 186.

4. *kɛ* is very frequently used immediately after finite parts of verbs, when it gives the sense of "if", or "when".

a. It is especially common after the Preterite Tense to denote an anticipated condition, v. §§ 353,3, 452. — *gʊtɛ gʌli kɛ mɛna ʊdɛljʊmʌna?* if this (bow) broke would

000 anyone beat me? i.e. if it breaks, were to break. 170.21.

b. It frequently occurs with the Future used as a Historic Present, v. §§ 348.3, 435. — *iˑtɛ hɛrʌs dišər niči kɛ iskɛn gušiŋɛnts . . . hɛrčam* when he went (lit. will go) to the place of weeping, there were (*lit.* are) three women weeping there. 38.9.

The short forms of Preterite and Future (especially of the 3rd. sg.) are commonly used in this way with *kɛ*.

c. *kɛ* in the sense of "if", "when" is also employed with other tenses e.g. Pres., Impf., Perf. and Pluperfect: *jimʌlɛ jɛ niča ba kɛ, uˑŋ . . . sail ɛti* when I go away tomorrow, do you go round (the garden). 10.13.

Impf. 282.21; Perf. 210.16; Pluperf. 292.10.

d. There is a special use in which it is employed with the Imperative as the equivalent of a conditional sentence, v. § 356.3. *qiyu pyu ɛti kɛ mi jučʌn* you raise an outcry and we shall come up. 256.6.

5. The sense of "if" also occurs in the expression: *bɛ kɛ* if not, otherwise . . . *hin hirʌnɛ altʌn . . . yu . . . kʌš oˑti kɛ baˑdša eˑɪrči. Bɛ kɛ tsoˑrdinɛ iˑrči* if a man slays his two sons the king will not die. Otherwise he will die tomorrow morning. 40.15. In: *bʌrɛˑyɛn . . . juˑči.a be kɛ*, 284.16, it seems to mean, "(whether) or not".

6. *kɛ* appears after the dependent verb in Indirect Questions:

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bɛˑsɛ hɛˑrčaˑn kɛ jaˑr ʌsuˑin tell me why they are weeping. 38.12. *mɛn herčʌm kɛ xʌbər dusuˑma* have you brought news (as to) who were weeping. .2.17. *kotɛ gʌş b'e.urumʌn bila kɛ ja akeˑya ba* I don't know how much the price of this is. 58.24.

7. *kɛ* occasionally appears after verbs of saying, thinking, perceiving etc., and in other cases, introducing an dependent clause. But this is probably a reminiscence of the Persian-Hindustani *kih*.

8. *kɛ* is regularly used to convert an adverb into a conjunction in *bɛsɛke* because (*bɛsɛ* why? + *kɛ*). *iˑtɛ buˑltsom tsil 'ʌk'ərər gaiyʌm bɛˑsɛkɛ yərom iˑtɛ bʌsaˑolo tsil api* I shall take water for myself from that spring, because there is no water at the halting-place ahead. 124.15.

9. *kɛ* is used after nouns with the sense of per, (for) each, (for) every. — *'alto iˑski č'urkʌs gonts ke wʌziˑre haˑlər dosučaˑn* they bring 2 or 3 vessels (of milk) each day to the Wazir's house. 322.4, *kʌn kɛ hʌn hʌn wʌlgi učiˑʌs miraˑs bila* it is the custom to give them one rupee each per village. 342.20.

10. In the following expression the force of *kɛ* is somewhat problematic: *hik kɛ* once, once again. Cp. *hin kɛ*, sec. 2. above. *šu.aˑ kɛ* v. s.v. *tsʌn kɛ tsʌn* in very truth, 218.13.

kɛči kɪčaˑli bread used at the *Šɪk'ʌmitiŋ* festival. 320.6.

khɛˑn, keˑn, kyɛˑn -iŋ y time, space of time, period, season. — *kʌmʌn keˑntsom*

000 *tai mani·mi* it has been so for a little time. *i·tɛ kɛ·ntsum* since then, thereafter. *i·tɛ kɛ·nulo* at that time. *kɛnʌntsum di·mi* he came some time ago. *niyʌsɛ kɛn di·mi* the time for departure came. *jɛ du·sʌm k'ɛ·nər* at the time when I set out. 362.5. *bai.imo kɛ·n* the winter season. *Šah Γʌzʌnfərɛ k'ɛnɛ* in the time of Shah Ghazanfer. 274.3.

(Cp. Sh. *khyɛn*, time).

-ki suffix, v. §§ 21. c. § 102.

khi· -muts x shield, H. *ḍha·l*. — *khi· γʌtɛnç* arms, weapons.

(Cp. Sh. *khai.i*, *khɛ.i*, and perhaps Kho. *kʌḻi*, *kʌði*, *kɛṟi* of which the medial consonant is probably the peculiar ḻ of Khowar).

khi·ɛ, v. *qhüyɛ*, pebble, gravel.

khi·ɛkɪʂ v. *qhüyɛkɪʂ*.

kiji·m -uts x embroidered horse-cloth (used under the saddle). 286.24.

(Cp. Kho. *khi·jim*). Prs. (*kʌji·m*)?

k'i·ki -muts x kind of small hawk, sparrow-hawk(?) (like the Šahi·n). Sh. *ušpu·ki*.

khikhɪʂ *-ʌtʌs* to tickle someone on soles of feet (*or* body QUB). — *tɛ·lɛ kikɪš ju.ʌn a·ti bi·m* there a sort of tickling on the feet had affected me, i.e. I felt a sort of tickling. 224.3. (Cp. *qiqɪt*).

ki·l N. ibex, cp. Hz. *gi·ri*. — *ki·l hʌldɛn* male ibex. *ki·l tsi·gi·r* female ibex. *ki·lɛ du* ibex kid. (Cp. Sh. *ki·l* ibex).

khi·l mʌna·s.

1. To see, look, view. — *sʌgʌm xa ki·l numa qau ɛtimi* looking down through the smoke-hole he called out. 228.7. (Correct the translation given there). *hiŋɛ ho·lɛ khi·l mʌn'imi* he looked out at the door. *ɛ·inulɛ*

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khiˑl mʌnaˑm I looked in the mirror.

2. To pay a visit of condolence to, *aˑr, goˑr, eˑr, khiˑl mʌnaˑs* to pay a visit of condolence to me, thee, him. Cp. 210.17. — *khiˑl mai.aˑr niˑʌs* to go to condole.

khiˑl ɛtʌs.

1. To show to, present to, offer to. — *wʌziˑrər kiˑl ˈɛtimi* he presented it to the Wazir. 138.7. *uyoˑnər tsirtsɛ . . . iˑtɛ bʌl oˑr kiˑl ɛtʊman* to all in turn they offered the marrow. 138.9. *gʊlʌmʌt khiˑl ɛti* hold out your skirt (to receive s.t.).
2. To yoke an ox to the plough for the first time. — *ɛˑʂɛ khiˑl ɛtʊm tsi.ˈər* an ox that has been put to the plough, i.e. one that is fit and old enough to work. *khiˑl ɛtʌs mani bi* it has become fit to have yoke put on neck, i.e. to plough.
   (I am not sure whether the word under these two meanings is the same, or whether in the second case it is *kiˑl* or *khiˑl*).

kiˑlaˑy (-*ɪšoˀ*) x curds made from biestings. — *kiˑlaˑy d'iˑušaˑn* they extract curds.

(Cp. Kho. *kiḷaˑḷ* & *kiḷaˑri*, cheese when kept; Sh. *kɪraˑri*, "a milk product made by Gujars").

kiˑli N. -*mʊts*, x, cp. Hz. *giˑli*, nail, very small pick.

(Cp. Sh. *kiˑlɛ*, Punj. *kiˑlliˑ*).

kiˑlto Nz. the sixth day in the future.

(Cp. *kaˑlto*, the 5th. day in future. Leitner gives it as *kayálto* and the 6th. day as *payálto*, v. H. N. Hd.bk. p. 15, n.).

kimi.ˈa y golden, gilt, golden-coloured. — *ɛˑsɛ gʌptsʊm biškɛ kimi.ˈa bitsʊm*

000

the hair on its hide was golden. 104.24. *gʌptsɛ biˑškɛ kimi.ˈaˑɛ kɛ ɣɛnišɛ ju.ʌn lʌm mai.i bitɛʊm* the hair on the hide was shining like gilt and gold, 134.8. Grk. Prs.

kimxaˑb brocade. 88.5. Prs.

1. *khiˑn* v. *khiˑnɛ.*

2. *khiˑn* pl. *khiˑyo* x flea. — *khiˑnɛ čʊruˑt goˑči* the flea will bite you. *sʌʊur ja dʌŋ atiˑmi, khiˑyu.ə ašuˑmiˑyɛ* yesterday I didn't get to sleep, fleas devoured me. EOL. *khiˑnʌnə čʊruˑt aˑtimi* (or, *ašuˑimi*) a flea bit me. EOL.

khinˈa pl. x, double pl. *kinˈeˑints*, stalks, straw. — *guˑrɛ kinˈa* wheat-stalks.

khiˑnɛ, khiˑn, kinɛ, kin, khɪn, pl. *khuˑɛ, khuˑ*, hmf, obl. sg. m. *khiˑn(ɛ)-*, f. *khiˑnɛmʊ-.*

Demonstrative Adj. and Pron. this, this one (of persons only); he, she. Sometimes = Eng. Def. Art. the.

Cp. sg. x *gʊsɛ* y *gʊtɛ* (N. *kusɛ* etc.).
pl. x *gʊtsɛ* y *gʊkɛ.*
Also: sg. x *kos* y *kot.*
pl. x *kots* y *kok.*

V. §§ 136—138.

The forms *khiˑn* and *khuˑ*, without the final *-ɛ*, are rather the less common.

.Examples of *khiˑn* will be found at: 42.7, 86.11, 110.11, 116.10, 124.7, 182.4, 882.7.

And of *khuˑ* 10.13, 86.13. 182.3.

khiˑŋ N. direction. — *kʊtə kiˑŋ* (in) this direction. *ɛtɛ kiˑŋ* (in) that direction. Hz. *khiˑŋɛ dʌl dɛli* strike (him) on one cheek. (Cp. Sh. *khiˑŋ*, direction, side).

khiˑŋ khaˑŋ very slackly. — *khiˑŋ khaˑŋ oˑmʌn* don't go along very slackly.

kiŋkiˑti N. *-mʊts* x red hawk. (Cp. Hz. *kiˑki*).

kɪraˑya y hire, rent. — *kɪraˑyaˑr yʌnʌm* I hired . . . Ar. Prs.

000 *khiⁿrts -ʌnts* x joint (articulation of bones), part of limb between joints. — *-wʌldasɪ kiⁿrts* a vertebra. *iⁿnɪ kiⁿrts bim uyoⁿnʌʈɪ baⁿn ɛtimi* he kissed all its (the infant's) joints. 90.23. *muˑkɪ kiⁿrtsʌnts* pearly limbs(?). 358.10. (Cp. Sh. *kiˑts*).

khiⁿrumʌn a certain number, some, half of, (of persons & things). Only twice recorded: *kiⁿrumʌnɛ nim'ɛⁿn tʌq oˑčʌn* let some of us go and smash them up. 248.6. (Glossed: "some half of us"). *da kiⁿrumʌnɛ 'Aiʌšo Mʌlik sireka bʌm' ɛɛibaⁿn* some say that A. M. possessed magical powers. 220.3.

kišmiš & *kh-* seedless grapes. Ar. Prs.

kɪšti -muts Hz., *-ɪšo* N. x ship, boat. Prs.

khiˑšo, -u, -muts x mosquito. — *kiˑšu čuruˑt goˑči* the mosquito will bite you.

kitaˑp, kɪtaˑb -ičiŋ, N. *-ičʌŋ* y book. — *Jamʌsnaˑma nusɪ kitaˑpʌn bilum* there was a book called the Jamasnama. 48.2.

(*kɪtaˑp*) *nuq'ʌtʌn dum'ʌtsimi . . . da pfʌtʌŋ ɛtimi* having read (the book) he closed it . . . then he opened it again. 70.10. Cp. 68.24 — 70.24. Ar. Prs.

khiˑti, khiˑtɪ this side, the near side. — *kiˑti Pisʌnulo Siˑgɛ Dʌltʌs Mʌruˑko buˑt xuš ɛtumʌn* on this side (of the river) in Pisan they took a great fancy to D. M., son of Siˑŋ. 262.6. *iⁿnmo j'iŋɛčiŋ . . . iⁿmo ɛˑšɪ kiˑtɪ tʌq ɛtimi* he tied her sleeves on this side of his neck (she was sitting behind him and he brought her sleeves on either side of his neck and tied them in front). 146.15. *kiˑtɪ* is opposed to *iˑti, iˑtɪ* (v. s.v. *iˑti*), and is usually followed by *pa* side. *sinda huma iˑtɪ kiˑtɪ . . . mʌnumʌn* they crossed

backwards and forwards over the ford in the river. 114.26. Cp. 264.27. 000
khin i·te pfər, khin ki·te pfər one on that side and one on this side. 86.14. (*pfər* is here probably the dative of *pa·*. *ki·te pa ju* come to this side. *ya·iŋe ki·te pa daγ'ami* he hid himself on the near side of the mill. 204.5.

(*kh-* is probably the proximate demonstrative *kh-* seen in *khi·ne* etc.).

ketli x kettle. Eng.

khiyal v. *xiyal*.

ki·ye N. x small shot, buckshot (?).

(Probably the same word as *qhüye* gravel etc. Cp. also *gork*. "*k-* pronounced with teeth clenched". EOL).

koy v. *khuy*.

1. *khok, kho·k* y pl. these. — *kok a·lto γumo·riŋ bitsa* these are two holes, there are these two holes. 102.26.

(Corresponds to *guki*, v. §§ 136 & 138)

2. *kok -ičaŋ, -iŋ* y long stitch, basting. — *kok deli ba·n* they have stitched (it).

kukor o McK and GR scab (over wound). (Not known to QUB).

kho·le, kho·l, khul here, hither. — *dotsi·ruʌio ko·le men apa·n* there are no cooks here. *ko·lə γaʌil ap'i* there is no firewood here. 126.6. *ko·l men ba·na?* are there any people here? *ko·l*, (or, dat.) *ko·lər*, *ju* come here. *ko·l ditsu* bring it here. 166.19. *ue guyu kul ja·r jo·ua* give these two sons of yours to me here. 174.23. Cp. 54.12. 60.20.

Abl. *ko·lum* from here. — *je ko·lum dal noma . . . ničʌm* arising from here I shall go . . . 368.2. *ele ko·lum sis di·n* people coming from here and there, i.e. from every side. 236.12. (Cp. *alko·le*).

khön, khon, pl. *khoyo* x ant. — *gaʌtum khon* black ant. *bardum khon* red ant. 000

kor, kovr, -ilo x cave (in earth or rock cliff), shelter under overhanging cliff. 226.7, 244.7,23. (Cp. Sh. *kovr*. Possibly same word as Kho. *khol*, open cave).

korri boot. — *ja korri yen daragus* take hold of my boot and pull it off (for me). (Cp. Sh. *korrs*, native boots).

korom, kurum N. y mist. (Probably same as Hz. *zurom*, *qorom*).

·*khos, khos* x sg. this, this one. — *kos* (*ʃapik*) *ʌm nimi* where has this (bread) gone? 30.9. *kosʌfum nišanin* the distinctive marks (which are) on this one. 64.15, 136.2, 160.3, 222 14.

Corresponds to *gute*, v. §§ 136 & 138.

·*košiš, kušiš* y endeavour, attempt. — *kušiš etʌs* to try, endeavour. *jimʌle gute duro dʌmanʌsar* (or, *pura etʌsar*) *kušiš eti* try to complete this business tomorrow. Cp. 264.1. Prs.

kh'oio -muts with fingers bent up, cripple-handed; crippled in feet.

(Cp. Sh. *kuto*, maimed, crippled; and Kho. *khoti*).

khot, khot y sg. this, this one.

Corresponds to *gute*, v. §§ 136 & 138. *kot le mʌnimi?* what is this that has happened? 118.11. *kot le duro bila?* what is this (that has happened)? 150,16. Cp. 60.19, 70.4, 96.12, 180.16, 270.1, 273.25.

kot fort. — *Daiyoro khotʌʃar* (read: *kot-*) *durmʌn* they came to the Daiyor fort. 380.21, ! (Cp. Sh., H. *kot*).

khote x pl. these ones, these.

Corresponds to *gutec*, v. §§ 136 & 138.

kote kor these ones. 21 ..12.

! [see Corrigenda et addenda, category 116 p. 543 - Analyst]

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khu·e, *khu* h pl. these, these persons, pl. of *khi·ne*, v. § 147. — *ku·e herəŋulo amin . . .?* which of these? 106.10. *ku·e miyu* these our sons, these sons of ours. 42.1. Cp. 10.13, 86.13, 112.7 et passim.

khu.i·n this year. — *khu.i·n čʌm bila* this year there is a famine. *thʌm'ine ku.i·n* last year and this year. 330.4.

khu.i·nmo of this year, in the course of this year. — *khu.i·nmo den čʌm bila* this year there is a famine. *khu.i·nmo həra·ltiŋ buʄ mʌni·mi* this year there have been heavy rains.

ku·k -ilo x, v. *xu·k*, pig. 366.10.

khoke N. y pl. these, these ones. (Corresponds to Hz. *goke*).

kukuk etʌs N. to cackle (of hens), to cluck.

-khukurs pl. *-khukurio* x short soft rib.

khuku·ʄ whisper. (Cp. *khu·ʄ*).

khul v. *kho·le*.

khole.i N. here. — *ja ha kole.i dila* my house is here. *kolere* hither. *kolemo* from here. (Variant of Hz. *kho·le*).

1. *kuli*, *kuli*. An enclitic particle which seems to duplicate some of the functions of *ke*. v. § 425.

a. Following Indefinite Pronouns, and Indefinite Adverbs of Time and Place in negative clauses it appears to re-enforce or emphasise the negative:

uŋ juʌnʌn menʌn kuli apai.i there is no one like you. 82.1. Cp. 82.12. *amulo kuli api·m* nowhere were there (any vegetables). 64.1.

b. In the following:

beʌl ke hʌn . . . du·ʌn kuli aiyaica you have never given me even a kid. 374.9.

000 The negative is stressed by the *ke*, and *kuli* comes merely to emphasise the *duras*.

Similarly in the following it appears to lay stress on the *talo*:
turma aila taiv ayenaceman ke talo kuli gucian if we are unable to give twelve goats we shall give (at any rate?) seven. 194.10. (This was glossed H. *sirf hi*).

The explanation H. . . . *bhi*, given elsewhere, would apply to the first two and similar examples: *koi bhi*, *kabhi bhi*.

c. From one or two examples it appears that *kuli* can be used like *ke* to form General Relatives:
be, besan eti kuli dyusase apoi.i no, whatever he does (*lit.* did) he will not escape. 44.8. *bebel direni kuli delijam* whenever he comes, *or*, if at any time he comes, I shall slay him. 172.15.

d. Used after finite parts of verbs it appears to mean: if, if ever:
mine ha.lar dim kuli ayyrepynin if he (ever) goes (*lit.* went) into anyone's house, don't kill him. 244.7. *hən gunisən tovr duruwma kuli gucivia* if you (were to) come out one day too early you will die. 80.17.

2. *kuli* -mig y band of cloth tied round an infant's head. Prs. *sarbənd*. 158.18.

khu·lto, kholtu today. — *kulto jimələ se.imi ayerčai.i* saying "today, tomorrow" he doesn't do it, i.e. he procrastinates. *kulto tham tap* last night. *ja kultu rak api* I have no appetite today. 80.2. Cp. 80.3,23. 222.13. (With *-ulto* cp. *kilolto* and *hipulto*).

khu·ltomo of today. — *kultomo gunimin* (in the course of) today. 80.21.

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kuḍimo gunisitum from today. 106.16

kulu N. variant of Hz. 1. *kuli*. — *menan kulu apai* there is no one. *amis kulu hayuran api* there is not any(?) horse.

1. *-kum* a suffix used with *x* forms of the Numerals denoting:

1. a pair.

2. a multiple entity. V. § 197.

The forms recorded are: *hikum*,

altʊ-
iski-
walt-
tsindi- } + *kum*.

misiro-
talo-
alt'am-
huni'i- } + *kum*.

1. *hikum kuto* a pair of pabboos (boots). *yoroyicin altarum* two pairs of socks. *iskikum burfilo* three pairs of boots.

2. *ue hikum* that party (of people). *hikum sisik* a party of men, a few persons. *kue iskikum ruom* these three tribes 272.14.

2. *-kum* an Adjectival suffix:
Cp. *wilum*, *hunanikum*, *herkum*, *hayurukum*, *perkum*.

kunda -mute x stock of gun. Pre.

kundav, v. *xundav*, murderer. — *ja mua kundav* my father's murderer. 90.10. (Probably kh- for x-). Pre.

khuro, *kurui*, pl. *khunzate*, corner. — *han kurwiguṭar* (or, *gurui-*) *nicai* he goes off into a corner. 120.12. *ary kurunar nitum* leading him forward into a corner. 86.19. (Cp. Sh. *kun'i*).

1. *kur -ʒio* a fetlock. (Cp. Sh. *khuro* hoof).

2. *kur -ʒio* x, a very small bird with a red top to its head.
(Seen in summer at Dama, altitude about 10,000 ft.)

3. *kur -ants* x small open tank.

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kuraṭi, pl. x *-ṭilo*, y *-ŋ*, *miŋ*, hard, stiff (of leather, cardboard etc.). — *kuraṭilo gapʌnts* hard hides. *kuraṭimiŋ ḍorpéṭiŋ* stiff straps. *ja ta.oċiŋ kuraṭi manítsʌn* my leg-bandages have become stiff. 128.21, 130.7. (Cp. Sh. *kuraṭo*, stiff, and *kuro*, hard, strong).

kurdi, *kurdi*, pl. *kurdente*, *kurdents*, N. *-muts*, x shirt, man's shirt. 938.13. (Cp. Sh. *kurt'ʌni*, man's shirt). Prs.

kurri.ʌp etʌs to let off, spare; QUB to overpower, H. *maɣlub karna*.

Only once recorded: *hine burn trʌq etu.i*, *ja ke kurri.ʌp aiyeċi* he has split the stone, he won't let me off. 206.1.

QUB. Explained the second clause as: *hamko moqabɨla ke li ne tahraega*. Meaning perhaps: "he won't let me remain to oppose him".

khurk, v. *xurk*, broken straw.

kuro N. pl. *kurumuts* x hoof (of horse). (Cp. Sh. *khuro*, hoof).

kuron, pl. *kuroyo*, a meaningless expletive in the expression: *ḍon kuron*, pl. *ḍonomo kuroyo*, blind.

kurpʌn gentian (plant).

kursi -muts x chair. — *kursi.ʌṭe e.uruṣ̌ai.i* he makes him sit on a chair. 74.10. Cp. 80.2, 88.6, 360.2. Ar. Prs.

kurukuruṭ breaking up, snapping, crunching (sound of teeth when something hard is eaten).

Only once recorded: *besʌn kurukuruṭ eċuma ṣ̌imi* he ate something with a crunching of the teeth. 132.13.

kuruṭ, v. *quruṭ*, dried curds.

kus N. v. *xus*, cough.

-kus, *-kuṣ*.

1. A nominal and adjectival suffix occurring with certain words denoting time:

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dʌtukuˑs, *dɛnkʊs*, *gərukʊs* and *yoˑlɛkʊs*. Cp. *gərkʊs*, marriageable.

2. *-kuˑs*, a suffix in the words: *yaˑrokuˑs* and *yʌtokuˑs*.

3. *-kʊs*, probably a suffix in: *sərik(k)ʊs* and *imeˑkʊs*.

kusa -tiŋ, *-mʊts* hm scanty-bearded man. Prs.

kusɛ N. x sg., equivalent to Hz. *gusɛ*, this, this one, it.

khuˑʂ, cp. *khukuˑʂ*, whisper. — *khuˑʂ nɛ sɛnʌs* to whisper. (Cp. Kho. *kuʂeˑɪk*, to whisper).

-kʊʂ suffix used to form abstract nouns.

kʊʂɛlʌs to go wrong, become spoilt, damaged. V. *qʊʂɛlʌs*.

kuˑʂiʂ v. *koˑʂiʂ*.

1. *khuˑʈ*, x pl. *khuʈuˑiko*, *khʊʈoˑŋo*. short: low (?). — *khuˑʈuˑiko ɣʌʂiˑliˑk* short pieces of stick. *gufʌɣo kuˑʈ mʌni bi* your stick has become short. 222.14. *kuʈuˑiko qʌltʌčʌmʊts* short coats. 188.2. *khʊʈoˑŋo miˑziʂo* low (?) tables.

Perhaps also in: *khuˑʈ sʊkˈuˑin bai.i* he is a close relation. (Cp. Sh. *khuˑʈo*).

2. *khuˑʈ*, v. *koˑʈ*. — *Daˑyuˑrə khuˑʈʌʈər duˑmʌn* they came to the Daiyor Fort. 380.21.

(*kh-ʈ* Gh. Kh. but one wd. expect *kuˑʈ*. Cp. Sh. *koˑʈ*, H. *koˑʈ*).

kʊʈə, *kuˑʈɛ*, N. *kʊʈɛ*, sg. y this, this thing. — *kʊʈə oˑsʌn* don't say this. 70.22. *kuˑʈɛ pa* this side.

(The form seems to be characteristically a N. one corresponding to Hz. *gʊʈɛ*. Presumably the initial is *kh-*).

khuʈgiyʌlt -iʂo x tadpole.

(Presumably 1. *khuˑʈ* + *giyʌlt*, from the resemblance to a short-handled ladle. Cp. Yasin-Kho. *ai.ɛ kɪpiˑni* snake-spoon, i.e. tadpole).

000 *kʊtgʊs* v. *khʊṭkʊs.*

ku·ʊti N. *-mʊts* x wood-pigeon. (Cp. Sh. *ku·ti*, dove).

kʰuṭkʊs pl. *khʊṭkʊšo* x smallest size of field, garden plot, H. *kiya·ri.* — *šɛni.ɛ kʊtʊšo* garden beds. *šʌni.ɛ kʊtʊsər ni·mi* ^ he went to a plot of vegetables. 64.17. ^ (EOL has *kʊtgʊs*, pl. *kʊtgʊyɛnts*).

ku·to pl. *ku·tumiŋ* y a bag of lamb-skin (holding 4 to 12 lbs. of grain). — *gʊtɛ ku·tʊlo pfʌlo aɣ'unin·* give me grain in this bag. 140.4.

Dat. *ku·twʌr*, *kutuwər*, 140.5,6,12. Cp. 140.16, 142.1. (Cp. Sh. *ku·to*).

kʊto·r tribe, tribal section, Bu. *ro·m.* 272.2,12. (A Wakhi word).

1. *kʊts* days. Recorded only with the Numerals above two, and with *be·rʊm*, a certain number of, some.

The following forms have been recorded with the *z* numerals up to 10:

i·skikʊts	three days.	*tʌlɛkʊts.*
wa·lkʊts	four days,	*a·lta·ŋʊts.*
tsɪndikʊts	etc.	*hʊntikʊts*
miši·ŋkʊts		*tori·mkʊts.*

When the particular period of days mentioned is regarded as a whole *kʊts* takes the suffix *-ʌn.*

t'orimkʊts ten days; *t'orimkʊtsʌn* a period of 10 days. *berukʊtsʌn* a period of some days. 168.19.

kʊts has been recorded with the Ablative suffix *-ʊm*, and *kʊtsʌn* with the suffixes *-tsʊm* and *-mo.*

a·ltuwʌltər kʊtsʊm after 40 days. 66.14. *berʊm kʊtsʌntsʊm* after some days. 292.13. *tʌlɛ kʊtsʌnmo ju* come after seven days.

The Locative suffix *-ʊlo* gives the sense of: in the course of, for, during. *a·ltuwʌltər kʊts'ʊlo ho·lə atu·s* don't come out for forty days. 50.12.

^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.543-Analyst]

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tʌ kʊtsʊlo during 100 days. 102.2,5. V. s.vv. *iskikʊts* and *tʌlɛkʊts*. Cp. 50.15, 52.11, 322.10.

2. *-kʊts* h pl. A suffix attached to place-names denoting the inhabitants of that place.

The singular is obtained by adding the suffix *-ʌn*.

ja au·u Pisʌnkʊtsɛ ɛsqʌnʊmʌn the people of Pisan killed my father. 266.12. *Hindikʊts* the people of Hindi. 196.5. *Hʊnzokʊts* the people of Hunza. 296.3.

So: *Misga·rkʊts*. 290.7; *To·lkʊts*, *Γʊlmɪtkʊts*. 294.21.

In some cases the base-word is, according to tradition, the name of a person, as in: *Thərakʊts* and *Xu·rukʊts*.

·*kutsə*, N. *kʊtsɛ*, x pl. these, these ones. — *kutsə bʌlašu* these birds. 96.6.

(Characteristically a N. form, equivalent to Hz. *gʊtsɛ*. Presumably *kh-*).

kutu·iko v. 1. *khu·ṭ*.

kuyo·č h pl. people of a country (as opposed to the Ruler), subjects, populace. — *kuyo·č o·timi* he made them subjects, he subjugated them. 4.6. *u·nɛ kuyo·č* your subjects. *kuyo·č uyo·n xʊš umʌnʊmʌn* all the people, subjects, were delighted. 32.12. Cp. 2.2, 4.10, 26.26, 380.19.

(Cp. Sh. *kuyo·č*).

khüy̥ -ʌŋ, EOL *kiy̥*, y leaf.

kyu v. *qy̥u*.

X.

Initially this sound is also heard as ^{k}*x*- or ^{q}*x*-, and *kh*- or *qh*-. Medially in some circumstances it changes to *-q-*, e.g. in the Ppa. and Cs. V Gram. p. XXX. Additional Note.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

1. *xaˑ*, *khaˑ* (rare), cp. also *xaˑṣiŋər* and v. § 72. 000

a. (Of time) up to, till, for. — *muˑto xa*, *mu xa* up to now. 382.6. *iˑlɛ xa* up till that time, till then. *torimi dɛn xa* for ten years. *jɛ juˑṣ xa* till I come, till my return. 28.1. *čumʌrɛ giˑli iˑlji xa uyoˑnɛ i.eˑšʌm, bim* all used to see the iron peg till later times, it was there. 196.13. *40 kʊts oˑmʌnṣ xa hʌn guntsɛn tsʊˑr* until 40 days are up one day earlier i.e. one day before 40 days have elapsed. 50.16.

b. (Of place) up to, as far as. — *ha xa juˑčaˑn* they come as far as the house. 304.15.

c. (With numerals) up to. — *tʌlo xa* up to seven, 194.12.

2. *xa*, *kha*, also *xau*, *khau* before a *w*-.

a. Adv. down, downwards. — *xa wʌlimi* it fell down. 168.4. *xa awɛˑši kɛ* if it threw me down. 76.25. *čərʌṭum xau* (or, *khau*) *wʌlimi* he fell down from the cliff. 214.10. *xau wʌšimi* he flung (it) down. 112.17.

b. (Postposition) down, down through, down on. Cp. § 86.

The noun is generally in the General Oblique form.

huˑrɛ xa guˑmo she threw them down the mill-race. 206.10. *iˑsɛ isumʌlɛ mʊjoˑq iˑskili xa bʌliˑla* the tassel of its tail is hanging down (over) its face. 186.8. *sʌgʌm xa kiˑl numa* looking down through the smoke-hole. 228.7. *yʌtɪsɛ xa gusɛ ʌš'ʌlɛ nidɪlin* striking (down) on its head *or*, striking it on the head, with this penis of mine. 228.8.

Cp. also:

bɛsʌnə xa adɛlj'aʔ which probably

239 b

000 means: "on what part of me are you going to hit me?" 148.12.

601 **-xakin, *-xʌkin -dəro* hf. Some recorded forms postulate **-ʌxakin*.

Pn.pf. sg. 1. *a-*, 2. *gu-* & *go-*, 3. *i-*, *mu-*.
pl. 1. *mɛ-*, 2. *ma-*, 3. *o-*.

daughter-in-law, son's wife, H. *bʌhu*. *i·nɩ γʌmis hi·rɛ ixʌkinmʊtsɩ mʌmu bilʊm* the rich man's daughter-in-law was pregnant. 100.3.

The relationship to the son may be expressed:

amin gu.i·ɛ goxakin goy'ɛrʊm bo kɛ whichever is your favourite daughter-in-law (son's wife). 106.20. *i·ɛ ix'akinmʊr i·tɛ tsil mučimi* he gave the water to his son's wife (his daughter-in-law). 108.6. (IUB **-xa·kin*).

000 *xa·li* empty. Ar. Prs.

xa·m QUB, v. *kha·m*.

601 *xa·n* hm "khan". The eldest son and heir of the Mir of Hunza is spoken of, and addressed, as "*Xa·n*".

Rajas and Saiyids call their sons "*xa·n*" (as well as *e·i* etc., or by name); *uyu·m xa·n* eldest son; *makučim xa·n* middle son; *jut xa·n* youngest son. N.

000 *xa·nda·n, xa·nada·n* y a distinguished family; family stock. — *i·tɛ xa·nada·ntsum bai.i* he belongs to that family (the Prophet Abraham's). 92.3. Prs.

xa·nsa·ma(n) hm cook, major domo. 382.5. Prs.

xa·p mʌna·s, kha·p m. to fade (of falling leaves, flowers).

(Cp. Bu. *xʌp*, "tinder". See also duplicate entry under *kha·p*).

xa·s private. — *xa·s mʌhrʌmʌnər* to a private servant. 376.2. Ar. Prs.

000 *xa·ṣ̌ ɛtʌs* to rub slowly, rub down.
(V. *xʌṣ̌ ɛtʌs* and cp. Sh. *ka·ṣ̌, khʌš tho·ɪkɪ* to wipe, rub off, etc.).

xa·ṣ̌iŋər, cp. 1. *xa·* and v. § 72.

a. (Of time) up to, until, for. — *to·rimi den xa·ṣ̌iŋər* up to, for, ten years.

b. (Of place) up to, as far as. — *šʌfaxa·na xa·šiŋər* as far as, up to, the dispensary. 240.15.

(*-ṣ̌iŋ(ər)* may be compared with the Sh. *-siŋ* up to, until, used as a suffix with verbal bases).

xa·tɪr attention, consideration, deference. — *u·ŋɛ hər bɛsʌn xa·tɪr go·ʊčʊmʌn* they will show you every kind of attention. 10.14. *ɛr xa·tɪr nɛ* paying him (their) respects. 314.10. Ar. Prs.

xʌbər, k(h)ʌbər -iŋ y.

a. News, information. — *bɛsʌn xʌbər bila?* what's the news? what news is there? *xʌbərčɛ apaiyʌm* I didn't know what was going on. *khʌbər nʊkʌn ni·mi* he went off taking the news. 6.8. *xʌbəriŋ su·yʌs* news-bringer, reporter, spy. *xʌbər ɛtʌs* + Dative to inform (a person). *mɛnər xʌbər ɛti* tell someone. *o·r xʌbər ɛti* inform them. 94.20. *uyo·nər xʌbər nɛ* telling them all about it. 260.17. *xʌbər ʊčhi·ʌs* to inform them.

b. Adj. informed of, acquainted with (a fact). — *mi mɛn xʌbər apa·n* none of us are acquainted with it. 80.15. *mɛn(ʌn) xʌbər ɛtʊma?* did you inform anyone? Ar. Prs.

ʌbi·s impure, base. Ar. Prs.

xʌči·r, qʌči·r -išo x, N. *ġʌči·r -ɪšo*, mule. (Cp. Kho. & Wkh. *xʌči·r*.).^1

xʌfa, xʌpa sad, depressed, distressed, vexed, annoyed, displeased. — *tai bu·t xʌpa kɛ am'umʌnʊmo* and so she did

^1[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.543-Analyst] not become unduly sad. 58.15. *xʌfa ayεˑtin* don't vex him. 12.2. *paˑdša uˑεtsʋm xʌfa nʋmʌn* the king being displeased with them. 44.16. Cp. 38.21, 120.15, 284.23, 380.19. Ar. Prs.

xʌlaˑs freed, at liberty. — *mai.imʋ ji xʌlaˑs εtin* save your lives. 30.23. Ar. Prs.

xʌliˑfa, pl. *xʌlif'ʌtiŋ*, hm priest.

Term used by the Maulāi sect for mulla, *or* akhond. 302.9, 310.4. Ar. Prs.

xʌloˑwʌŋ y pl. soot. — *xʌloˑwʌŋ duˑnitsʌn* soot has seized it, i.e. it has got covered with soot.

xʌlta N., *xɪlta* Hz., *-mʋts* x bag. (Cp. Kho. *xʌlta*, Sh. *khʌlta*).

1. *xʌm* plain, simple. Used in the expression: *xʌm ʂʌp'ik*, plain bread.
2. *xʌm*, *khʌm*, *qhʌm* y cooked vegetables, vegetable soup, Sh. *kuˑni*, H. *sʋruna*, (neither known to me). QUB "any moist food eaten with bread". — *xʌm εčaˑn* they prepare vegetable soup. 340.9. *hoˑi xʌm bila* it is green-vegetable soup. *čutʌn qhʌm ačhi* give me a little vegetable soup. *xʌmε ka ʂʌp'ik* bread with vegetables. QUB. (Cp. Sh. *kam*, cabbage(?).

x'ʌmʌli, pl. *-čiŋ* and *xʌm'ʌličiŋ*, (EOL *qʌm'ʌli -čiŋ*, *-yʌŋ*), y thin bread (like paper). — *xʌmʌli bišʌčər duɣuˑʋski bo̱* she begins to make (toss on the griddle) "khamali". 306.8. Cp. 300.1,3, 306.13.

xʌn, *khʌn*. Only in: *xʌn nε*, *khʌn nε*, downwards. 246.21 (bis), 294.3.

Probably for *xa* + *nε*, v. 2. *xa*.

xʌndʌq, *kʌndʌq*, *-ičiŋ*, *-εčiŋ*, y ditch, trench. Prs.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
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xʌnjər y dagger. — *xʌnjər nʊkʌn* taking the dagger. 380.8. Prs. 000

xʌp, qhʌp y tinder (the skin of a kind of plant). (Cp. *xa·p* & *xʌpkinʌs*).

xʌpkinʌs a kind of herb, of which the skin is used as tinder and the roots (*xʌpkinʌsɛ gʌmu·n*) as an aperient for children. (Cp. *xʌp*).

xər -*iŋ* y a quantity of gold, also used to denote a monetary value formerly of six now of eight rupees. 2 *xər* = 1 *bai.i*. — *tʊrma a·lto xər'iŋ γɛnʌŋ nʊk'ʌn* taking 12 "khars" of gold. 56.11. Cp. 56.25, 58.3, 58.16.

(In the texts recorded also as *kər* and *qər*).

ẋʌr ɛtʌs to fry, H. *bhu·nna*. — *čhʌp xʌr ɛtʌs* to fry meat.

xəra·b bad, ruined. — *čhʌp xəra·b mʌnimi* the meat went bad. *wa·lto ša·riŋ xəra·b mʌnitsa* four cities have become ruined. 96.20. Ar. Prs.

-xərʌs, •-xərč-, Ppa. *n•-qər*, St. Pc. *xərʊm*. Pn.pf. sg. *i*-, pl. *u*-.

1. V.t. to break (a hard object, stone, bone, walnut, by striking it with something). — *sʌmdʌnʌṭɛ dʌn ixər-čʌm* I'll break the stone with a sledge-hammer. *hʌni ixərʌm* I broke the apricot-stone. *tin niqər* breaking the bone. *tinjo nuqər* breaking the bones. *xʌrʊm bʌt* P. N. the "Broken", *or* "Split", Stone. 210.5.
2. To saw (wood). — *hu·n həri·či.ɛṭɛ ixərʌs bi* the wood is to be sawn.
3. To split (wood), cleave, cut up. — *hʌn pušo·ri.ɛn . . . nikhər* cutting up a lump of butter. 338.11. *mʌltʌrʌŋ ixərčʌm* they used to cut up the lumps of butter. 314.13. (Cp. *ḍu·xərʌs*).

000 *xərʌṭʌs, xərʌš-* v.i. to be joined (of wood etc.), to adhere, stick. — *bu·t xərʌši bi* it is very adhesive. *šu·a xərʌṭimi, xərʌṭi bi* it has been well joined, fixed (of a join in wood). *tɛk* (i.e. *tik*) *qərʌṭimi* the mud stuck. Nz. *gu·tsɛ xəraṭimi* it has stuck to the cloth. (Cs. **-ʌqərʌṭʌs*).

xərč, xərči y expenditure, expense, expenses. — *xərč ɛtʌs* to make expenditure, expend, spend. *do·lʌt xərč ɛtʊmʌṭɛ* by spending wealth. 38.24. *gukɛ γɛnʌŋ gʌnɛ xərči go·r ɛtʌm* I have made over this gold to you for travelling expenses. 88.27. Cp. 372.8,9. Ar. Prs.

xʌrts, qərts clapping the hands. — *u·ri·ŋčiŋ xʌrts nɛ* clapping their hands. 140.5. *o·ltʌlik xʌrts nɛtʌn γaib mʌnu·mʌn* both of them, clapping their hands, vanished. 382.5. (*x*- Gh. Kh.).

xʌs v. *khʌs*.

xʌṣ̌ ɛtʌs to rub (backwards and forwards), to scour (with mud). — *milɛ xʌṣ̌ ɛtʌs* to rub on medicine. *xʌṣ̌ xʌṣ̌ ɛtʌs* to stroke the shoulders and face as a caress when going away.

(Cp. *xa·ṣ̌ ɛtʌs* and see BSOS VIII. 1936, p. 632).

**-xʌšiŋ, *-xa·šiŋ* x Pn.pf. *a-, gu-, i-,* buttocks, backside, bottom, Ar. *mʌq'ʌd*. — *ixʌšiŋ ya·ltʌs* to wash the buttocks. *ixʌšiŋ šʌpi·kʌṭɛ γʌṣ̌a·p ɛtumo* she wiped his backside with bread. 272.5. *bʌlo·šɛ sɛnimi ja axa·šiŋ γɛnɪšɛ bi* the pot said: "my bottom is of gold". Prov. 9.

1. **-xʌt -iŋ* y mouth; opening, H. *mũh, dʌhʌn*. — *to·bʌqɛ i·xʌt* the muzzle of a gun. *sʌkʌyɛ ixʌt* opening in top of grain-store on roof. Cp. 138.6, Prov. 39.

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*-*xʌči* = *-*xʌt* + *tsɛ*(?). v. s.v. *ixʌči*. 170,20, 78.22.

2. *xʌt* -*ɛŋ* y writing, letter — *ja a·čutsʊm xʌt di bila* a letter has come from my brother. 10.12. Cp. 10.9,10. Ar. Prs.

3. *xʌṭ*, *khʌṭ* down, downwards, down on. — *gʊtʌs xʌt hʊru·ši bi* the corpse sits down. 312.14. *Kʌrəgʌdimʊtsɛ xʌt hʌn bu·a·n di·mi* a cow came down (by) the K. 186.3. *γu·a xʌṭ daiyʌm* I came down a descent. *mʊriŋɛ xʌṭ mʊdɛlimi* he struck down on her hand, i.e. he struck her on the hand. 386.15. *xʌt* (or, *khʌt*) *wʌšimi* he (shot and) brought down (the pigeon). 148.8. *khʌt khʌt* "down, down" (said to plough oxen meaning "keep down to the line"). N. *xʌt nɛ* westwards (being down the valley). (Cp. 2. *xa*).

xʌtər y danger, dangerous. — *gʊtɛ gʌn, gʊtɛ duro, xʌtər bila* this road, this business, is dangerous. Ar. Prs.

xʌṭi, *xʌṭɛ* lower. — *xʌṭi* (or, *xʌṭɛ*) *mʊš* the lower end, lower side of. *Irša·dtsʊm xʌti mʊš Raminjɛ xa* from Irshad as far as Raminj at the lower end (of the valley). 284.17. Cp. 278.5.

(Probably the Oblique of 3. *xʌṭ*; contrast *dʌli, dʌlimʊš* the upper end).

xʌṭu·m from below, from down-country. — *xʌṭu·m baiyu* "salt from the Punjab". Nz.

xʌza·na x treasure. — *xʌza·na bimʌn uyo·n* all the treasure there was. 174.19. Ar. Prs.

xʌzi·na, *γʌzi·na* x treasury. — *i·sɛ xʌzi·na.aṭɛ fʌt ʌmʌnʌm* I have come upon the treasury. 54.8. *itsu·in čʊmʌrɛ xʌzina·ˈaṭər* take him to the treasury of iron. 172.18. *xʌzinaʊlo bai.i* he

000

is in the treasury. 86.7. *xʌzina hi·ŋ* the door of the treasury. 86.9. Ar. Prs.

xair, xair kε not? (following an interrogative verb and expecting an affirmative answer; cp. Latin nonne).

It appears to be used as an equivalent for: assuredly, to be sure, indeed, H. *ʌlbʌttʌ*. QUB gave the meaning as: "perhaps", "may be". *do.umʌn bai.a xair kε?* is he not a strong man? 162.25. *u·n Š. B. ba xair?* you are Š. B. aren't you? 378.6. *ma mayo·n h'εnʌšu·ik ba·na xair kε* you are all wise men to be sure(?) 158.4. *tsil ačhima kε go·r šu·a maimtsε, xair, gutε mulkulo . . . omʌnṣ!* if you give me water it will be well for you; if you don't may you not remain in this country! 384.16.

(Here there is no interrogative and *xair* seems to be equivalent to *bε kε* if not). (Cp. *xair* used in Persian as a negative exclamation, No!).

xau v. 2. *xa*.

xauf εtʌs to fear. — *oltʌlike Širi Bʌdʌttsum xauf nε* both fearing Š. B. 382.19. Ar. Prs.

xe·r sacrificial offering. — *ba·dša·ṭum xe·r mimʌnšʌn* let us be a sacrifice for the king. 40.19. *gu·tiŋε x'erεŋε, uyo·n u·i·rṣʌn!* let them be a sacrifice at (for?) your feet, may they all die! 172.4.

Explained as "*xaira·t*". The exact meaning is doubtful. If a child breaks anything and is afraid at what it has done its parents say to it "*gu·tiŋε xerεŋε!*" to encourage it.

xεli somewhat, a little, H. *tho·ṛasa; ẕʌra*.

Only once recorded:

xεli čust imʌnimi (the infant) grew somewhat bigger. 242.20.

000 (In Kho. there is a word *xɛli* meaning "special, superior, select").

xi.a·l, xɛ.a·l, khiya·l y thought, idea, opinion. — *khiya·l ɛtimi ba·dša . . . yɛ·šʌm nʊsɛn* he thought "I shall have a look at the king". 2.5,9. *aula·d dyusʌsɛ xɛ.a·l aiye·čai.i* he has no thought of producing offspring. 262.12. Ar. Prs.

'*xɪdmʌt, xɪsmʌt, qɪsmʌt* service. — *xɪdmʌt ɛtʊm sis* a man who has rendered service. 348.11.

xɪlta v. *xʌlta*. Ar. Prs.

ximo·r desire, longing, lust, H. *šauq, ɪšti.a·q, tʌmʌnna, a·rzu.*

Only recorded in:

Ʌlqʌšɛ ximo·r gʌlimi A's desire was broken, i.e. satisfied. 68.15.

(Amend the translation given with the text).

(Cp. Kho. *xʊmo·r*, desire, taste for, appetite; and Ar. Prs. *xima·r?*).

*-*xi·sʌs*, *-*xi·š*- to tear, tear in pieces, rend, H. *či·rna.* — *gʌtʊŋ ixi·sʌs* to tear (up) cloth. *u·xi·šʌm* I'll tear them in pieces (in battle). *guxi·ši* (the wild animal) will tear you in pieces. *nidilin ixi·simi* he threw him down and tore him in pieces. 174.18. (Cp. *-*ʌxe·sʌs*).

xɪsmʌt v. *xɪdmʌt.*

xismʌtga·r, qɪsmʌtga·r, -išo hm personal servant. (Ar.) Prs.

xɪsta, qɪst'a, N. pl. *-mʊts* x leavened dough, bread made with yeast, yeast. Pers. *xʌmi·r.* — *xɪsta ṣ̌ʌpik* leavened bread. *qɪsta o·čan* they make them bake leavened bread. 300.4. Cp. 300.1.

(Cp. Kho. *xɪsta* leaven. Sh. *kɪst'a* large kind of bread).

xo·l silk cocoon.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *·*xo·lʌs*, **-xo·lj-* Pn.pf. refers to sufferer, to ache, pain, hurt, be sore. — *ja ayæṭis ʌxo·lji bi* my head is aching. *gumɛ guxo·lji bi* your tooth is aching. *amɛlʒ axo·lji·la* my jaw aches.
Pres. Pl. 3rd. x **-xolji.ɛn*, y **-xoljitsʌn*.

The following is an isolated variant (said to be vulgar):
inɛ yu·lolo yʌqo·lji bi he has a pain in his belly. Nz.

(Cp. **xo·linʌs* and N. **-xulʌs*).

**-xo·linʌs*, **-xo·li* to pain, hurt. — *ixo·lini·mi* it hurt him. 148.18.
Pres. 3rd. sg. x *ixo·li bi*.
Impf. › › › *ixo·li bim*.

xonɪndʌk -ičiŋ y taking s.o. as a guest to one's house, entertaining, hospitality. (Used only of the entertainment of the Tham when he visits Hèrber). — *xonɪndʌkɛ ha* the house in which the Tham is put up and entertained. *xonɪndʌkičiŋ fʌš mʌnu·mər* when the hospitalities are concluded. 342.12.

(The word stands for the Wkh. *xo·n yu·ndʌk*. "taking away to one's house", which is used in the same connection. This entry supersedes the note on p. 340 of the Texts).

xor, *xər*, *xʊr*, snoring, snorting, purring. — *xor ɛtʌs*, N. *xʊr ɛtʌs* to snore. *i·nɛ xo·rɛ ičər dukoyɛljʊma* you will hear the sound of his snoring. 264.23. *xərɛ ičər jučilʊm* the sound of his snoring was coming, i.e. was audible. 266.2. *hʌɣʊrɛ xər ɛči bi* the horse is snorting. *bu·šɛ xʊr ɛči bi* the cat is purring. ^

xoro·nç̌ v. *xʊro·nç̌*.

xṣ̌ũ· ɛtʌs to blow with bellows. V. *ṣ̌ũ· ɛtʌs* of which it was said by IYB to be the correct form.

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^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *xυd'a* hm God. hf. divine being, goddess (term applied to Fatima). — *xυdai.ɛ gʌnɛ ʌki·l a·ʌti* for God's sake don't do thus. *Xυda·yɛ tu·muk ɛtai.i* God has created it. 6.17.

A Genitive in *-o* was once recorded: *Xυda·yo qudərʌt* by the power of God. 52.12. *Bi·bi Fa·tɪma xυd'a bo* B. F. is a goddess. QUB. *xυda·mo ha·lər ni bai.i* he has gone to the house of the wife of a prophet. QUB. Prs.

xυda·mo (Gen. of *xυd'a* hf) pertaining to the Goddess (i.e. Fatima). — *xυda·mo xυde·i bai.i* he is an offering to the Goddess, i.e. he is unmarried.

xυda·ya·r, *xυdaiya·r* good-bye, adieu, farewell. — *xυdaya·r go·r mʌniš!* God be with you, farewell to you! 94.8. Cp. 212.12.

(The expression is used in both Sh. and Kho. and is presumably *Xυda + ya·r* God (be your) friend!) Prs.

xυda·yo v. *xυd'a*.

xυde·i, *xυdəi.i* an offering in the name of God, alms (in the form of food), *xaira·t*. — *ku·lto xυde·i ɛtʌs bila* alms are to be given today. *mu xυde·i υčhi.ʌs* alms are now to be given to them, i.e. the people. *kuyɛ·s nuyɛn nu·n Misga·rkυtsɛ xυdəi.i ɛča·n* the Misgaris taking goats go and sacrifice (and distribute) them as alms 290.8.

xu·k, *ku·k*, *-ɪšo*, *-υts* x pig. — *xu·kɪšo* (or, *ku·kɪšo*) *uy'ərčər ɛ·rimi* he sent him to pasture the swine. 372.13. Cp. 366.10.

Used metaphorically: h. *xu·kɪšo* (or, *xu·kυts*) *ba·n* they are swine i.e. badtempered people of evil character. Prs.

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*-xolʌs, *-ʌxolʌs; *-xolj-, *-ʌxolj- N., v.t. to hurt. — *axolji bi* it hurts me. *exolja ba* I am hurting him. *ixolʌm* I hurt him. *aiyexoli* don't hurt him. (Cp. *-xo·lʌs*). 000

xomu·in pl. *xomu·yo*, v. *homu·in*. 250.4.

xu·n elʌs to commit murder. Pre.

xu·nda·r, *ku·nda·r -išo* h murderer. Pre.

-xundo x hunch, hump.

-xondukiʃ, pl. *xonduki.ʌnts* hunch-back; humped, rounded. — *ixondukiʃ sis*, *ixondukiʃʌn* a hunch-backed person. *ixundukiʃ mortʌn bila* it is a humped, rounded, earth cliff. QUB.

xu·ni -tiŋ h murderer. Pre.

[illegible]

xor v. *xor*.

xora·bgu·in -gu·iyo h. Jemadar or Superintendent of gold-washers (of whom there used to be one for each of the three tribes: *Xorukuts*, *Boro·ŋ* and *Bəra·tiliŋ*). 348.5.

xora·k, *xora·ka* x food. — *ʃi.ʌsər xora·ka* food for eating. 120.23. Cp. 172.21, 380.18. Pre.

xora·po, *xora·pomots* x tray for washing sand to extract gold. 348.4.

xorg'ʌs v. *hu·rgʌs*.

xu·rgo v. *hu·rgo*.

xu·rk, *xork*, *khu·rk*, -iŋ y broken straw, "*bhoosa*".

xoro·nć, *xoro·nć*, *xoro·nć*, *goro·nć*, *xorunć* y cloud, rain-cloud, fog, mist. — *həra·lts* . . . *xoro·nćʌn* a rain-cloud. 106.18. *i·ts xoro·nćatsum* from that cloud. 106.19. *ti·kisum-xorunć du·simi* a mist rose from the ground. (Cp. ? perhaps N. *ko·ro·n*, *koru·n* mist).

-xorpʌt -iŋ y lungs, H. *phephra*. — *ixorpʌt gʌli·r* pneumonia. McK & GR. N. *a·xorpʌt(iŋ)* my lungs. *exorpʌt* his lungs.

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1 [see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p.543 - Analyst]

xurts, xu·rts, -iŋ, -uŋ y, N. *xurts, qurts -iŋ* dust. — *gudikišaṭum xu·rts 'e·ori* wipe (*lit.* send) the dust from your face. *ti·š kha hera·lts xurts dirusimi* of which the meaning is: he produced a storm of combined wind, rain and dust, (no doubt the usual dust-storm followed by rain). 122.12. Cp. 122.13. 000

xurtsumuš having a cold in the head. — *je xurtsumuš amʌna ba* I have caught a cold in the head. *u·n xurtsumuš gumʌn'a?* have you got a cold in the head?

xurut v. *qurut*.

xus, y N. *kus* cough. — *xus* ·-*itʌs* to [illegible]
xus a·čila, xus go·čila I have a cough, you have a cough.

1. *xuš*, pl. x *xuwa·nts*, y *xuwaŋ*, empty. (Possibly to be compared with Paht. *xule*).

2. *xuš*.

a. Glad, happy, pleased. — *xuš amʌnʌm* I am (have become) very glad, pleased. 4.10. *besanišum xuš gumaima?* what are you pleased about? EOL. N. *kine sis but xuš a·timi* this man pleased me greatly.

b. *xuš etʌs* to choose, select, like, prefer. — *amenər xuš eča ke* whichever person you prefer. *Pisʌnulo Daltʌs Mʌnu·ko but xuš etuman* in Pisan they very much liked, or took a great fancy to, D. M. 202.6. N. *ine sis ja·re xuš ečubai.i* the man likes me. N. *ja inere xuš a·ičča ba* I don't like him.

c. Pleasing to, a[illegible]tive to. — *te·i hin i·nər xuš bam* one was so pleasing to the other, i.e. they so loved each other. 60.1. *i·te diš u·ər*

000 *xuš di·usi* the place pleased them. 291.9. *amiaṭ·e* *u·ge* *xuš bila ke itsu* take whichever (horse) you prefer. *xuš* *gus·e* his favourite wife.

(In the last two examples *xuš* seems to be used as a noun). Prs.

xuš amadi! welcome! — *thamar xuš amadi* *senbian* they say "you are welcome" to the Tham. 338.7.

(This Persian phrase is apparently used by Wakhis).

xuši pleasure, joy, rejoicing. — *xuši.e ke* with pleasure, gladly, happily. 178.7. *xuši* *ɛtas* to display pleasure, make merry. *xuši* '*ɛtam* let us make merry! *ar imani.ime xuši* '*etimi* being afraid, he made a display of joy. 16.6. [illegible] *Š. B.*-[illegible] *ke xuši* '*etimi* at the time of his departure he expressed pleasure with Š. B., probably meaning he took a cordial leave of Š. B. 10.15. Prs.

xušwaxt glad, happy. Prs.

xutba the marriage service (read by a priest).—*xutba* *γaltanimi* he read the marriage service. 18.13. Cp. 302.15. Ar. Prs.

L.

la· an exclamation: ho!

lavi lavi manas to chatter cheerfully, or out of happiness, H. *xuš* *harkar bat karna*.

laj'*ad manas* (of a thing spilt) to flow over everything. QUB. — *multaiŋ* *gatuŋulo laj*'*ad manitan* the blood has flowed all over the clothes. *siaski* *gutui laj*'*ad mani.la* the ink has been spilt all over you. (IUB gave the meaning as H. *abtar*, spoilt).

laxsia -*mots* x stripe of dough. — *laxsia* *daudo* a kind of food with stripes of dough in it.

000 *la·l* -iŋ y ruby. Ar. Prs.

lʌl·ər, lʌl'i·r naked. — *lʌm lʌle·r* stark ("shining") naked.¹

la·ltən, pl. *la·lti·iyo, la·lti·ŋuts* x lantern. Eng.

-la·maći -iŋ y in the lap of. — *məla·maćər na·n ja ji di.uśʌm* going on to her lap I shall expire. 364.10. (This is simply the noun *-lʌmʌt* + *ći*).

la·nʌt y curse, imprecation. — *i·nər la·nʌt ətin* curse ye him. *u·ŋər la·nʌt mani·ś* curse be on you! 150.2. Ar. Prs.

1. *la·ŋ* aside, to one side, out of the way. — *la·ŋ mʌn'e* get to one side, get out of the way. 228.15. Cp. 120.12. [illegible] when the dust had passed away. 122.13. "*la·ŋ*" *mosumʌn*. *la·ŋ o·mʌnumo* they said to her: "Get out of the way!" She didn't budge. 256.9. *la·ŋ o·ti* move them (animals, stones) to one side. (Cp. *lʌŋ* of which it is the diminutive).

2. *la·ŋ mʌna·s* to walk swinging one's arms. H. *ba·zu ko hila·kʌr ćʌlna*. (Cp. Sh. *la·ŋ lʌtha·ŋ*, or *la·ŋ lʌtha·k, tho·zki*, to swagger along?).

la·o y.

1. A shout, halloo. — *Hʌnumʌn Mu·ntsum la·o mai.i bila* a shout, halloo, proceeds from H. M. 180.11.
2. Hullo! equivalent to *a·u*.

la·o ja·o mischief maker, slanderer, H. *śʌri·r, na·haq bʌkwa·s kʌrnewa·la*. — *sodʌgər sisər se.iba·n "buś la·o ja·o"* they say of a merchant b. l. j. i.e. that he is hard in a bargain and dishonest, giving short weight. QUR.

la·q late, delayed. — *khu.in birʌnć la·q mʌnimi.en* this year the mulberries

¹[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 - Analyst]

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have been late. *hari laγ duγ'unimi* the barley ripened late. *öiji laγ gole ećuman* they will do this later. *saab mi.as laγ manimi* the Sahib's going has been delayed. *saabe mi.as laγ etai.i* the Sahib has postponed his departure.

laγ manas to spread over, overlay. — *moran dimin i'tas gulder.aje laγ man'imi* a mud-flood coming, overlaid the dead bodies. 240.14.

(Cp. Sh. *laγ bo'iki*, to be spread over, collected on).

la'ṭa thin, out of condition, H. *dabla*. — *ja haγur laṭa bes manimi.an* why have my horses become thin? 378.10.

(Cp. Sh. *laṭo laṭo manuje*, very poor men; Kho. *laṭa*, dull, stupid, weak, lazy).

laγ x small rounded hill, hillock. 194.7. — *Hindele ir.. leriγer talw nagen* at Hindi taking goats up on to that knoll. 196.4.8. (This is reckoned a Sh. word. Cp. Sh. *laγ*, small hill).

Laṭhow x (morning)star. — *gone laṭaw* the morning-star. *juanuvi.a laṭaw ... bow mai.i bi* the morning star of youth ... sets. 262.1.

(-Sh. IYB. Cp. Sh. *loi laṭaw* the morning-star).

Lafut v. *laphut*.

lagay pagay swaying with hunger and weakness.

laγan pl. *laγani.o* dumb. — *ĝfut laγan ju.an* like a dumb Dīv. (an idiot — Kho. *gadewi* — who can't speak properly). 160.20.

lakpiṛ v. *laqpiṛ*.

laz N. v. 1. *laq*.

lalam, *lalap* glittering, shining. — *lalam manas* to glitter, shine. *haγur lalam mai bi* the horse is shining (after

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

being groomed, or with perspiration when galloping in the distance). (*lam* + *lam*. Cp. Sh. *lalam* burning brightly). 000

1. *lam*, *lam* shining, burning, H. *camak*. — *lam etas* to light (fire etc.). 26.12. *pfu lam e*, or, *eti* light the fire. *lam etum pfu* a lighted fire. *lam manare* to shine, flash. *ivakilar kau vaiam lam manimi* a light shone in his face. 24.2. *bri lam manimi* lightning flashed. *ine muvat lam yeltuman* they saw his face shining. 30.16. Cp. 132.6, 134.9,10,12. (Cp. Sh. *lam thoiki*, *lam boiki*; Kho. *lam*, *lam*). ^
2. *lam y* pain in any part of the head above the throat, catarrh QUB; headache, H. *sardard*, *dard i sirnaar* IUB. *lam atila* I am suffering from pain in the head. (Cp. Kho. *lam*, burning pain).

laman skirt. — *laman deri* so raising her skirt. 290.7. (Cp. Sh. *lahan*, Psht. *laman*, Pre. *daman*).

-lamal, *-lamal -iq y* lap, front skirt. — *galamal khiri eti* hold out your skirt (for gifts). *alamalti haradai* (the child) is sitting on my lap. (Cp. *-lamak*)

lam cam biari. IUB.
1. Pain in any part of the body and in the head. QUB. a disease which causes pain in the joints, H. *jordard dard karaaka marag*. IUB.
2. A person who gives trouble, H. *taklif denewala karg*. (Cp. 2. *lam* and 1. *cam*).

lam jam manare to glitter. 196.2, to be resplendent. — *Hunzae guliqanis khanigar vayuraq galaq mayid lam jam manibam* the women of Hunza

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^ [see entry lal'e'r, p. 246b, category 66 – Analyst]

000 at festival time putting on coloured clothes become resplendent. (Cp. 1. *Lam*).

Laŋ moving, shaking. — *Laŋ manas* v.i. to move, stir. *Laŋ ómai.i bi* it doesn't move, it is stable, firm. *Laŋ óman* don't move, keep still. *waja éturla et... Laŋ ómas* you have made a promise, don't move, i.e. abide by it. 100.23. Cp. 134.12. *Laŋ étas* v.t. to move, shift, shake. *gafis Laŋ étas* to shake the head.

(Cp. *Laŋ* & Sh. *laŋ borxki*, *laŋ thorxki*, & Kho. *laŋ bik*).

Lap.

1. Mouthful, morsel. — *Lap* (or, *Lap.an*) *-étas* to put s.t. in s.o.'s mouth, to feed (a child). *te.i Lap a* put it in my mouth as it is (i.e. even though it is bitter). 182.17. *hilcs Lap e* feed the child (with s.t.). *uule ... ptítimuts Lap étimi* he put 3 pieces of bread in its (the calf's) mouth. 182.19. *Lap étas* to put in one's own mouth. *ine gyaro yar ... duwasum ine Lap et'imi* that infant put (the infant) that had come out first, in his mouth. 110.4.
2. A portion, half (of a flap of bread, field etc.). — *Lap.an* is more than *lek.an*.

(Cp. Sh. *Lap*, mouthful, morsel, small piece of s.t., half of a flap of bread. *Lap thorxki*, to put in one's mouth).

Laph cf. *laphat*; *Lafat*. Only recorded in: *Laphat* *-amsé* thumb.

1. *Laq* naked, uncovered (man, horse etc.). — *tam Laq* stark naked. *Laq dus pfari.ar gimo* advancing naked she plunged into the pond. 14.6. Cp. 310.7. N. *Laz* bare, desert (of land).

000 *ese čiŝ tʌn lʌx bi* that mountain is quite bare. (Cp. Kho. *luq*, stark naked).

2. *lʌq mʌna·e* to shake, tremble. — *e·te te·quš uyo·n lʌq* (or, *lərza*) *mʌnimi* the whole palace shook. 174.11.
   (Cp. Kho. *lʌqalʌq*, "not being able to walk straight owing to weakness", staggering).

lʌqbe·š etʌs IUB to pound, H. *ku·fna*. QUB to hammer (a man).

lʌqpi·e, pl. *lʌqpi·siŋ*, *lʌqpi.æŋ* N. y also: *lʌspi·q* handkerchief. 148.24.
   (Cp. Sh. *lʌkpi·e* & *lʌspi·k*).

lər.
   1. Waggling about; swinging or swaying irregularly.
   2. (Of a person) coming empty-handed (because a man who is not carrying a load swings his body and arms as he walks).

lərza shaking. — *e·te te·quš uyo·n lərza mʌnimi* the whole palace shook. 174.11. N. *lərdza* y ague. Prs.

1. *lʌs*. Only recorded in: *čhu·ši.e lʌs* the remains of a cocoon after the removal of the silk. —

2. *lʌs* IUB without consequence, insignificant, H. *bi·sarya*. QUB gave: *lal ʌs*, *lili·e*, without rank or dignity, H. *bi·tara*, *bevuqʌa*.

lʌspi·q N. v. *lʌqpi·e*.

lʌŝ etʌs to lick. 138.5 ff.
   (Cp. Sh. *lʌŝ the·rki*, to lick).

lʌŝu -mots gluttonous, glutton, greedy. — *lʌŝuwʌn bai*, *bo* he, she, is a glutton. *lʌŝumuqtsik bʌ·e* they are gluttons. *ja·e lʌŝumi.aso* (i.e. *lʌŝu aiyʌso*) don't call me a glutton. (Related to *lʌŝ*).

lʌt damage, loss, H. *nuqsa·n*. — *lʌtte ayuiyʌm* I incurred loss.

lʌṭh·a, pl. *lʌṭhʌŋ* y cotton cloth, Punj. *laṭṭha*. — *maiyʌde·e lʌṭṭa* *sisel*

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cotton material (in which the bride-price is assessed), v. 304.6, also used for shrouds, v. 310.5.

lai.iq. la·iq, -išo capable, worthy, proper. Ar. Prs.

•*-lčin*, pl. •*-lčumuts*, x eye. — •*-lčin pfu·t εtʌs* to open (one's) eye. •*-lčin li·ş̌ εtʌs*, •*-lčin εstaqai.ʌs* to close (one's) eye. •*-lčin di·p εtʌs* to wink the eye. •*-lčin εtʌs* to watch, look out; + dat. to watch, keep an eye on s.o. *ju·čuma nusε alčin εča baiyʌm* saying "you will come" I was watching (for you). 52.18. Cp. 56.10. *ki·nε sisər gulčin εti* watch, keep an eye on, this man. *gulčumutsər bəre·ya ba* I am looking at your eyes. 148.14. *mi·lčinər dʌltʌs y'etsʌm* we had seen him handsome in our eye(s), i.e. he appeared handsome to us. 122.15. *jε aiyʌš kε u·ŋε gulčinər bʌɣərk amʌna ba* I have become wicked in the sight of heaven and in your sight. 368.4. *mεn kε alčinε o.'i·tsa ba* I have seen no one with my eye(s). 268.10. *dušma·yo bʌmʌn uyo·n ja·tε ulčin εča·n* all my enemies cast (hostile) eyes on me. 364.1. *hʌn i·lčinʌŋε sis* a one-eyed person. Cp. 90.23.

(V. also s.vv. *gəri, nʌna, tʌl*).

1. *le.i, le, lε* O! (an exclamation used in addressing a male person or persons, and usually followed by their name or title). — *le.i hʌsto ʌštaiyo!* O elephant grooms. 76.23. *le.i padša!* O King! 94.14. Cp. 92.13,27, 164.23,26 etc. *padša se.ibai.i "le.i æti·mi.a?"* the king says: "O (you) has he not come?" 76.26. *le jʌma·ʌt, ničen!* "O my husband, let us go!" 36.1. *lε e·i!* O, my son! 106.14. *čərtsε du·yoma lε, buwərtsε du·yom?*

am I to hang on to the cliff or to the water-melon? (*lε* is probably here equivalent to, "you there!", or "look here!").

2. *le·i -mičiŋ* y breastwork, H. *mo·rča*. (Cp. Sh. *ləi*, loophole).

le·kin but. — *ho u· xʊši εtʌstsε dʊγ'u·ɪskinʊmʌn, le·kin i·nε uyu·m i· mʌlulo bʌm* then they began to make rejoicing, but his elder son was in the field. 373.23. Ar. Prs.

le·li o mʌjnu·n name of a constellation in which one star appears to follow another. Ar. Prs.

l'ε·ḍo, pl. *le·ḍumʊts, le·ḍutiŋ, le·dišo*, bastard. (Cp. Sh. *leḍo*).

lε·l, lεl le·l known, apparent to. — *ja·r le·l api* I don't know. *lεl mʌna·s* + dat. to be, become, known to. *i·nεr lεl me.imi* it will be known to him. 28.7. *ja jʌma·ʌt bʌmε lεl o·mʌnimi* of my husband being (alive) it has not become known, i.e. it has not appeared whether my husband is alive. 58.14. *εkʌtiŋ ya·rε menε le·l numʌn delumʌn kε* if anyone becoming aware (of the facts) hits him under the armpits. 110.12. Cp. 16.7. *lel *-ʌtʌs* to let s.o. know, to make known. *ya·rε ε·tumε le·l aiyεtumi* he made it not known concerning the burial, i.e. he concealed all traces of the burial. 84.6. *lε·l amo·tum* without letting her know, i.e without her knowledge. 168.3. *lεl εtʌs* to know, recognise. *isr-haiyai.iŋ jε le·l εčʌm* I shall recognise its tokens. 136.1. *lεl nεtʌn* recognising him. 280.3. Cp. Prov. 22. (Cp. Sh. *lε·l*).

leli·tu IUB, *lʌli·tu* QUB, blood-stained, H. *xu·n a·lu·da*. (Cp. Sh. *lεl* blood. The word is also Sh. in form).

OOO*lifa·fa*, pl. *lifa·fʌŋ* y envelope. Ar. Prs.

li·k -iŋ. -imiŋ y bribe. — *li·k gʌnʌs, li·k šc·yʌs* to take a bribe. *i·nər li·k ɛtai.i*, or, *ičhi bai.i* he has bribed him, he has given him a bribe. Cp. Prov. 27. (Cp. Sh. *lɪk*, lị..).

lili.ˈo, -miŋ, -mičiŋ y violet. — *ru·ŋɛ lili.ˈo* wild violet. *bʌsi.ulʊm li·li.ˈo* garden violet. (Cp. Sh. *lilo*).

li·m -ʌnts, N. Pl. *-a·i·nts,* x arrow-head ("sharp for hunting" N.). — *i·sɛ li·mɛ i·lji nɛ kʌyʌnts bim* the arrow-head had barbs (pointing) backwards. 150.22. Cp. 148.17.

(Cp. *sɪq*. In Hz. both words are said to denote "arrow-head" in general).

li·o la·o sparkling, showy, meretricious. — *li·o la·o ma·l di.uša·n Ba·lšɪvi·ki; yərʊm ju.ʌn šu.a ḍʌŋ ma·l–api* the Bolsheviks produce showy goods; it isn't good strong stuff as in former days.

lip ɛtʌs to fling, throw away, throw about. — *mʌtʌn lip ɛ* throw it far away. *bʌko·riŋ lip ɛtimi* it threw about the turfs. 132.23. *i·mo xʌnjər yʌkʌl lip nɛ* flinging his dagger towards him. 380.7. *gʊtɛ mʌmu nʌs numʌn lip ɛtʌstsɛ yʌṣ̌ki bila* this milk having gone bad ("smelly") is fit to be thrown away. EOL.

(Cp. Sh. *lɪp tho·ɪki*, to throw away).

li·ṣ̌ closed, shut, (joined together). — *a·lčin li·ṣ̌ ɛtʌm* I closed my eye. *sʌndʊqɛ wa·rɪṣ̌ li·ṣ̌ bila* the lid of the box is shut. *u·lčōmʊts uri·ŋʌṭɛ li·ṣ̌ oča·n* they close the eyes (of the corpses) with their hands. 310.2.

(Cp. Sh. *li·ṣ̌ tho·ɪki*, to shut, make join).

•*-lji* behind. This word can take all the Pn.pf.s., *a-*, *gu-*, *mu-*, but in practice appears almost always in the form *i·lji* q.v. — *a·lji došʌlčʊma* you will arrive behind me, i.e overtake me. *ja a·ljikʌŋ dʌldi.εm bʌm* he was standing behind me.

lo·i N. *-mʊts* x fox.
(Cp. Sh. *lo·ī* female fox).

loṭ, *lo·ṭ* crumpled, wrinkled. — *loṭ εtʌs* v.t. to crumple, to wrinkle (the forehead). *loṭ εtʊm* crumpled. *ufʌṭimʊts loṭ εtʊmʌn* they wrinkled their foreheads, i.e. they frowned.
(Cp. Sh. *lʊṭ*, crease).

loṭkɪṣ, pl. x *loṭki.εnts*, y *lotki.ʌŋ*. crumpled. — *loṭki.ʌŋ ɣuyʌŋ* wavy (?) hair.

lo·ṭo -mʊts x ball (of yarn, string). — *lo·ṭo di.u·lʌs* to wind up a ball of thread. *gʌšu.ε lo·ṭo* ball of yarn (for woof). (Cp. Sh. *lo·ṭo*).

lo·yo chicken-pox.

lo·yʊmʊts N., *lo·imʊts* McK, measles. (This word is apparently the plural form of the preceding. There is a difficulty about the names of diseases which are probably not differentiated by the people).

**-lpu·r -ʌŋ*, IUB *-iŋ* eyelash.
(Probably **-l* + *bu·r*, hair).

**-lta·nts* x eyebrow, eyebrows. — *ilta·nts hərʌŋʊlo* between his eyebrows. 92.2.

**-ltʌɣʌyʌs*, v. *iltʌɣʌyʌs*. *bʌldεnts ultʌɣʌyʊmʌn* they plastered the verandas.

**-ltʌlʌnʌs*, **-ltai-*, v.i. to change into, turn into. — *a·lt'ʌlaiyʌm* I'll change into . . . *iltʌlai bai.i* he is turning into . . . *a·ltʌ'ʌnʌm* I changed into . . . *i·nε i· ai.inʌq i·lt'ʌlʌnʌm se.iba·n* his son had turned into a marmot, they say. 254.2.

The corresponding transitive notion is sometimes expressed by *pfər εtʌs*.

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(Cs. _*-ʌltʌlʌnʌs_. Cp. _tʌlɛˑnʌs_, which appears to be a simplified form lacking the _*-l_ prefix. Cp. also _dʊltʌlʌnʌs_).

*-ltʌli.ʌs, _*-ltʌlič-_, v.t. to swathe, wind up in (swaddling clothes). — _gʊltʌli.ʌsʊlo gʌp jikʌnʌnɛ gʊltʌli.ɛ baiyʌm_ when strapping you (as infant) up I had wound you up with a hide strap. 158.4. _tʌlişʊlo bʌɣeˑiŋ nikiˑn iltʌličan_ putting (dry) cowdung in the swaddling clothes they wind him up in them. (V. s.v. _tʌliˑş_).

*-ltˈʌltər -iŋ y.

1. Foreleg of quadruped from shoulder to fetlock. — _iˑltʌltəriŋɛ guč_ front edge of legs and shoulder. 338.1.
2. Shoulder of horse. — _hʌɣʊre iltˈʌltər_ the horse's shoulder.
3. Human arm (sometimes). — _mʌltˈʌltəriŋɛ gʊkɛ bitsʌŋ_ "your arms are these!", meaning "you have become fat!"

*-ltʌnʌs to pound (x objects). — _gʊsɛ baiyu iltʌn_ pound this salt. EOL. _hʌni_ (x pl.) _uˑltʌn_, _nˈuˑltʌn_ pound the kernels, having pounded the kernels.

(Cp. 1. _tʌnaˑs_, used when the object is y).

*-ltʌnts, pl. _*-ltai.iŋ_ y the whole leg (of man or animal). — _hʌɣʊrɛ iˑlji iˑltai.iŋ thaˑɪko bitsʌn_ the horse's hindlegs are long. _iˑltai.iŋ thaˑɪko.ʌn bai.i_ he is a long-legged man.

1. _*-ltˈaiyʌs_, to follow.

Only recorded in the Ppa forms: _iˑtsi nʊltˈʌn_ following him. _gʊtsi nʊltˈʌn_ following thee. _ʊtsi nʊltˈʌn_ following them. 30.10.

(Cp. 2. _taiyʌs_ of which it probably represents an earlier stage, the _l-_

having been preserved owing to the Ppa. prefix *nʋ-*). 000

2. *ˈ*-ltaiyʌs*, **-ltʌč-*, **-ltæč-*, Impv. **-lta*, Ppa. *n*-ltʌn*, to put on (foot-gear, when x objects). — *hu·čo i·ltaiyʌs* to put on one pabboo (boot). *hu·čo u·ltaiyʌs* to put on a pair of pabboos. *bεsʌn i·ltačʌn* what shall we put on (our feet)? 132.5. *čʌpʌlimʋts ulta·mi* (or, *ʋltʌmi*) he put on the sandals. 28.16, 32.4.

The forms of the Ppa. may be noted. When the object is
x sg. it is *nˈiltʌn;* when it is.
x pl. it is *nˈultʌn;* when it is.
y pl. it is *nʋltˈʌn* (from 3. *taiyʌs*).

So: *hu·čo kε ta.očiŋ . . . nˈultʌn*, *nʋltˈʌn* putting on the pabboos (x pl.) and putting on the leg-bandages (y pl.). 130.10, 132.2.

Negative:
(*hu·čo*) *e·ltaiyʌm* I did not put on (a pabboo). (*čʌplimʋts*) *o·ltaiyʌm* I did not put on (sandals).

Similarly, Impv.: *e·lta, o·lta.*

(Cp. 3. *taiyʌs*, used when the object is y. Cp. also *ˈ*-ʌltaiyʌs*).

**-ltin*, pl. **-ltˈi·yo*,. x.

1. Bone.
2. Blood-relation. — *je·imo altin bai.i* he is my blood-relation. *u·imo ultˈi·yo ba·n* they are their blood-relations.

(This is an *-l-prefix form of *tin*, bone. Cp. **-ltu·r* and *tur*, horn. V. § 128. II.).

**-ltʋlʌs*, **-ltʋlj-*, Impv. **-ltʋl*, Ppa. *nˈ*-ltʋl* to saddle, equip (a horse). — *hʌɣʋr i·ltʋl* saddle the horse. *hʌɣʋr e·ltʋl* don't saddle the horse. *i·ltʋljʌm*, *i·ltʋlʌm* I shall saddle it, I saddled it. (*hʌɣʋr*) *ɣεnɪšε tili.εŋ gεnɪšε ta·bʌŋε*

000

ka niltʊl equipping the horse with a golden saddle and a golden bridle. 4.17. *Alqʌš wʌzi·r niltʊl itsu·mʌn B. Jʌmhu·rɛ hiŋtsər* saddling Alqash Wazir they led him off to B. J.'s door. 78.23.

**-ltumʌl -iŋ y.*

1. Ear. — *a·ltumʌlər gi* get into my ear. 132.12. *dʌγu.i gʌp . . . m'iltumʌl juwʌn γɪrγit mai.i bi* raw hide . . . becomes soft like one's (*lit.* our) ear. 128.20, 130.6.

   With the suffix *-či, -čər.* *a·ltumʌlči čur bi* there is a knife in my ear. 134.1. *Pʌŋču n'inin iltumʌlčər gi·mi* P. proceeded and got into its ear. 132.13.

2. **-ltumʌl ɛtʌs* to listen. — *ja bərər gult'umʌl ɛti* listen to what I say. *mʌltu·mʌl ɛ·tina i·nɛ bɛsʌn čʌγa ɛ·čai.i. Nimʌn ultu·mʌl ɛ·čər* listen to what he says. They went off to listen. 126.17. Cp. 38.12, 40.18, 96.11,13, 128.14, 218.7, 248.5.

3. Priming-pan of matchlock gun. — *tobʌqɛ i·ltumʌl* priming-pan. *i·ltumʌlʌʈɛ mi·li.ɛŋ* priming-powder.

**-ltu·r, -i.ɛŋ, -i.ʌŋ* y horn. — *bušo·šo.ɛ i·lt'u·ri.ɛŋ* the calf's horns. 104,22. Cp. 138.23. *gutɛ γɛnɪšɛ gʊltu·rʌʈɛ* with this golden horn of yours. 132.20.

(This is an *-l-prefix form of 1. *tu·r* q.v.).

**-lt'ʊr, *-lt'u·ro mʌna·s* to imitate. — *u·ɛ kɛ Bʊlčʊto·ko iltu·ro nʊma* they too imitating B. 206.8. *γa gayu iltʊr numʌn* the crow initating the chikor (partridge). Prov. 38.

**-lturʌs, *-ltʊrč-.* V. s.v. *i·ltʊrʌs.*

**-ltʊs, *-ltu·s,* pl. **-lt'ušɪŋ & tuš'ʌŋ* y burying, burial, interment. — *gutə miltu·sɛ diš* this burial place, graveyard, of ours. 112.3. *ultu·sɛ diš* their burial ground. 112.21. *i·ltus* ˈ*ɛ·ətʌs* to bury him.

lʊkʌn a little, a small quantity; slightly. — *čʌp lʊkʌn gʌn* get a little meat. *lʊkʌn šʌpi·k* a little bread (less than *lʌp*). *čʊmʌr lʊkʌn ʌči* give me a little iron. 172.17. Cp. 132.16. *lʊkʌn zi.a·d* a little more. 170.5. *lʊkʌn awʌrʌm* I have become, i.e. I am, a little tired. *lʊkʌn gəru·rʊm* a little hot.

(Cp. Sh. *lʊkʊk* a little. Sh. *-ʊk* (← *ɛk*) corresponds to Bu. *-ʌn*).

lu·lˈe·š (*ɛtʌs*) weeping, mourning for and praising the dead, H. *gɪrya, ma·tɪm.*

lu·m y strength, power, resources, H. *t̤a·qʌt, qu·wʌt, ča·ra.*

In the texts also used ironically for weakness, wretched state, powerlessness, H. *kʌm ḥais̤iyʌt, ʻa·jɪzi, la·ča·ri.*

ja lu·m kɛ hʌwa·l gʊtɛ bila my strength (i.e. weakness) and circumstances are this (that you see). 136.11,20, 138.26. Cp. 120.27. (Cp. *bi·lu·m,* weak).

lʊq, loq, -ˈʌnts, -ʊts, x rag, rags, ragged clothes. — *lʊqʌn iyo·lai.i* he has put on rags. *lʊqʊts uyo·lja·n* they dress in rags. *lʊqa duma·n yo·lai.i* he has put on rags and tatters.

(Cp. Kho. *lʊq,* rag, rags, very old clothes).

M.

ma you (pl.). The base in most of the oblique cases is *ma·m-, mʌm-.* For the case forms see § 119.

ma-, mʌ- prefixal agglutinative form of *ma,* your, you (pl.). Used also independently with some case suffixes, e.g. *ma·r* to you; *mʌtsimo* from you. V. § 123 & 127.

m'aγun, mʌγun, pl. *m'aγuyo* x. 000

1. Bead, necklace. — *diŋ maγun* 1. a blue bead. 2. a male mallard (= "blue-green necklace"?)
2. Spool, reel. — *sərɛ maγun* reel of thread. *hi·skɛ mʌγun* spool used as pulley wheel on loom. *ḍo·ḍo.ɛ maγuŋ̣* Adam's apple.

   (Cp. Sh. *ma·ni, ma·nɛ*, round bead, necklace; GB (*ḍoḍăi*) *māṇi*, Adam's apple).

mahr, mahər, ma·r, mʌhər y payment due from bridegroom to the bride's father at marriage. — *tsundo rupi.a ma·r* (or, *mahər*) *ɛ·skəršа·n* they fix the bride-payment at five rupees. 304.7. V. 302.17 ff. 583

The cloth of which the Rs. 5 represents the price was the *du·kə pʌči*, v. s.v. *du·k*. Ar. Prs.

makuči y. 000

Noun and Adj.: middle, centre.

Adv. and Postp.: in the middle of. *trʌŋ makuči yʌmi* it hit dead in the centre. *makuči(m?) mama* mother's middle sister. *makuči i·nɛ* the middle one (of 3 brothers). 260.9. *makuči hʌn pfəri.ɛn bi* in the middle was a pond. 12.13. *dəri.a makuči huru·timi* he sat down in the middle of the river. 176.2. *bʌsi makuči* in the middle of the garden. EOL. *sa ay'ʌš makuči yɛr di·mi* the sun has come up (forward) into the middle of the sky. EOL. [601]

(It is doubtful if the word is a nominative form. The *-či* may be the *-tsi, -či* suffix).

makučim, N. pl. *-išo*, adj. middle, central. — *makučim i·sɛ ɛ·sʌl* look at the middle one (of three ibex), 148,7.5. Cp. 148.5,7,8.

ma·l x property, movable property, chattels. — *gusɛ hʌɣʊr inɛ ma·l bi* this horse is his property, belongs to him. *da ma·l trʌŋ o·timi* then he apportioned the movable property among them. 112.4. *uyo·nər ma·l u·mi* he gave property to all of them. 112.5. *i·nɛ tɛ·ŋʊṣʊlo bimʌn ma·l uyo·n gʌti o·timi* he made them collect all the property that was in the palace. 174.18. *u·ŋɛ ma·ltsʊm bɛsʌn ja·r trʌŋʊlo ju·ċi bi kɛ jo* give me whatever of your property comes to me as my share. 372.3. Ar. Prs. 000

ma·l ha·l property. 372.5. (Ar.).

ma·lto the day after the day after tomorrow; the third day in the future.

ma·lu·m known. — *ma·lu·m api* it is not known. 384.17. Ar. Prs.

ma·ma, mʌma, -tsəro hf mother, maternal aunt. — *je.imo ma·ma* my own mother (not, stepmother). *dʌmʌn ma·ma* one's own mother (not, stepmother). *jʌmi·p ma·ma* stepmother. *mi mʌma* my mother. 156.20, 158.14. *se ma·ma* O mother! 212.12, 264.11. *mamʌtsəro* mothers! 38.11, 364.12. *ma·mamo mu·lʊs* mother's brother, maternal uncle. *ja ma·mamo mo·ċo* my mother's sister, my maternal aunt. *joṭ ma·ma, uyu·m ma·ma, makʊčim ma·ma* mother's younger, older, middle, sister. 601

ma·mər Dat. of *ma.* 000

mamʌtsʊm Abl. of *ma.* — *mamʌtsʊm iljʊm* from behind you.

mamai.i yourselves (corroborative Pron.), v. § 142. — *ma mamai.i ni·n* you yourselves go.

mamu, v. *mʌmu,* milk.

ma·mu·li ordinary, usual. — *mamu·li gʌtuŋ* ordinary, clothes. Ar. Prs.

mamu·ši, mamʊši, mʌmʊši, mʊm'ʊši,

000 *-mʊts* x lamb (female, or sex not known). 66.20, 68.1.

***-m'aˑmʊt**, pl. ***-m'aˑmʊčiŋ** y breast (female), nipple (male or female), teat, H. *pɪstaˑn*. — *mumaˑmʊtɛ ḍoʼuˑro* (a woman's) teat.

manaˑs v. *mʌnaˑs*.

maˑni y meaning. — *gʊtɛ bərɛ bɛsʌn maˑni bila?* what is the meaning of this (phrase, etc.)? *gʊtɛ oˑlji.ɛ maˑni akeˑya ba* I do not know the meaning, interpretation, of this dream of mine. 84.16. Ar. Prs.

manʊkər well-bred (?), courteous (?), H. *ʌšraˑf*. (The exact meaning is uncertain. The word also exists in Sh. *mʌnuˑkər*, courteous peaceable, quiet (of a person)).

There is also in Sh.—the verb *mʌnuc̨oˑɪki*, to quiet down (after anger).

map'ɛr, mapɛˑr, -tiŋ, N. *mafɛr -išo*, old, elderly, mature (of man or horse) old man. — *map'ɛr gumʌna yo* have become old. *hin mapɛr gʊsʌ bom* there was an elderly woman. 38.15. *hin map'ɛrʌnɛ ha bilʊm* there was the house of an old man. 22.14 ff. Cp. 24.22 ff., 28.7, 32.18, 146.25, 262.22, 286.16. N. *ja aˑuy mafɛr bai* my father is an old man. (Cp. Sh. *mapɛˑr, mʌf'ɛr*).

1. **maˑr** (y) vengeance, revenge, retaliation. — *maˑr gʌnʌs* + Gen. to take vengeance on behalf of, to take revenge for . . . *maˑr gʌnʌs* + Abl. to take vengeance on s.o. *maˑrʊlo maˑr gʌnimi* he took vengeance in revenge. *Sɪfʌt nɛsqʌn yuˑwɛ maˑr ɛtimi* he avenged his uncle by killing S. *iˑtɛ mʌˑrʊlo ja ɛsqʌnʌm* in revenge for that I killed him. 266.13. *maˑ*

000

gʌmi.ʌs to pay compensation. *jɛ u·ŋɛ ma·r ɛčʌm* I will avenge you. 146.21. (From the idioms it appears probable that the exact meaning of the word must be something like "compensation").

2. *ma·r* y death, H. *maut*, *ʌjʌl*. (Cp. *ma·rʌn*).

3. *ma·r* v. *mahr*.

4. *ma·r* Pn.pf. *ma* + *ər* to you, for you (pl.).

ma·rʌn y death, H. *maut*. (Cp. Punj. *mʌrʌn*, Sh. *ma·rʌn*).

ma·ri tax paid in turns in kind, supplies given according to roster without payment to a ruler or official, — *ku·lto ja·ṭər ma·ri.ɛ gʌlt di·mi* today the turn has come to me for (giving) "*ma·ri*". 280.7,9. Cp. 282.2,7. (Cp. Sh., Kho. *ma·ri*).

mariŋ, *məriŋ* fine, good, superior. — *mari·ŋ siki·mɛ* of fine silk. 118.5. *mariŋ sis* fine men, superior folk. 82.5, 120.11, 238.10, 336.3. *bu·t mariŋ mariŋ tʌlo gušiŋʌnts* seven very fine women. 180.9.

m'aruč, *mʌruč* x pl. pepper; capsicum. — *maruč bʌbərum bi.ɛn* the pepper is hot. *gyʌkum mʌruč* Kashmiri pepper, black pepper. *mʌtum mʌruč* black pepper. *maručɛ təriŋičiŋ* chillies. (Cp. Sh. *ma·ruč*).

ma·sul y toll, tax. Ar. Prs.

ma·sum h infant. Ar. Prs.

1. *ma·š* *-ʌtʌs* to massage, hand-rub. — *o·ṭiŋ ma·š a·(ti)* massage my feet (for me). (Cp. Sh. *ma·š* th.).

2. *ma·ṣ̌ ɛtʌs* to boil, scald (milk), to heat water, meat etc. — *i·tɛ mʌmu ma·š nɛ* scalding the milk. 322.5.

mašu·q, pl. *mašu·γtiŋ*, pl. lovers. 358.6. Ar. Prs.

ma·tʌm mourning. — *ma·tʌm etʌs* to mourn. Ar. Prs. 000

ma·ʃi x a kind of earth. — *ba·rdom ma·ʃi* red plaster, or wash, made from a kind of earth found in Irshad.

(Cp. Sh. *ma·ʈe*, a kind of white earth; *moʃi*, white earth, chalk).

ma·u *etʌs* to mew (of cat). 174.12. — N. *ma·u ma·u etʌs* to mew.

maċhi y honey. — *maċi.e ɣurīgɪʈ* honey-comb. (Cp. Sh. *maċhi*, honey).

madʌd, **maddʌt** y help, aid. — *madʌd ạċi·ċuma* will you give me help? will you help me? *doro·ɣo dolmaɣo oˑskʌnʌsər madʌd iċiċi bim* the stick would give him help in killing enemies. 28.18. *uŋiʌum maddʌt dumo·rċam* I shall demand help from you, I shall ask you for help. 22.8. Ar. Prs.

madrʌsa y school. Ar. Prs.

madur, **madɔr**, -iŋ y manger, standing place for horses; EOL trough, H. *thān*, *āxur*. — *hʌɣərə madur* horse's manger. Cp. 188.5. *yaṙiŋe madur* trough of mill. (Cp. Sh. *madur*).

magʌr.

1. But. — *i·ne hʌn bʌnʌʌsə ċeri ər aforein . . . magʌr ʌʌfa kʌ ayetin* don't open the lock of that one garden for him . . . but don't vex him. 12.1. *ja ke wa·da etimi, magʌr pur' ai.etimi* he made me a promise, but he did not fulfil it. Cp. 32.1, 264.22, 370.8.
2. In fact, H. *asl'i*. — *ʌsʌn uŋe gote duro oːtʌn horuin, magʌr ja guyeltʌm* you really did this and (then) sat (here), in fact I saw you. 118.19.

(The exact notion of the whole sentence is rather uncertain and with it the force of *magʌr*, though

255a

it was explained as *waγ'i*. Compare 000
the similar difficulty in determining
the sense of *ʌma*, v. s.v.). Prs.

mage.i N., McK & GR, boil (medical). (Cp. Hs. *mage.i*).

maγo v. *mayo*.

mahʌram, *mʌram* *-tiŋ*; N. *marʌm* *-tiŋ*, *-išo*, confidential servant, servant in position of trust. — *hiŋaltum mahʌramtiŋ* doorkeepers, ushers, "chaprasis". 4.2. Cp. 88.2. Ar. Prs.

majit masjid, mosque. 296.7. (Cp. Sh. *majid*). (Ar. Prs.).

majlis x & y assembly, meeting. — *ine majlisulo hʌmʌn we sise* the people in the assembly. 90.24. Ar. Prs.

makʌr y trick, base stratagem. — *gocho makarefe delumʌn* they killed your brother by a trick. 154.7. Ar. Prs.

makʌrčon h. swindler, cheat, rogue. — *makʌrčon dimanimi* he has been born a swindler, cheat 88.11. (Ar. Prs.).

makʌrkʌš h. cheat, swindler; adj. swindling. — *makʌrkʌšan bai.i* he is a swindler. (Ar. Prs.).

makai.i x pl., double pl. *makai.ŋcin*. Indian corn, maize (growing crop and grain).

mal *-iŋ*, EOL *-iŋ*, y field. — *malʌr hin iʌm ušʌn* taking a son of his to the field. 232.1. *uyum i iʌmo malulo bʌm* the elder son was in his field. 268.18. Cp. 373.23. *thʌmo ginʌni malʌlum dišʌmʌr* when they have brought in the Tham's "ginani" from the field. 228.5. *mal'ʌŋulo* in the fields. 372.12, 366.10. *tiši maltulum* (i.e. *malulum*) *dusumʌn* they brought in the dagger from the field. 198.14.

Cp. 198.9,10, 246.11,18, 282.8,12, 342.12.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5)193.
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *malaq* *ɛlas* v.t. overturn, roll over; to bend (permanently), to wrap up in. — *dan malaq ɛti* turn over, roll over, the stone (A variant of *malaq*).

mal'aq, occurs with the verbs *niyas*, *°-aras* and *manas*.

1. *malaq niyas* to fall over. — *tiɣik malak nimi bila ke* . . . if the dagger has fallen over (and is not sticking upright in the ground). 198.12, 218.9.
2. *malaq °-aras* to overturn (a thing or man), to fell (tree). — *ile tili malak 'ɛruman* they felled the walnut tree. 200.6.

   (For *°-aras* officiating as the Cs. of *niyas* v. § 238 and entry under *°-aras*).
3. *malaq manas* to cross over (behind a ridge of hill). — *Xuruate malak manimi* he crossed over the Kh. mountain. 212.16.

   (Cp. Sh. *malak boski*, to fall down. *malak*, *malak*, *fərəji* turning round, turning back).

malmal y muslin. x an article of muslin. Prs.

maltariŋ, *maltaraŋ*, v. *maltaš*.

maltaš, pl. *maltariŋ*, *malt'araŋ*, *maltawaŋ* y butter. This is kept in blocks, or lumps, hence:
han maltašan a lump of butter. 314,15.
tovruman maltaraŋ ten lumps of butter. 314.18. V. also *pašovi*. *ine maltaše dašalo ɛlam* he had soaked them in oil of butter. 130.21. *maltaš šaruma bila* the butter is fresh. *beruman maltaš bila?* how much butter is there? *pfuto maltaš* mushroom (lit. Devil's butter), pl. *pfuto maltawaŋ*.

1> Cp. 340.1, 384.8.

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2[see supplement to corrigenda & addenda, category 11b, p. 595 - Analyst]

000 **-maltəas*, **-malt-*, Impv. **-malte* to abuse, revile. There is possibly a parallel form: *maltəas*, *maltsic-*. The only evidence is two isolated forms: (*i*)*maltsicsi.i* Nz., and *maltəas* in: *maltəas ɓeru api*, *γonikət bila* to give abuse is not a good thing, it is evil. Nz.

Of **-maltəas* the following forms were given:

gumalte ba I abuse thee.
imalteam I abused him.
amaltsimi he abused me.
je ayamalte don't abuse me.
i·n emalte don't abuse him.
i·n omumalte don't abuse her.
gukor bese imalta? why do you abuse (outrage?) thyself? 256.4.

maltsi·ŋ y abuse. — *gušiŋaki maltsi·ŋ* female abuse, i.e. terms of abuse used by women.

malγəm, *malᵊəm* y ointment. — *gərtsʌfe malᵊəm 'ɛdilas* to apply ointment on the wound.

mamu v. *mamu*. 60.12.

mamu, *mamu*, *-tiŋ*, *-miŋ*; N. *-čaŋ*, y milk. H. *dudh*, *šir*. — *dumanum mamu* (*-miŋ*) coagulated milk (in a bowl), (*-tiŋ*) (in a skin). Nz. *mamu.e γʊri* a pond of milk. 14.5. (*mamu.e* 18.9. n.). *Diramitiŋe tair wəlkets mamu čaw.e ne* the D. for four days milking their goats. 222.10. *ite mamu mar̃ ne* scalding the milk. 222.5. *hilev mamu fat ɛtas* to wean a child. *hine hilev mamu fat etum bai.i* this boy is weaned.

862 Boys are weaned after 3 years, girls after 2 years. To facilitate this the teats are blackened, or pepper is put on them.

- 256b

mʌmu etas (past tenses) to be in an advanced stage of pregnancy; to be big with young (of animals). *mʌmu etum* pregnant. *jʌkunene mʌmu ne* (or, *etum*) *bim* there was a donkey which was big with young. 118.3. *guse bu·a mʌmu etum* (or, *eti*) *bi* this cow is pregnant. 186.5. Cp. 64.25. 000

. The same idea is presented in regard to a woman in:
izʌkinmotse mʌmu bilum there was milk on his daughter-in-law, i.e. she was with milk, approaching child-birth. 100.3.

Shins formerly considered milk impure. It is said that still shikaris going out to hunt will not take milk or beef because it will anger the *paris* ("fairies"). Cp. 286.2, 338.4. 262

1. *mʌn -ʌnts* x an earth platform, sleeping and sitting platforms in house, dais (on which the élite sit at public functions, polo-matches etc.); mound (over grave), H. *čabu·tra*. — *thʌm duso·k jataqe mʌnaɭe horušai.i* the Tham dismounting takes his place on the platform at the place of public meeting. 338.4. Cp. 340.2. Pl. *mʌnʌnts* 12.13. *mʌzʌre mʌn* the mound over a grave. 82.15. 000
2. *mʌn* x "a hard thing found in a goat's inside and used as medicine"; IUB. antidote to poison, H. *mʌn*, Prs. *zahr-muhra*.

mʌna, mʌni.a prohibited, forbidden. — *mʌna evetas* to prohibit him. *mʌna o·tas* to prohibit them. *gute čʌγa mʌna etas bila* this affair, talk, is to be forbidden. Ar. Prs.

man'as, mai-, Impv. man'e, Ppa. nem'an, nem'a. OOO

*-m'anas, *-mai-, Impv. gem'an, Ppa. n'*-man.

To be, become, H. *hona*, *hojana*.

The parts of the two forms of the verb are given in §§ 276—277 and § 278 respectively. The variations may be explained by the difference in the position of the accent. When the accented negative prefix a- is added to manas, the latter assumes forms similar to those of *-manas.

*-manas is used only with animate, and usually only with human, subjects. It takes the negative prefix a-.

manas can be used with every kind of subject and takes only the negative prefix a-.

For the part played by manas and *-manas in forming compound verbs v. §§ 262—264.

The following examples roughly illustrate the scope of the verb:

a. To be.

mer did amaimi there will be no room for us. 14.1. Cp. 142.6. *Pagʌo be maibai?* how is P.? 126.14. *bese baiʌrum gumai ba?* why are you perturbed? 118.12. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *manʌmo* she was the sweet food. 96.4. *heruman* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] . . . *duʌmaimi* after being ill for some days he recovered. Cp. 16.6,8,10, 138.15, 144.24.

+ Gen. To belong to:

guse ungu mai bi a, mi mai bi? is this yours or is it ours? 104.3. *asl'amolo ja mai bi . . . asl'amolo ungu mai imi* in law it is mine . . . in law it belongs to thee. 104.4.

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000 b. + *Adj.* or *Adv.*, or their equivalents. To become.

Most of the combinations classified as compound verbs are referable to this heading:
ja bari sań amanam I have become very pleased. 4.10. *bari sań manimi* . . . *sań maman* he became very pleased . . . having become pleased . . . 8.2. *Šahr i Barea* [illegible] . . . *da* [illegible] becoming perturbed . . . she again became unconscious. 32.19. (*mamarði*) *manday imanumar* on the lamb becoming big. 68.1. *periliŋ ar amanuman* the "peris" became afraid. 13.9. *ičiŋ gfał amanuman* they became (i.e. were, got) left behind. 8.8.
gar manimi he got ahead. 40.3.
dari manimi he got up. 102.31.
uŋ laŋ mam you get out of the way. 120.12.

c. + *Noun*. To become, turn into.
ja uŋe gar ami'anam . . . *uŋ ja ei gumanumu* I have become your father . . . you have become my son. 8.14. *gyarś han* [illegible] *hayaran manimi* . . . *hayar imaa* . . . the demon turned into a grey horse . . . having turned into a horse . . . 4.17. *gfart manimi* he became a demon (ogrish). 9.7. *ine* . . . *wazir maman* he having become Wazir. 46.2. *uŋe* [illegible] *manimi* your land has become desert. 142.20.

Here may be placed the idiom with the interrogative *be?*
be gumanuma? what have you become? i.e. what has become of you? what has happened to you? 198.16. 146.18 192.13, 230.14. *mi be maipa bera?* who are we going to become? i.e. what i

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000 going to become of us? what are we to do? 120.16. Cp. 132.5, 206.5.

d. To become (absolute) = to come into existence, occur, take place, be completed (of time), elapse.

tap man'imi night became, i.e. it became night. 38.1 *gon maními* it became dawn, dawn came. 42.22. Cp. 118.7, 132.3. *hulto ja aram maními* today peace has come to me, I have attained peace of mind. 8.9. *asurcian manan, ée asuraltsum han čabrean manan* . . . a cloud coming into being, and from that cloud a drop of water coming into being . . . 106.10. *hol ne qau maními* a cry came out (from her inside), there came a cry. 108.9. *wale dayari maními* it became midday with them. 132.8.

+ *Dative.* To befall, come to, come into possession of.

ite mu jaw maními that (land) has now come into my possession. 114.27. *jaw balaa manila* a calamity has befallen me. 110.10. *ja gon manáñ!* may reports come to you! 112.2. *urgir lanat manáñ* may curses fall on you! 150.2.

e. To proceed to (do, etc.), be about to, begin to.

asadiq taq ešir manuman they proceeded to break up the box. 24.10. *baruman guntsiŋ manan iraŋar* (or, *iraŋ*) *niman dyu.mimi* for several days having been about to die, he recovered. *gutaraš manimi* (the child) began to walk. 244.1.

In the last, however, *gutaraš* may rather be the noun agent: he became a walker.

Similarly in the preceding example

ivʌs mʌnʌn may be: having become a die-er, a dying person. 000

f. To be necessary (to do s.t. or, for s.t. to be done). V. § 401.

thamo awalo niʌs manimi le when it has become necessary for the Tham to go anywhere. 348.3. Cp. 252.17.

Reference may be made to some of the less common forms and their uses:

The "*Conditional*". V. §§ 313 & 351. Only the form of the 3rd. sg. of *mʌnʌw* has been recorded. It means "(it) would be, would become, would have been, would have become", and similarly substituting "should", for "would".

This form, *mʌimʌn*, is analogous to *dʌlamʌn* the 3rd. sg. Conditional of *dʌrʌs*, and to *eʌamʌn* the 1st. sg. Cond. of *eʌs* (allowing for the difference of person).

It has only been recorded three times:

ṭowʌmi aʌʌlʌnʌw aiʌ mʌimʌn hine . . . hire . . . gali dimi it would be near to 10 o'clock (when) this man's turn came. 99.1. *ja hik bilmiya baiyam han yʌmʌw mʌimʌn* . . . I had fired one (and) there should be (only) one hole. 103.26. *ḍurʌla fat etam le aʌe idim apʌn ʌmʌr mʌimʌn* . . . if you had left me alone for a little my brother's body would all have become of iron. 110.8.

The *Present Base* + *-ʌw*. V. § 406. The form from *mʌnʌw* is: *mʌiyʌw*, *mʌiʌw*.

ḍaɣʌmʌʌ fat mʌiyʌw tʌiʌw manimi the flour was on the point of being exhausted, of giving out. *biri mʌiʌw niʌs* to go to offer condolences.

000

sa bur mʌyar ni·mi the sun has gone to set, is near setting. EOL.

The *Short Forms of the Preterite*.

V. § 314.

Sg. 1. *amʌna*.
Sg 2. *mʌna* and *gumʌn'a* (but these may be 2nd. sg. Perf.).
Sg. 3. xy *mʌn'i*.
Pl. 3. x *mʌniʌn*. 282.24.
Pl. 3. y *mʌni*.

je ṭom amʌna I became blind. 360.6. *ɣa· ke mʌna ke* ... if you associated with a crow ... Prov. 8. *beruman jaṭum mʌn'i ke teruman* ... as much as came from me, i.e. as much as I could, so much ... *beruman deniŋ mʌn'i šikamatiŋ* ....*aiy'etʌm* some years have passed (that) they do not celebrate the Š., i.e. for some years past they have not celebrated the Š. 330.7. Cp. 356.6, 358.1.

The *-j Forms*.

These are: for *mʌnʌs*: *mʌnij*,
for *-mʌnʌs*: *-mʌnj*, *-mʌnja*.

For the negative of *mʌnʌs*, viz. *ᵊmʌnʌs* the form is: *ᵊmʌnj*.

Illustrations of the use of these forms will be found in § 257.

Used independently they express:

a. Various degrees of desire, rising to will and command.

b. Moral necessity or obligation (+ infinitive).

guyʌṭum qurbʌn amʌnja may I be thy sacrifice! 62.16. *hʌyur ke hin gati traq umʌnjʌn* ... *hanjil γʌṭum mʌnijʌn* may the horse and he together split in two, and the ashes be scattered. 150.12. *gute duwo etʌs gumʌnj* you ought to, or must, do this. Na. *mʌnij* may be used in an impersonal way: *mute urʌ niyʌs*

000 *mʌni·ṣ* now you should go, you ought to go or may go. Nz. *gute du·ro etʌs mʌni·ṣ* it is incumbent on s.o. to do this, this is to be done. Nz. *mʌni·ṣ* occurs frequently in dependence on *xa*, up to, till. *go·. mʌni·ṣ xa* till dawn comes.

The *Infinitive* and *Noun Agent* Forms. These are *mʌna·s* and *-*mʌnʌs*, and their principal meanings are:

a. Verbal Noun: being, becoming.

b. Noun Agent: one who is, one who is going to be.

For illustrations of a. v. §§ 393. a, b; 395. b, d; 396—7; 400, 401. e. Of b. v. § 403.1. 3. a, b.

The *Static Participle*. The forms are: *mʌnu·m*, *-*mʌnum*.

The principal meanings are:

a. Adjectival: (in a state of) being, or having become.

For illustrations v. § 379. a. e.

b. Optative: may (it etc.) become! v. § 380.

c. Verbal noun: being, becoming, v. §§ 282, 385, 387.

NOTE.

*-*mʌnʌs* is to be distinguished from *-*ʌmʌnʌs* to be able.

Except in the 1st sg. and 2nd pl. they are differentiated by the forms of their pn.pf.:

u-, gu-, i-, mu- etc. belong to *-*mʌnʌs*.
o-, go-, e-, mo- etc. belong to *-*ʌmʌnʌs*.

The latter are regularly long or accented (but in the texts the *mu-* and *u-* prefixed to *-*mʌnʌs* have occasionally been recorded as *mo-* and *o-*).

In the 3rd. sg. m. and in the 3rd. pl. h the negative prefix with *-*mʌnʌs* yields forms resembling the

000 corresponding positive forms from *-*ʌmʌnʌs*, e.g

eˑmaiˑimi he will not become, and he will be able.

omʌnumʌn they did not become, and they were able.

Again there is the 3rd. pl. h of *mʌnaˑs* with the negative prefix *oˑ-*, *oˑmʌnumʌn*.

mʌnč, *manč*, pl. *maˑŋ* y adze. — *gʌŋi maˑŋ* tools (axe, adze, saw etc.). Cp. 308.2.

mʌnḍaˑq, *mindaˑq* x crane (bird). (Cp. Kho. *mʌnḍaˑx*, heron).

mʌnˑi 3rd. sg. x and y, and 3rd. pl. y Pret. of *mʌnaˑs*.

mʌniˑṣ v. *mʌnaˑs*.

mʌnoṭiki y pl. grain ground specially for a wedding or feast (*mʌnoṭ*). — *ho gərər mʌnoṭski doˑrčaˑn* then they grind the "*mʌnoṭski*" for the wedding. 300.1.

*-*mʌnṣ*, *-*mʌnṣa* v. *mʌnaˑs*.

*-*mʌntsa*, *-*mʌntsɛ* h sg. & pl. helping, aiding; helper (in work, fight, game etc.).

The pn.pf. refers to the person helped.

jaˑka ʌmʌntsɛ mʌnɛ help thou me. *jaˑka ʌmʌntsa mʌnin* help ye me. *jɛ uˑŋ* (or, *uˑŋər*) *gumʌntsa maiyʌˑm* I'll help you. *Alqʌšɛ menʌn ɛˑka imʌntsɛ ilsuˑʌma* had Alqash taken anyone with him as helper. 82.22.

mʌntshil y whey (boiled to make *rʌxpiˑn*).

mʌnuwaṭɛ.

For: *mʌnuwai* + *ʌṭɛ* 3rd. sg. perf. of *mʌnaˑs* + *ʌṭɛ*. 378.11.

For: *mʌnuwa* + *ʌṭɛ* 2nd. sg. perf. of *mʌnaˑs* + *ʌṭɛ*. 380.6.

(V. § 407. Perhaps these forms contain only the impersonal base form of *ba*).

mʌnzu·r accepted by, acceptable to. — *xuda·r mʌnzu·r mʌnimi* it has been acceptable to, i.e. accepted by God. 42.7. Ar. Prs. 000

mʌq y pain (rheumatic, in the sinews or nerves, *rʌg*. QUB). — *aʂçiŋulo mʌqʌn gi bila* lumbago has settled in my back, loins. EOL. *mʌq a·čila* I am suffering from rheumatic pains. QUB. *mʌq ts.ho·r dušila* rheumatic pains quickly go away (?). QUB.

(Cp. *jʌk*, which is said to be due to cold).

mʌqmɛ·s leap, bound, buck, Punj. *cha·l*. — *hik mʌqmɛ·sʌn ˈɛta* give a buck. 132.21. *mʌqmɛ·s dɛlʌs* to caracole.

mʌqso h. pl. a section of population, y share, allotment (of obligatory labour). — *hik mʌqso*, one share; *alti mʌqso* two shares. 631

In Hunza proper the population is divided into five sections, each of which bears one share of *rʌja·ki* (obligatory labour). These are:

1. Baltit. 2. Ganish. 3. Altit. 4. Hindi. 5. Towanta (the "New Villages" from Haidarabad to Murtaza.abad).

In Gujhal there are 2 sections each bearing one share: 1. Galmit, Ghulkin and Pfaso. 2. Khaibar to Irshad and Misgar.

The latter share is called: *bʌʂ tʌlˈenum mʌqso*.

mʌra -miŋ y storehouse on roof. 000

1. ***məra·q*** *-ʌtʌs*, to twist, wring. — *gʌtu məra·k ɛtʌs* to wring out (wet) cloth. *mo·ʂ məra·k nɛ* twisting her neck, i.e. turning her face away. 52.2. *o·š məra·k no* (she) twisting, wringing, their necks (for them). 206.10. (Cp. Sh. *məra·k tho·ɪki*, to twist v.t.).

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000

2. *məraˑq* y dysentery. — *məraˑqɛ bi.ai.i* the malady of dysentery. *məraˑq aˑčila, ɛˑčila* I am, he is, suffering from dysentery. V. § 261. II.

(This word is no doubt the same as 1. *məraˑq*, cp. the Persian *piˑč* and *piˑčɪš*).

mərʌk'a x & y assembly, council, court; place of audience, H. *dərbaˑr, mʌjlɪs*. — *mərʌka bila, mərʌka ɛtaˑn* there is an assembly. they have held an assembly. Cp. 4.12. *bʌdša mərakaˑr duˑsimi* the king went out to the assembly. 42.24. *iˑsɛ mərʌkaˑulo Paŋču . . . bʌm* P. was present in that assembly. 120.4. *mərʌkaˑulo huruˑčʌmʌn* they took their seats in the assembly. 44.1. *ʌma gusɛ mərʌkaˑulo goˑr ayɛǯa ba* but I won't tell you it in this public assembly. 84.18. Cp. 76.26, 78.8, 82.6, 138.12,14. *mərʌkaˑulum sis* the people of the court, assembly. Cp. 4.12. *mərʌkaˑtsum* from the assembly, court. 120.17.

(Cp. Sh. *mərʌka* king's court. Probably Ar. *mʌ'rʌka*).

mərʌm v. *mʌhʌrʌm*.

mərʌq -ičin y bend, twist, circuit. — *mərʌkʌnulo nutʌγʌn* hiding at a bend (in the road). 122.20. *iˑtɛ mərʌktsum duˑsin* coming out from that bend. 122.23. *tum gʌnʌnɛ nuˑnin mərʌkʌnɛ* (or, *mərʌkʌntsum*) *yər duwʌšʌmʌn* going by another road, by (m[illegible]ng) a circuit(?) they came out ahead of him. 122.3.

(A variant of *məraˑq*. Cp. Sh. *mərʌk boˑɪki*, to return, to cross over a hill pass, cp. *mʌlʌq*).

mər'ʌquts, məraquts, y cheating, swindling, tricking. — *jɛ mər'ʌquts atsi adɛlimi* he swindled me. *mərʌquts*

000 *o·timi* he deceived them, tricked them.

mər'ʌqʊtskɪʂ cheat, swindler. — *mərʌqʊtskɪʂʌn bai.i* he is a cheat.

**-mərʌy̤ʌs-*, **-mərʌc̣-*, to cut a tree off below the branching point. — *to·mɛ ḍi·mʊmʊts umərʌy̤ʌs* to cut the trunks of trees.

(Cp. **-mu·rʊṭinʌs* & **-mʊru·y̤ʌs*).

mərdakay̤ sg. & pl., d. pl. *-ints* x poppy. — *mərdakay̤ə ḍuḍu·ro* green capsule of poppy. *mərdakay̤ə ṭʊko·ro* dry capsule of poppy.

(Cp. Sh. *mərdʌka*, poppy).

mərgʊn a kind of white grape. (Cp. Sh. *mərgu·n*).

mərγʊl -iŋ y curl, curly. — *mərγu·liŋ ičho·qʊrʌŋ* (his) curly fringe.

m'ərhʌbba N. bravo! Ar._Prs.

məriŋ v. *mariŋ*.

mərma, pl. *mərmʌŋ*, y awl. (Cp. H. & Kho. *bʌrma*).

mərmu·k x handful. — *ti·k mərmu·kʌn bitsa* there is a handful of earth. *dʌγo·wʌnə mərmu·k bi* there is a handful of flour.

(Cp. Kho. *mərmʌ̃k̃ ko·rik*, to squeeze a handful of a thing).

mərt, *-ɛŋ*, y earth-cliff, scarped side of alluvial terrace beside river-bed. — *mərtɛŋʌṭɛ ya kʌy̤ʊlo sinda i·ltsɛ bo·či.ɛ* (the birds) settle on the earth cliff or on the strand at the side of the river. (Cp. Sh. *mʌc̣*, *moc̣*, earth-cliff).

mər'u y washing river-sand to extract gold dust. — *mər'u ɛtʌs* to wash for gold. 348.1. *mər'u·ɛ dʌstu·r ap'i* it is not the custom to wash for gold. 348.13.

məru·ts, *mərʊtsgu·in*, pl. *məru·tsgu·yo* hm gold-washer. 384.1. (Cp. Sh. *məru·ts*. For the ending cp. *dəru* : *dəru·ts*).

000 *mʌsa·la* y pl. spices. Ar. Prs.

mʌska -miŋ, -ŋ y butter. 324.1. Prs.

mʌsxərˈa y joke. Ar. Prs.

mʌst intoxicated, excited, arrogant, presumptuous. — *i·n kɛ mʌst imˈʌnimi* he too became intoxicated. *bu·t mʌrt mʌnˈumʌn* they became very arrogant, "uppish". 272.4, 284.12. Prs.

mʌsti y pride, arrogance, insubordination. — *tɛ·lɛ nu·rut bu·t mʌsti ɛćˈʌm* dwelling there they used to display great arrogance. 238.6.9. Prs.

mʌstikɪṣ pl. *-ki.ʌnts* arrogant, puffed-up.

mʌš ɛtʌs, ma·š ɛtʌs v.t. to bend. — *rɪʌš ɛlɵm bila* it is bent.

mʌšˈa -miŋ y fuse-holder, and trigger. (In matchlocks the match-holder and trigger are in one piece).

(Cp. Sh. & Kho. *mʌša*; also Madaglašti Prs. *mʌša* and *ma·ša* trigger; Prs. *ma·ša* "that part of a matchlock gun that holds the match", Steingass). Prs.

mʌšˈʌla -ʌmɵts x mouthpiece of a reed-pipe in which the reed (*ḍʌmbu*) is fixed.

mʌšərbˈa x water-vessel with narrow neck and a spout. 260.10. Ar. Prs.

mʌšɣu·l busy, occupied. — *i·tsɛ ka mʌšɣu·l bʌm* he was occupied with those things (the game he had killed ?). 26.5. *i·nɛ ka mʌšɣu·l mai.ibo* she occupies, amuses, herself with him. 86.6. Ar. Prs.

mʌšhu·r famous, renowned, well-known, notorious. 186.2. — *mʌšhu·r ɛtʌs* to proclaim, announce, give out. 380.9. Ar. Prs.

mʌšk, N. *mʌški -mɵts*, x "mashk", skin-bag for carrying water. 176.16. Prs.

mʌšq, mʌqš exercise, practice. — *mʌšq ɛtʌs* to practise. Prs.

000

mʌṭhʌli gʌl dwarf-juniper.

mʌthˈʌn, mʌthạˑn, N. pl. y *-iŋ* far, distant. — *uˑɛtsʊm mʌtaˑn nʊma* getting a long way from them. 158.22. *buˑt mʌtʌn bušai.ɛnər niˑmi* he went off to a very distant country. 366.6. *gʊtɛ šərʊm aškiltsʊm mʌtʌn atiş gomai.ima* can you remove this shame from my face? 98.3. *mʌtaˑntsʊm mʌtaˑn me.imɛ* getting further and further off. 212.16. *mʌtʌnər sʌphər bila* it is a journey to a distance, a long journey. 356.1. *mʌtˈʌnʊm* (abl.) from a distance, from a long way off. 38.3, 92.10. *mʌtˈʌnʊm* (adj.) distant. *mʌtʌnʊm termiŋər nʌmaˑn* you going off to distant grazing-grounds. 326.12. Cp. 368.8, 372.6, 378.11.

mʌthʌnʊmkʊş y distance, farness.

·*mʌtɛl* y a disease of grain (in which the grain develops but turns black), smut (?). — *mʌtɛlɛ ču duˑsimi* disease appeared in the corn. 240.18. (Lit. "disease-affected ears came out"). *mʌtɛl kʌm mʌnimi* the disease decreased. 242.19. *mʌtɛl oˑmʌnimi* no disease appeared. 244.3.

(Perhaps, *mʌthɛl*).

mʌṭhiˑr x walnut. V. s.v. *ṭhir*.

(Cp. Sh. *mʌtəri*, walnuts).

mʌtlʌb -ičiŋ, -iŋ y object, purpose. — *bɛsʌn mʌtlʌb bila?* what is (your) object, purpose? Ar. Prs.

mʌto -miŋ y brain. — *mʌto apˈi* (he has) no brains. (Cp. Sh. *mˈʌto*, brains).

mʌtsimo from you. V. §§ 74.4, 127. III.

mʌtʊm x pl. *-išo*, y pl. *-iŋ*, black. — *mʌtʊm iˑsɛ tʊγʊli ɛn bị* the black one is a male lamb. 64.17. Cp. 84.12.

mʌyuˑş N. *-ɪšo* x inflated skin (used as an assistance in swimming). (Cp. Sh. *maiyuˑş*).

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mʌy̤o -mʊts x fine (penalty). — *Š. Kʌpu·rimo m'ʌy̤ʊlo Hʌmʌča·tiŋtsʊm U·ltərɛ te·r gʌnʊmʌn* They took the Ulter grazing ground from the H. as a fine on account of Š. K.

(Recorded with -γ-, -γ̣- and -ẓ̌-. Cp. Sh. *ma·o, mau.ᴎ*, fine).

mʌza, -miŋ y flavour, savour, agreeable taste. — *mʌza api·m* insipid, tasteless; (of human being) boring, bore, *gʊsɛ mʌza bečʊk bila?* what sort of a taste has this? *i·sɛ tʊγʊli.ɛ čʌpɛ mʌza bʌnda čʌpɛ ju.ʌn mʌza bila* the taste of the flesh of this lamb is like the taste of human flesh. 68.3. *mʌza d*-ʌtsʌs* to cause someone to feel a taste. 132.16, 138.5. V. § 244.2. Prs.

mʌzada·r tasty, savoury. — *bu·t mʌzada·r bu·lʌn bila* there is a very pleasant-flavoured spring. 126.19. Prs.

mʌzər -iŋ y grave, tomb. — *mʌzəri·ŋɛ diš* place of graves, grave-yard. 112.2. Cp. 82.14, 112.16,17, 310.13 ff., 344,7. Ar. Prs.

mʌzdu·ri y hired labour; wages (of hired labourer). — *mʌzdu·ri.ər yaiya ba* I am engaging (him) on hire. Prs.

mazhʌb -iŋ y religion. Ar. Prs.

maida·n open comparatively smooth and level ground. Prs.

1. *mai.i; mai.imo* yourselves; your own. V. 1. *-i. — *mai.imu ji* your own lives (life). 30.23. *maimo Xʊdai.ɛ gʌnɛ* for the sake of your own God. 38.13. Cp. 322.3.

2. *mai.i* the month of May. 322.1.

mai.imʊlɛ ni·m a term of abuse, probably meaning: you who have gone to your daughter(s), *or*, may you go to your daughters. V. 126.4. Note, 14.

maiyada·r sized (cloth). — *maiyada·r pʌči* (or, *lʌtta*) sized cotton cloth (only used for bride's present and for shrouds). 304.6. Prs.

maiya·r Pres. Base of *mʌna·s* + *ər*. V. s.v. *mʌna·s*.

mauqa y opportunity, chance. V. *mo·qa*. Ar. Prs.

me·ʂ, *me.ɪʂ*, v. 2. *me·ʂ*.

me·nis, pl. *me·nišo*, x female sheep over one year old which has not had young. — *me·nisə bʌʈ* sheepskin.

m'eyʌŋ y pl. snow and wind, snowstorm. — *m'eyʌŋ mai.i bitsʌn* there is a snowstorm.

*-*mɛ* x sg. and pl. tooth. — *yerum a·mɛ* my incisor tooth. *awʌš a·mɛ* my canine, or molar, tooth. *a·ŋgimo, ya·ʈum, ya·rum, a·mɛ* my front, upper, lower teeth. *a·mɛ axo·lji bi* my tooth aches, I have toothache. *i·nɛ i·m'ɛr bərɛnin, hʌn imɛn šiqʌm bi* look at his teeth, one of his teeth is blue. 154.20. *ʌmɛ·ulo tər'i yʌmi* the polo-ball hit my tooth. 158.11.

mɛhərba·n, *mɛhərba·ni*, v. *mɛrma·n* and *mɛrma·ni*.

mɛl -*iŋ* y wine (of grapes). — *mɛl numin nɛršʌn jučʌm* he used to come having drunk wine and become drunk. 208.11. *tsil api, sɪrf mɛl bila* there is no water, there is only wine. 384.15.

*-*mɛlç* -*ʌŋ* y jaw, jaw-bone, — *ya·ʈum* *-*mɛlç* upper-jaw. *ya·rum*. *-*mɛlç* lower-jaw. *amɛlç ɣʌsu·mər Dʌdi du·šo* when my jaw-bone has rotted Dadi will come out.

mɛl phu·nər -*iŋ* y "a plant with sky-blue flowers that grows at high altitudes".

(*Phu·nər* or *phunər*, is probably

000 the Sh. word *pfʊnər*, flower. In Sh. *meˑl*, *mɛˑl* = buttermilk).

m'ɛˑltʌliˑk v. *-*ʌltʌliˑk*, we both, we two.

1. *mɛn?* h pl. who?. V. § 160.

The sg. is *menʌn*, and the the *-ik* suffix may be used in the plural, *menik*, which perhaps has a collective sense.

The fem. gen. obl. of *mɛnʌn* is *mɛnɛnmo-*.

The plurals *men* and *menik* serve as the h pl. of *ʌmin?* which? and may so be used adjectivally.

kin mɛnʌn bai.i? who is this (man)? *mɛn heˑrč'ʌm?* who were weeping? 42.18. *mɛnik sisik duwaˑn?* what (which) people have come?

In Indirect Questions it is supplemented by *kɛ* placed after the verb of the clause.

mɛnik hɛrčaˑn kɛ iˑtɛ xʌbər dusuˑin fetch news (i.e. go and find out) who are weeping. 38.4.

2. *mɛn*, *mɛnik* h pl., Sg. *mɛnʌn*.

a. Indef. Pron. and Adj.: some one, anyone; some people, any people; some, any. V. § 148.

mɛnənər xʌbər ɛči he will tell someone, *mɛnɛ gʊtsi γʌsiçumʌn* (some) people will laugh at thee. *hiŋtsɛ mɛn baˑna?* are there any people (is there anyone) at the door? *mɛniktsum dusuˑa?* have you got it from anyone (pl.)? 58.31. *mɛn thʌmu.ɛ hʊkəm Hindi.ʌṭɛ apiˑm* there was not the authority of any Thams over Hindi. 260.2. *mɛnʌn sisʌn* some person.

b. (+ *kɛ*) + negative, no one, none; not any, no.

da mɛnʌn atiˑmi.a? has no one else come? *da mɛnik 'atuˑmʌna?* have no other people come? *mɛnʌn kɛ*

eitsumʌn they saw no one. *ek* 000
menʌn ke sisʌn apʌm there was no person with him. 4.18. *mi men xʌbər apa·n* none of us know. 80 15.

3. *men . . . ke* is used as an Indefinite Relative. V. § 186.
menər u·ŋe xuš eča ke itsu whomever you prefer, take, i.e. take whomever you please. Cp. 120.1.

4. *me·n*, pl. x *-išo*, *me·yo*, *me·yʌnts*; y *me·yʌŋ* old. — *men hʌγur bi* it is an old horse. *men hʌγorišo bi.ʌn* they are old horses. *men sis ba·n* they are old (experienced) men. *men čap bila* it is old meat. *men gʌtoŋ* old rubbed clothes. *men šuqa* an old, threadbare choga. *me·yo*, or *me·yʌnts šuqamots* old chogas. *me·yʌŋ gʌtoŋ*, *ha·kičʌŋ* old clothes, houses.

meniko an occasional plural form of 2 *men*. It occurs as the nominative with transitive verbs — i.e. it is probably equivalent to the extended nominative (*mene*), — and as the genitive. A dative form *menikʌ.ər* has been once recorded. V. § 151. *ya·re bul mʌlulo meniko hər eγərča·n* down below in the Spring Field some people are ploughing with oxen. 248.2.

mer (= *mi* + *ər*), v. *mi*. to us, for us. 14.1.

me·rma·n, *merba·n*, *mirma·n*, *mirba·n*, *mehərba·n* kind, gracious, benevolent. Prs.

me·rma·ni (*other forms as for me·rma·n*) y (and x?) gift, present, reward. *ər besʌn me·rma·ni ečai.i* he gives them some present. 324.2. *mirma·ni etʌs* + dat. to bestow on (s.o.). Cp. 92.7. *mehərba·ni netʌn* kindly. 20.22. Cp. 168.15, 172.16. (Prs.).

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1. marĵ, pl. marĵ, EOL mr.oŋ, y small tree, seedling; EOL bush; H. ashari. (Cp. mał, small tree, sapling, shrub). 000
2. marĵ, marĵ, me ał, pl. marĵaŋ, (mapan), marĵiŋ, y bag of skin (smaller than arvmots, holds 24—40 lbs. of grain), Sh. kalafa. γenaŋ marĵanar nikin putting the gold in a bag. 204.8. Cp. Prov.s 7 and 16?

(1. marĵ is pronounced with a high tone, 2. marĵ with a low tone).

1. mi we. The base in most of the oblique cases is mi-. For the case forms see § 119.
mi· mi han han hunaran eł'iritan let us each display one clever act. 280.7. Gen. as Possessive Pron.: urγe mani bi.a, mi mani bi ke, [illegible] see say truly whether it is yours or whether it is ours. 104.2.
2. mi my. Only occasionally used, with titles of relations:
mi apa my father. 66.1, 388.1.
mi mama my mother. 184.2, 186.20, 188.14. mi baba my father. 180.4.
mi· hin γuγar this husband of mine. 356.3.

-mi, pl. *-mišaro, hf. mother; mother's sister, maternal aunt. — gumimo marine your mother's brother. 14.14. Šahri Bavon ke mumi Š. B. and her mother. 30.21. ijam mimi (our) stepmother, H. sotelī mā.

mi.ar Pron. Base of minare + ar for drinking. — mi.ar ŝel water to drink, drinking-water. 303.8.

mivi, mi· we ourselves. V. 1. °i. — me mi· we ourselves. mi'i walto the four of ourselves. 43.10.

mijaz, mijaz y temperament, nature. — bad mijazan bai.i he is a bad-tempered, evil-natured person. Ar. Prs.

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[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543 — Analyst]

600 **miaan** IUB vulture(?), Sh. *ko.aw* (white vulture). (Not known to QUB).

mili, **mili**, **pl.** *mil'ents*, x medicine, drug, remedy. — *iyarmor ecas mili* purgative drug (lit. medicine that makes (his) bowels go). *mili elas* to administer medicine, treat. *Məçar mili eti* treat the sickness(?). *Kisare opimor mileats nimo* Kiser doctoring his grand-mother. 184.8. *hiner mili aimaimi* there will be no medicine, cure, for this man. *dərə.s gorder mili* remedy for a bullet wound. 388.5. As a title for the Beloved. 388.1.

mili.aŋ, *mili.aŋ*, N. *mirirgaŋ*, y pl., d. pl. *mili.aŋtiŋ* gunpowder, explosive. — *šəkage mili.aŋ* gunpowder. *sərage miliraŋ* blasting-powder. *mili.aŋe fitia* detonating fuse. *ritumalate mili.aŋ* priming-powder.

(Apparently a y pl. of *mili*).

mirm draught, a full drink. — *hik mirm tsil, mel* a drink of water, wine. *hik mirm.an tam'aku* a fill of a pipe. (St. Pr. form of *minara*).

mimo of us, our, V. *mi*. — *mimo ha'a* at our home. 105.26. Cp. 44.14.

[601] *-*mimo*, gen. of *-*mi*, mother's, maternal. — *ja amimo cer'ao* my mother's sister, my maternal aunt.

min'a, *miran*, *-ants* x remains of kernels (after the oil has been expressed from them), oil-cake, H. *khali*, Panj. Pm. *korjada*. — *min'a mamapoi.an* . . . *aimetian* making a nose for her out of oil pressings. 182.6. Cp. 176.18. (Cp. Sh. *pino*, Dum. *pinora*)

minadow pleased (at, with), grateful (?), rejoicing. — *ja minadow ba* I am pleased. EOL. *ja umtsum minadow ba* I am pleased with you. EOL. *ja ine mijarium minadow ba* I am

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pleased at his going. EOL. *mindow mimanʌʌ yaʌki biləm* it was right that we should rejoice. 370.14.

(Possibly for Ar.Prs. *masnad + dow*).

minare, mi(y)-, Impv. *mine*, neg. *ʌmin*, Ppn. *numin* to drink, smoke (tobacco etc.). — *ile tsil ine m'inumo* she drank that water. 108.6. *čilʌm minəm* I smoked a pipe. *tamaku, sigaret, minare* to smoke tobacco, a cigarette. N. *Afyum minare* to smoke opium.

Pres. base + *-ʌv*: *miʌv*.

miʌv tsil water to drink, drinking water. 352.8. *ja tsil miyarw ʌai dʌmi* I wanted to drink water. *miʌv dɑy'wushimi* he began to drink. 148.8.

Other parts:

Fut. 1st. sg.	miyʌm, mium. 124.24, 136.20.
Pres. 3rd. sg. m.	mi'ʌbai ʌ. 128.16.
Impf. 3rd. sg. m.	mi'ʌm.
Pret. 3rd. sg. m.	mini'ai.
3rd. pl. h.	minumʌn. 126.6.
Impv. 2nd. sg.	mine. 96.24.
-ʃ forms	minif.
Pres. Pt.	mimc. 22.15.
Ppn.	numin, 108.7, 134.17,24, 308.11.
St.pt.	minum.
Neg.	ʌminum. 310-4.

min'ʌltin, pl. *min'ʌltiŋo*, x pelvis, hip. — *ja min'ʌltin* my pelvis, hip.

(Also recorded with final *-ŋ*, but the latter part is probably, *tin* — bone).

minʌŋ pl. *min'ʌŋ* y story, tale. 2. Title, 376. Title.

min'ʌʌs, pl. *min'ʌʌso*, x doll.

mindow -mots x withers. — *haγurʌ mindow* the horse's withers.

(Cp. Pasht. *mʌnʌow*).

minow McK and OR tumour. (Not known to QUB). 000

miṛq closing the lips and projecting the lower one, in scoffing or preparatory to crying. — *ċṛiq miṛq oṭimi.*

miṛq miṛq oṭas to smile.

mirare y.

a. Inheritance (land, vessels, gun etc., not living things), heritable inanimate property, hereditament, patrimony. 428

As regards inheritance, the youngest son inherits the family house, the eldest son inherits the best land. Guns, swords and such articles are divided up, but the father can allot them in his life-time.

A thing specially left to any one, not subject to reversionary rights, is "*mirasi*".

dunyaṭe mirare the heritage (?) of the world. 283.2. 000

b. Family in which there has been long unbroken descent.

je mirare bila, or, *je mirasi ba* I am of a family of long unbroken descent.

c. Customary law, traditional custom, practice, habit. IUB H. *rawaj, rasm, ġawara.*

qadirwaiuse mirare bila it is the custom from ancient times. 300.12. *oṭaqe mirare* the custom of "*aṭaq*". 343.12. *Tham yandar juras mirare bila* it is the custom to go out (*lit.* come) to meet the Tham. 338.7. Cp. 343.20.

Ar. Prs.

mirasi v. mirare 1. and 2.

mirbare, *mirmare*; *mirbaṛi, mirmaṛi.* V. *mermare* and *mermaṛi.*

mirgi McK and OR *epilepsy.* (H. *mirgi*).

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mi·rīškaʷ *-tiŋ* hm falconer. 4.13, 6.2,9, 336.4, 340.15. Prs. 000

mɪsəre of Egypt, Egyptian. 150.3. Ar. Prs.

mɪsəri y 1. sugar. 2. a kind of cotton cloth. *mɪsəri* (*lʌttha*) *bila*.

mɪši·ndilam sixth.

mɪši·ndo, mʌši·ndo h x and y, z *mɪši·ndi*, *mɪši·n-* six. — *miši·ndo hi·ri* six men. *mʌši·ndo yu·yušʌntse* the six daughters. 120.3. *u·mišindo ɛrəršu.ɛ* the six sons-in-law. 120.22, 124.4. *miši·ndi bʌjaʷ* at six o clock. *mɪši·ndi dɛn, hʌši* six years, six times. *mɪši·nɛa* six months. *mɪši·ŋkuts*, *mɪši·ŋuts* six days.

mi·z *-zio* x table. Prs.

mi·zpoš *-išo* x table-cloth. Prs.

mo. Impv. 2nd sg. of *°-ʌtʌs* with hf sg. pn.pf. — *kʌn'ao mo* advise her. 50.2?.

-mo, -mu.

1. Adjectival suffix:
   i·mo his own. *duɣu.imo* pertaining to midday. V. § 102.
2. Suffix of general oblique or abl.: *tʌpmo* at night. V. § 64. III.

mobʌq (repetitive of *tobʌq* q.v.) — *tobʌk mobʌk* guns. 120.24.

mo·ço v. *°-ʌço*, her sister. — *ja a·mimo mo·ço* my mother's sister, my maternal aunt. *u·ŋɛ gumimo mo·ço* thy maternal aunt. *ma mamimo moçuko·n* your (pl.) maternal aunts. 601

mo.i, mo.imo, v. ***mu.i.***

moŋ mʌnʌʷ to smile.

mo·qa, mauqa y right time, opportunity, chance. — *niyʌsɛ mo·qa di·mi* the right time, or opportunity, for going came. Ar. Prs. 000

°-m'o·qʌs, °-m'o·qič-, °-mo·quč- to tear (hair off a skin), to pluck (a fowl). — *gumo·qičʌm* I'll tear thy hair ou

000 gaptsen. ... iṣa'qumʌn. Nimaŋ . . . they tore the hair off the skin, tearing it off . . . 134.15.

(Cp. duṣurqas).

*-ṣurqiś pl. *-ṣurqi.aŋ y cheek, B. gol, ṣurṣov. — imaqola dal doli give him a smack on the cheek. [illegible] iṣa'qale ... gali bi there is the . . . line down his right cheek. 92.1.

1. ṣuṛ (= ṣu- + -ṛ) to her, for her. V. § 129.

2. ṣuṛ -iŋ (y) seal. Prs.

ṣuṛʌs, v. *-ʌrʌs, 1. to send her. 2. to divorce (a wife). ZIUB H. talaq dʌsa.

ṣuro, pl. ṣuroiŋ, ṣurtiŋ, y mud-flood, avalanche of mud and stones. — ṣuro jučila a mud-flood is coming. harale ṣuro a flood caused by rain, a spate in a river. Cp. 240.13.15, 286.11,13.

(Cp. Sh. ṣuro mud-flood, a flood caused by rain-water).

*-ṣuro y anger, rage, temper, annoyance.

1. iṣuro ke harutai he sat with anger, (looking) angry, scowling. uṣuro ke diyʌrumʌn they rushed down with anger, in a rage. 248.3. pfute bur iṣuro dimi the Div's anger came, i.e. the Div became very angry. 15.8. aṣuro di bila I have become, I am, very angry. EOL.

2. *-ṣuro ṣuryʌs, or, duṣuryʌs to "fetch anger", i.e. to become angry, get into a temper, lose one's temper. uŋ ban guṣuro duṣula? why are you angry? iṣuro duṣurʌm, iṣuro duṣun he had become, was, angry; he becoming angry. 270.3. iṣuro ṣurai he has become, is, angry. ise gus muṣuro duṣo ban the woman had become angry.

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3. *-mure d*-.ṡ*v.ṡ, the Causative of *-mure dumýas to make angry, annoy, worry. ámure [illegible] don't worry me. beg (or, bege) [illegible] ámure [illegible]? why do you worry him? je (or, ja) ámure [illegible] I am worrying him.

4. Used adjectively:
ámure [illegible] he is angry.
ámure [illegible] he became angry. 274.6.

*-murukí pl. *-murukí.ants prone to anger, wrathful, violent tempered. — (bego) [illegible] (the bego) are "wrathful ones", i.e. resentful towards oath-breakers. 230.10. Cp. 226.10.

mur [illegible], v. *-[illegible]. 142.9.

murtas (= mu + *-ltas), murt-, to perform the sexual act with a woman, to copulate. IUB [illegible]

muríṅ, muríṅ, -ṅc childless, without young, barren; unmarried, bachelor, spinster. — muríṅ hir bai he is a bachelor. muríṅ ni [illegible] has gone, i.e. is childless. muríṅants hiri, [illegible] bachelor men, spinster women. [illegible] muríṅ bi the [illegible] is barren. [illegible] bi.an they (animals) are barren. muríṅ [illegible], [illegible] barren cow, sheep. muríṅ [illegible] there was a childless married woman. 242.6.

mu, cp. muto, now. — je mu [illegible] I shall stay here. 32.25. mu [illegible] now at this time, now (emphatic). 98.4, 172.12.

This appears to be elliptic for: mu [illegible]. 98.6. Cp. 43.10, 90.12, 92.20, 94.1, 98.24, 120.1, 133.20, 156.6, 202.14,16, 230.6, 270.15.

mu.arf forgiven, pardoned. — mu.arf etas to forgive (him). Ar. Pe.

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muaːfi y forgiveness, pardon. — *muaːfi ḍumowas* to seek forgiveness. Ar. Prs.

mubarak blessed (expression of congratulation or well-wishing). — *mubarak manimi* may it be blessed (to you), congratulations to you! 62,9. *uyoːne ye mubarak etuman* all congratulated him. 99,9.

(Cp. *bubarak*, and Kho. *mumubarak*, *bumubarak*. Ar. Prs.)

mubarakbadi wishing joy, congratulation. — *mubarakbadi etas*, or, **-chi as* to congratulate. (Ar.) Prs.

muṭ, muṭ, -muṭiŋ y.

1. Closed hand, fist. — *iriŋ muṭ bila* his hand is a closed fist, i.e. he is close-fisted. *muṭ ne ḍiltimi* clenching his fist he struck (him) i.e. he struck him with his fist. *muṭ ne jaw etimi* he gave him a blow with his fist.
2. Single handful. — *iski muṭan gunam* I took (a) three handfuls.

(Cp. Skr. *muṣṭi-* fist, handful; Kho. *muṣṭ* handful; *muṣṭi* fist, grip of plough-handle; Sh. *muṭ* fist; *muṭṭi*, plough-handle).

muṭi, muṭi -*muṭe* a handle of a plough. (Cp. *muṣṭi*).

muchuŋ thin iron or wooden instrument for turning bread on the griddle, with flat disk and long handle. — *bu'chi muchuŋ* a greedy man who goes about everywhere cadging food. *gireːnas muchuŋ.ulo ḍaːraq moːstimi* the bridegroom gives her a smack with the bread-turner. 206.10. Cp. 208.4.

mud'a y desire. — *gone mud'a bilum gow manimi?* how will the desire of your heart come to pass for you? 60,11. Cp. 94,8. Ar. Prs.

mudam always, constantly. Ar. Prs.

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muddat y period, space of time. — but muddat niɣimi a long time passed. 2.4. Ar. Prs. 000

muryali Maulai sect. (Cp. Sh. muryali contemptuous term applied to the Maulais by the Shiahs, who say they themselves are Maulais).

muryalo d̥owo N., pl. — d̥owomuts, tadpole. (d̥owo is perhaps connected with the Kho. d̥ovi, Sh. d̥ēwi, d̥oro, ladle. Cp. the Hz. khaqqiγali tadpole, of which giγali means ladle.

Similarly the Yasin Kho. is ašu kγovoi, "snake-spoon". The Sh. for tadpole is recorded as maṇuḍūrle, maṇḍuko being the word for frog, and ḍirle probably for d̥oro).

muhtāj in want, destitute. 373.10. Ar. Prs.

mu·i, mu·í; muimo, mu·imo, v. 1. *-i, she herself. V. 16.19 note; her own 49.3, 69.1, 146.16.

mujuŋ, mujoŋ, -iŋ, -iŋ y tassel (as of choga), tuft of hair (at end of cow's tail). — ṭapu mujuŋiŋ tapes with tassels attached to breast of choga on either side, nominally for tying across chest. gure mujoŋ an ornament worn at weddings by both bride and groom. It is suspended at the side of the cheek and consists of a string on which is strung a piece of mother of pearl and below it a pearl(?) or piece of coral, beneath which the string ends in a tassel. Cp. 304.12. ite bumale mujuŋ burum bila the tassel of its (the calf's) tail is white. 196.8. 292

mujuṭ -iŋ y weeping-willow tree. hun mujurum bila there is a weeping-willow tree. 12.18. ... mujuṭ ... hun he had planted the ... weeping-willow. 18.9. 000

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000 If, owing to evil conduct(?) a woman's hair falls out, she buries the fallen hair under a weeping-willow, then her hair grows in long again. Cp. 13.17, 16.14, 262.16.

(Cp. Sh. muškev, weeping-willow).

muk sg. and pl., d. pl. mukiŋ, x pearl. — mukan *bi* there is a pearl. muke *hiwtaŋan* my pearly joints, limbs(?). 348.10.

(Cp. Sh. muk, muk pearl).

mukə x pl. small shot (for gun). — muk'ə (or mukai.ć) *tubaq* shot-gun.

(Cp. Kho. mukə, small shot; mukai.ć tu.ck shot-gun).

mukhbir hm informer. Ar. Prs.

mul x a form of food, a sort of gruel — *mul etas* to prepare "mul". *ite mul jitai.i* he eats the "mul". 308.10. *ortiki mul* the "mul" given by his parents to their son on his returning home soon after marriage. (Cp. Sh. mul).

mulaim gently, slowly. — *mulaim gatsar.as* to go along slowly. Ar. Prs.

mulaqat y meeting. — *mulaqat ne* having met (him). 384.20. *ha.ite dimin mulaqat etimi* coming to the house he presented himself to them. 388.8. Ar. Prs.

mulk y country, territory. — *ite mulk-ulum aiə* the people of that country. 116.1. *Arape mulkiatum* from the Arab country. 94.9. *mulk Hinzal dumimi* he came out, turned up, in Hinzal territory. 484.12. Ar. Prs. Cp. 92.29.

mulo -mulo x turnip, taproot, H. *śalγam*

(Cp. Sh. mulo, turnip, radish, H. mūlī radish).

multan, pl. multaniŋ, y blood. — *multan durtcin* blood is coming out

270 a

000 i.e. it is bleeding. *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* [illegible] blood issued, flowed, from the gash. 200.6. Cp. 196.1, 282.24.

*-multer, -[illegible], -[illegible], y nostril, H. nathna. *ja [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ba* I perceive a sweet odour with my nostrils. 178.27.

mum y wax. Prs.

mumuri (she) herself. V. § 143. — *[illegible] gus mumuri* the woman herself.

muru -ṅcle x stump (of anything that has been cut), pl. stubble. — *pensils* muru the stump of a pencil. *[illegible] [illegible] bi* it is a tobacco plant (less the leaves?) *[illegible] [illegible]* tobacco of whole plant less the leaves. (Cp. Sh. Kho. muru, stump).

munasib -ŝo right, proper; suitable, fitting. 88.19. Ar. Prs.

[illegible] *[illegible]* grown big, developed (of child or young animal), Bu. *[illegible]*, [illegible]. — *[illegible]* (*[illegible]*) *[illegible]* (the baby boy) grew big. 100.4. *[illegible] [illegible]* when it (the lamb) grew big. 68.1. Cp. 242.20. (IYB [illegible]).

[illegible] v. [illegible].

[illegible], pl. [illegible], x tick (insect).

[illegible] [illegible] to decay. Ar. Prs.

-[illegible]*, pl. *-*[illegible]*, x nose, muzzle (of animal), trunk (of elephant); toe (of boot, pabbus, etc.). — *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* he placed a mass of oil-pressings (for her) on her nose. 176.16. Cp. 182.4—6. *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ba* . . . if this (elephant) snatches me off with its trunk and flings me down. 78.24.

Cp. *[illegible] [illegible]* 78.27, where the pn.pf. is lacking.

*-*mupośe naś* septum of nose. Cp. Prov. 15. 000

(Cp. Sh. *m'upuś*, muzzle of animal, beak of bird).

muqarrar fixed, appointed. — *gunis muqarrar etaii* he fixes the day. 326.6. Cp. 380.18.

muraṭi of oneself, on one's own initiative. — *ja jijeri muraṭi etam* I did it myself on my own initiative. (But perhaps: *jerimo raṭi*). Ar. Prs.

murvanu, *morvana*, pl. *murvanuŋ*, y file (tool). (Cp. Sh. *murvanu*, file).

murda -*muts*, x ring, or hoop, e.g. of twisted withes.

mur'id, -*ṣo*, -*tiŋ*, h disciple, follower (of spiritual leader). Ar. Prs.

*-*muruśas*, *-*murut*-; *-*murufinas*, *-*murufi*-; *-*murruyas*, no Pres. Base.

1. To cut off the branches or shoots of a tree, to pollard (a tree), to lop. — *ṭom ṭir manuwar imurutuma* when a tree has begun to fall they lop it (i.e. cut off its branches). 1st. sg. Fut. *imurutam* ‖ *imurufiyam* *ṭorko umuruyas* to lop off branches. *ṭorko umurufin* cut off the branches.
2. (Metaph.) to strike, hammer (a person. — (*hin hiran delimi ke*) *imurufimi*. *sis*, *dušmaŋo*, *umurufimi* he hammered the people, the enemy. *gomurutam* I'll beat you. (Cp. *-*muruyas*).

musafir -*tiŋ* h traveller. 56.6. Ar. Prs.

mushkil y hardship, difficulty. 386.13.

1. *mut*, *mud*, -*muts* x.

a. End, extremity; side, edge; limit, frontier. — *ṭaqaltiŋe guti mut han ṭamoru ur ṭreman* make a ring for me at the end of the chain. 174.8. *mutkaṣe* at the end,

000

finally. 234.5. *gʌne mu·ś* the side of the road. *muśulu* round the edge. N. *u·imo waṭʌne mu·śər do·śqʌltumʌn* they arrived at the end, frontier, of their own country. 22.13. Cp. 36.4. *i·te buśai.e muśulo* at the frontier of the country. 22.13. Cp. 36.7.

b. *muś* is used adverbially or postpositionally in:
i·ti muś that side of; *ki·ti muś* this side of. *dʌli muś* at the upper end of, on the upper side of. *xʌli muś* at the lower end of etc. V. s.vv. *dʌli*, *xʌfi* etc.

c. It produces adjectival forms: *muśum* and *muśefum* (m'uśʌfum); last, final. — *i·lji muśum i·ne* the last man (of all). 138.10. *muśefum gunts di·mi* (his) last day has come. *muśefum mauqa bila* it is the last chance. *muśefum dimʌnum hiles* the last-born, final, child.

d. *muś* can also be used in the sense of: small piece, scrap, (of land). (Cp. Sh. *muś*, in *muśrj*, in the end, eventually).

2. *mu·ś y* breath. — *mu·ś diśʌmi* (his) breath was stopped, he suffocated. *mu·ś diśʌmər mi·vda bən* when our breath is stopped we die. *ćhʌnum ha·le mu·ś diśʌćila* in a small room one's breath is impeded, i.e. one suffocates in a congested room. QUB.

3. *°-muś* x snot, nasal mucus.

muśaqʌt muśarqʌt y trouble, labour, toil. — *buṭ muśaqʌte ke* with much labour. 108.16. *muśarqʌt uśtan* expending much labour. 58.21. Ar. Prs.

muśʌfum, *muśefum* (= *muś* + *ʌfe* + *um*), v. 1, *muś* c.

mu·jk, *mujk*, N. pl. *-ai·ŋuts*, x jungle, forest. — *ćhaṛqe mu·jk* thorn jungle.

000

tomɛ mu·ṣk jungle of trees. (Cp. Sh. *mu·ško, moško,* forest).

**-mu·škʌnɛ* prone, on one's face, face down. — *imu·škʌnɛ walai.i* he has fallen on his face. *umu·škʌnɛ uwʌlʌs* to fall on their faces. *imuškʌ , guča bai.i* he is lying (*lit.* has lain down) on his face. *ɪm'u·škɛnə bʌm* he was (lying) on his face. 220.1.

**-muški* y pl. hair below navel, pubic hair.

moškɪl difficult. — *taiyʌsər o·r moškɪl jučila* it comes difficult to them to put them on, i.e. they have difficulty in putting them on. 132.4. Ar. Prs.

moẓẓi -mots x handle of a plough. (Cp. *mu·çi* and Sh. Kho. *moẓẓi*).

mošu·l, mošol, y, v. **-šu·l,* (her) labour pains.

mu·šolum N. *-išo* last. V. 1. *moš.*

mošom v. 1. *moš* c.

muthe·gi, v. **-the·gi* (her) bridal trousseau.

mu·to, cp. *mu,* now, at present, nowadays. — *mu·to itɛ dʌstu·r kin thʌmɛ fʌt o·tai.i* now this Tham has made them give up this practice. 338.2. Cp. 146.9, 196.14, 248.23, 252.19, 266.12, 272.10, 374.16. *mu·to kɛ, mu·to ki* now too, even now, still. *mu·to kɛ inɛ jʌt gusmo ha·ɛ šor'ʌn kɛ bušai.i bila* there are still the ruins of the old woman's house and her land. 286.17. Cp. 212.20, 224.8, 278.3,4, 288.1. *mu·to xa·* up till now, to the present day, still. *mu·to xa·rum boyo gʌlɛ hu·n .inɛ ha·lɛ bi* the wood of the "boyo" juniper is in his house to the present day. 216.4. Cp. 184.11, 206.15, 234.16, 274.9, 294.19. *mu·to xa·diŋər* up to the present time. 266.17.

muẓo·ŋ v. *muẓoŋ.*

000 *muyenʊm -iŋ* y a present of cloth given to the bride's mother at a wedding (normally 6 yds. of cloth?) — *mumimo muyɛnʊm* her mother's wedding present.

Figuratively used in:
i·kɛ šariŋ ja ai.imo mu·mimo muy'ɛnimiŋʊlo muγʊnʌs ba kɛ ja a.ı gu·čʌm if you will give those cities to my daughter's mother as her bridal-present, I will give you my daughter (as wife). 96.21.

(The word is a form of **-yɛnʊm* q.v.).

291 *mʊz'a*, N. *mu·za*, *-mʊts* x long boots (made in Kashgar of good leather).

(Cp. *dʌsmu·za* gloves. The word *mo·za* is similarly used in Badakhshani Persian for "long leather boots". In Kho. it denotes knitted woollen stocking-legs used like gaiters). Prs.

N and ŋ.

000 Finally, more rarely medially, *n* sometimes interchanges with *ŋ* and *m*.

1. *na·* IUB channel conveying water to mill, H. *ha·n(?) a·siya*. (Prs. *na·ʊ?*).
2. *na* Exclamation of grief or sorrow. — *ɛrča ba, na!* I am going to die, alas! 358.5
3. *na·* not?, or not? (after a final verb). — *je kɛ ba·, n'a?* I am also, am I not?, is there not me too? 112.1. *tsil gaiyɛn na?* shall we take water or not? 124.28. (But perhaps only: *gaiyɛna*). *bʌnda čʌpɛ mʌsa ɛstas ɛ·maimi na* there will not be the taste of human flesh on it, will there? i.e. it won't taste of human flesh, will it? 66.19. *jučuma n'a?* will you come or not? i.e. won't you come? 74.20. *jočuma na?* will you give him to me or not? 106.8.

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(The examples are too few to reveal the exact meaning and use of this particle. It is possibly borrowed from H., e.g. *wo a·giya na?* "he has come hasn't he?" Cp. Sh. *na* which appears to be used in the same way as the Bu. word).

na·da·ra helpless, destitute, wretched. Prs.

na·da·n, pl. ***nad'siyo***, ignorant, foolish; ignorant one, fool. 56.1, 78.7, 264.2 (pl.), 356.5. Prs.

na·da·ni y folly, stupid act. — *ja na·da·ni etam* I did a stupid thing. 78.11. Prs.

na·hʌq without regard to right or wrong, unjustly; without just cause, for no fault. — *mi nahʌq me·qaimi* he will kill us for no fault of ours. 12.10. Cp. 266.13. Prs. + Ar.

na·i severity, violence, punishment, H. *zuləm, jaur, sʌza.* — *u·ŋʌte ai.'etʌs na·yen ečʌm* I'll give you a deterrent punishment.

na·ila·j helpless, at a loss, unable to do anything. 1810, 132.6. Prs. Ar.

na·l -išo mate, one of a pair; "opposite number", paired (for polo). — *hi·ne ja na·l bai.i* he is my mate. *hi·ne na·l je huru·dʌm* I shall stay as his pair, i.e. to match him. 148.2, cp. 8. (Cp. *nʌl*).

na·n, na·nin, Ppl. of *niyʌs* with 1st. sg. pn. infix, I having gone; I going. 42.18,20.

na·na· willy nilly, of necessity, H. *xa·hmʌxa·h.* — *na·na· gute du·'o eti* you absolutely must do this.

na·o IUB boat, ship, H. *kišti.* (Cp. Sh. *na·o.* Presumably Prs. *na·o*, boat).

na·pa·k unclean, impure. Prs.

na·s unfortunate, unlucky. H. *mʌnhus,* *bʌdqɪsmʌt.* (Perhaps Cp. Sh. *naˑs ʌkbʌr*, the name of a star which is considered unlucky). Ar. Prs. (*nʌḥʌs*). 300

naˑš y blame, reproof, rebuking. — *uˑe ine naˑš-ɛtumʌn* they rebuked him. *tol kɛ noˑle naˑš kɛ maˑrʌn bila* there is enmity to the death between the snake and the weasel.

naˑumiˑd hopeless, despairing, disappointed. Prs.

nʌfs, *nʌms* greed, greediness. — *nʌfs gʌne* by reason of greed. Ar. Prs.

nʌfskɪṣ̌, *nʌvskɪṣ̌*, *nʌmskɪṣ̌*, pl. *nʌfski.ʌnts*, *-ents* avaricious, greedy. — *nʌfskɪṣ̌ʌn* a greedy person. *nʌfski.entsik* greedy people.

nʌge.i -muts x a hard and painful boil (medical), from the site of which hair does not grow again. (Cp. N. *mʌge.i*).

nʌγe.i, *nʌγe*, pl. *nʌγ'eˑiŋ* y dung (human and animal's, general term). H. *ṭʌṭṭi*. — *bʌd'a nʌγe* the excrement of the flying-squirrel which is credited with medicinal properties and ranks as "*muˑmi.aˑi*". 278

nʌxšʌ, cp. *nʌqšʌ*, map. Ar. Prs. 000

nʌl yoke (of oxen). — *nʌl hʌr* yoke of oxen, yoke-fellow. *ṭʌle nʌl hʌr bim, bi.ʌ* there were (are) seven yoke of oxen. 246.10. (Cp. Sh. *naˑl*, yoke of plough; pair, couple. Cp. also Bu. *naˑl*).

nʌl'a together, at the same time, simultaneously. — *nʌla bišʌmʌn* they fired together, fired a volley. *kuˑe u.ɪski nʌla dumʌnumʌn* these three were born at the same time. 88.16. Cp. 304.17. *hik nʌl'a* all at once, all of a sudden.

(Cp. Sh. *nʌl'a* together, at the same time, *ek nʌl'a* all together).

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000 *nʌmaˑn*, Nz. *nʌmaˑni* Ppa. 2nd. pl. of *niyʌs*, you having gone. 128,13, 246.9.

nʌmʌn Ppa. 1st. sg. of **-mʌnʌs*. 282.22.

nʌms v. *nʌfs*.

nʌmuˑna y (and x if the object is x) sample. Prs.

601 1. *nʌna*, *nʌne*, pl. *nʌn'ʌlsəro*, *nʌn'eˑtsəro* hmf.

a. Uncle (paternal or maternal), H. *čʌča*, *maˑma*. The form *nʌne* is properly used only in Rajas' families; *nʌna* being used by aristocrats and commoners.

jot nʌna father's, *or* mother's, younger brother. *uyuˑm nʌna* father's, *or* mother's, elder brother. *nʌn'eˑtsəruˑe gʌsaˑntsɩ nʌzɩr* (we do) homage to (our) mother's brothers' hawks! 248,4. Cp. 246.15, 248.5.

Father's brother. 130.10.15,17. Uncle. 312.14.

b. Term of respectful address used between men, also applied to old men. Cp. 354.2.

c. Aunt (paternal). — *ai nʌnʌlsəro* O father's sisters! 266.9.

(Not recorded for maternal aunt).

d. Term of address between women, (applicable to older women). — *xʌbər ouˑa? hʌmʌl nʌnʌmo nʌzɩr* have you brought news? (I do) homage to (you) lady neighbour. 362.9. (*nʌnʌmo* is gen. sg. f.).

000 2. *nʌna -mots* x ball (of eye). — *aˑlčine nʌna* my eye-ball. (Cp. Sh. *nʌni*, eyeball).

nʌne v. *nʌna*. a.

nʌph'a, *nʌfa* y gain, profit; profitable. — *guse hʌyʌr aˑ nʌfa ʌɩ* this horse is profitable to me. Ar. Prs.

nʌqd x cash. Ar. Prs.

000

nʌqša, pl. *nʌqšʌŋ* y picture, impression, tracing. — *i·mo hʌγurɛ kiji·mɛ nʌqša fʌt ɛtai.i . . . dʌnʌntsɛ bi* he has left the impression of his horse's saddle-cloth . . . it is on a stone. 286.24.

nəri·n y mince, minced. — *nəri·n ɛtum čap* (*bila*) (it is) minced meat. *nəri·in bila* there is mince.

nərm soft. Prs.

nəro, pl. *nərumuts*, x body of mill-wheel. (Cp. Sh. *nəro*, hub of water-wheel).

næro N., pl. *nærumuts*, difficult. (Cp. Sh. *nəro*, *nero*, difficult).

nʌs, *-miŋ*, *-iŋ*, y smell, odour, scent; musk, H. *bu·*, *mušk*. — *uyʌm*, *dʌltʌs*, *šu·a*, *nʌs* sweet, pleasant smell; perfume. *γunikɪš nʌs* bad smell, evil odour. *u·yʌm nʌsʌŋe askur bila* it is a sweet-scented flower. *nʌs bila*, *nʌs jučila* there is a smell, a smell comes. *gula·bɪsum nʌs jučila* the rose smells, gives out scent. *itɛ ʌskurə šu.a nʌs ačiči bila* that flower gives me a sweet smell, smells sweet to me. EOL. *uyʌm nʌsʌn dai.ɛča ba* I feel a sweet perfume. 176.27. Cp. 16.16. *ja jʌma·ʌtɛ nʌs tsu·čo bom*, "*girʌs čʌp su*" *ɛsnubo* my wife was getting the scent (of it) and said: "fetch ibex meat". 104.7. (The literal meaning is uncertain, but the phrase refers to the peculiar craving of a woman in pregnancy).

As Adj. stinking, gone bad, "high". *nʌs mʌna·s* to become "smelly", become "high", go bad. *čʌp nʌs mʌnila* The meat has become high, putrid. *gutɛ mʌmu nʌs mʌnʌn lip ɛtʌs* (*bila*) this milk having gone bad (or become tainted) should be thrown out. EOL.

000

nasa·s, *nasa·z* not on good terms (with), H. *na·sa·z*, *na·ra·z*. — *ja ka nasa·z bai.i* he is not on good terms with me. (The real Bu. equivalent is: *ja ka d'imʌyum apai.i*, v. s.v. *d*-*mayʌs*). Prs.

nʌsʌl y stock, breed, progeny. — *ki·ntsum dʌltʌs nʌsʌl du·ši* fine progeny will come from him. 262.9. *Čorʌme nʌsʌl uyo·ntsum di·us'ʌsə gʌne* in order to propagate (*lit.* extract) *Č.*'s stock from all. 244.8. Ar. Prs.

nʌsi·b y fate, fortune. — *ne·k nʌsi·b*, *šu·a nʌsi·b* fortunate, lucky. *gose hʌγur u·ŋə nʌsi·btsum Xuda·yə tu·muk stai·i* out of your good luck God has created this horse, i.e. it is your good luck that it has been created, or, brought on the scene. 6.16. Ar. Prs.

nʌsi·pa partaking, tasting. — *suk'uyu.ε dando o·r dusuč'a·n*, *nʌsi·pa oč'a·n* their relatives bring "dando" for them, and put it in their mouths ("by force"). (Literal meaning uncertain). 312.19. Ar.?

nʌski a fragrant herb (grown in vegetable garden).

nʌstə·r -iŋ y lancet. (Cp. Punj. *nastʌr*, Prs. *ni·štər*, lancet).

nʌswa·r y pl. snuff. H.

1. *nʌš -ʌnts* x.

   a. A small piece of rope (suitable for a nose-rope). 64.8.

   b. Peg securing a tenon; nose-peg (for camel). (Cp. Kho. *nʌš*, nose-peg).

2. *nʌš* y hole for nose-rope or nose-peg. — *u·tə imupo'olo nʌš mai.ibila* in the camel's nose there is a hole (for a nose-peg).

3. *nʌš* the septum of the nose.

nʌč etʌs to dance. Cp. Prov. 12. (Cp. Sh. *nʌč tho·iki*, *nʌča do·iki*, to dance).

nʌtija y consequence, result. Ar. Prs. 000

nʌwʌq -*išiŋ* y ploughshare (triangular iron sheath slipped over the end of the body of the plough). 407

1. *nʌzʌr*, *nʌzɪr*.

a. Sacrifice, offering, Ar. Prs. *qurban*, *fɪdayʌt*. The word appears to be Ar. *nazr*. It is used with a dependent genitive, and the sense is probably: "may I be a sacrifice for . . .", which may be expressed otherwise as "I do homage to . . ." *aimo nʌzʌr* (may I be) my daughter's sacrifice (an expression of endearment to a daughter). 160.24. 000

Similarly for a son; *eči nʌzʌr*. *barpoltʌrʌ.e hʌre nʌzɪr* respected oxen of our grandfather and grand-uncles! We do homage to the oxen of. etc. 246.15. *nʌzʌr barbâs* (may I be your) sacrifice, King! 4.6.

In practice it comes to be used independently as a form of address for a superior, equivalent to "Sir" etc. Ar Prs. *ḥazʌrʌt*, *janab*, *ḥuzur*, *Labbaik*.

b. Sir etc. — *hai*, *ma hʌnʌsʌ nʌzʌr* alas! you wise sirs, (alas, may I be a sacrifice for you wise men). 188.17. *ʌma nʌzʌr* you sir! (the regular response of a servant to his master). Ar. Prs.

2. *nʌzʌr* y look, glance, sight, aim, H. *nʌẓʌr*. — *γʌnikʌš nʌzʌrʌṣe hʌrʌʌimi* he looked at him with an evil eye. 50.4. *je asqʌš ke da ʌʌe nʌzʌrulo gunagar ʌmʌma ba* in the sight of heaven and of thee I have become sinful. 373.7. *hai.ʌmʌr nʌzʌr duʌʌruʌ.i* he has taken aim at the mark. *ʌu nʌzʌrʌr girai* he started aiming. 102.20. Ar.-Prs.

275 b

OOO nazila y a gathering of water beneath the skin of the forehead, which is said to produce partial, or complete blindness. Ar. Prs. (nazlat, nazla).

nauroz y Nauroz, the Persian New Year, the time of the Vernal Equinox. — *Nauroz Hamalo iskialo etern* they celebrate Nauroz on the third of Hamal. 316.1. Prs.

*-ndiri -iŋ y.

a. Breast, chest. — *-ndirilum dum etas* to beat the breast. *undiriŋ dalas* to beat their breasts (in token of mourning). Prs. *sinazani*. *mundirilum* . . . *lama bilum* there was a brooch on her breast. 164.15 ff.

b. Face (or, slope) of hill. — *ine* . . . *bun ite ondirilulo tsat etimi* he made the boulder stop on the slope (of the hill). 294.7.

ne . . . ne, ne . . . ne neither . . . nor. — *ne ine* . . . *ne guse* neither that one nor this. *ne hayur bi ne badšo tarqalo bai* neither is the horse (there) nor is the king in his palace. 10.4.

nekbaxt, nikbaxt fortunate, lucky. — *nikbaxt dimarimi* he has been born fortunate. 98.1. Cp. 100.18. Prs.

nerde v. nirdi.

nezabazi y tent-pegging. (Cp. niza). — *nezabazi etan* they tent-peg. 316.11. Prs.

neyalter EOL. Ppn. of *eyalteras*, q.v. upside down (*lit.* having inverted). — *neyalter eta* put it upside down. EOL.

nerian Ppn. Sed. sg. m. of *-ardaiyas* 208.11.

neral Ppn. with Sed. sg. Pn. Indic of *-aalas*, intentionally (i.e. looking with one's eyes open). — *neral dero etam* I did the thing intentionally

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000 [illegible] IUB Ppa. v.t. having melted (s.t.), H. palesk. (Ppa. of [illegible]). [illegible] Ppa. of *-sas with Pn. infix -i- having said to him.

*-ṅgi in front of. — *12 [illegible] iṅgi* [illegible] he set up twelve stones in front of himself. 149.18.

*-ṅgimo Adj. front. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our lower front teeth, incisors. [illegible] [illegible] my front teeth.

601 *-ṅgo, pl. *-ṅgoiaro, hm. uncle (paternal and maternal). H. *ċaċa*, mamu. — [illegible] [illegible] my maternal uncle. Cp. '[illegible]. 14.14. mama "[illegible] oo" [illegible] (my) mother saying: "go to your uncle" (father's brother) ... 193.10. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a brother of her mother, or her own brother, i.e. a maternal uncle or a brother of hers. 338.1. [illegible] [illegible] present given to bride's maternal uncle(s).

000 ai (occurring as a particle after a verb). ..., or not? — *[illegible] ja [illegible] [illegible] ai?* is the bear in my house or not? 230.1. (Correct the footnote to the passage). *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ai?* perhaps it will be a remedy will it not? 358.14. (Emend the text). *Tham [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ai?* has the Tham come to Aliabad or not?

It may be used with a rude effect: *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ai?* When are you going to go? Will you tell me that?

-ṅi pl. *-ṅiŋ; N. *-ṅgo pl. *-ṅgiŋ; [illegible] beard. — *[illegible] [illegible]* may your beard be burnt! (a woman's curse). *iṅgi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* he has become white-beard, i.e. he is a grey-beard, old man. *[illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* he will take tar of the beards of all the champions. 93.20. 000

niʏas v. *niyas*.

ni.at, niyat y purpose, intention; willing, prayer. — *ume ni.at dʹurtaimi* your purpose has come straight, i.e. been fulfilled. 42.9. *niyat ne* willing it. 180.15. *niyat etimi* he vowed. 180.19. *yomilas ni.at nelan* saying the prayer for the washing of the dead. 310.6.
(*niyat* is technically the "vow or declaration of the intention to perform prayers", Hughes, "Dictionary of Islam" s.v. niyah). Ar. Prs.

nivh Ppa. of **-ginas* with 3rd. sg. m. *h* x object.

nihayat excessively, extremely, very. 376.4. Ar. Prs.

nikʹa y solemnising of the marriage contract, marrying. Ar. *nikah*. — *danas hilre ke daseme nika etase* when the mullah has solemnised the marriage of the youth and the girl. 302.14. *dasinum ke nikah ne dumainimi* celebrating his marriage with the girl he brought her, i.e. he married the girl and brought her in (to Gilgit). 180.11. *hik nika bilum.ane guiʏ ʹvelujai* probably: a man of whom there has been one marriage (i.e. who has been once married), makes him put on his clothes. 300.7. Ar. Prs.

nikhiar for *niyar* q.v. 338.11.

nirkhart v. *nerkhart*.

niki, neki y (noun) good. — *jortame neki juras bila* good is going to come (to you) from me. 90.12. Cp. Prov. 41 & 42. Prs.

nikirh, nikin, Ppa. of *giyas*.

nil x indigo, indigo blue. — *nil di.urus* to extract(?) indigo. *nile tikomodi* blue spots. 300.10. 278

Indigo is said to be injected with a needle as a cure for a swollen finger, and also to be given to a child or horse with a cough, to drink. Prs. 278

nim St. Pt. of *niyas*. 000

nimaz y prayers. — *nimaz et.as* to say, or perform, the Muslim prayers. *nimaz γaltsi bai* he is reciting, reading, the prayers. Cp. 310.13. Prs.

namak harami y treachery, disloyalty. — *thamer namak harami etimi* he practised disloyalty towards the Tham. Prs. (+ Ar.).

ninan.

1. Ppa. of **-manas* with Pn. Infix *i-*.

2. 3rd. pl. Pret. of *niyas*.

nimalas N. -*iŋ* y story. Cp. Sh. *minas*.

nimen Ppa. 1st. pl. of *niyas*. 248.6.

niŋgir Ppa. of **-giras* with Pn. Pf. *i-*.

niroŋaŋ, -*ŋo*, *niroŋaŋgyo* x rainbow. — 821

niroŋaŋ wali bi a rainbow has appeared (*lit.* has fallen). *niroŋaŋgyo gi.a bi.e* rainbows have appeared (*giyaiŋas*) (*lit.* come down).

It is said that something comes down from the skies to drink. It drinks and goes up again, legs up and head down. It leaves a pot (*hilow*) behind.

niroŋaŋ dusi bi the rainbow has come out.

(Cp. Sh. *narora* ‖ *bilora*, rainbow).

nishan -*iŋ* y sign, token, mark. Bu. *hargas*. 00C

— *ilterele hurugulo han nishan bila* there is a mark between his eyebrows. 92.2. Cp. 198.1. Prs.

niyas, *ni.as*, *nid-*, Impv. *ni*, Ppa. *n*-n* (and *n*-nin*). St.pt. *nim*

1. To go (in all aspects); go, depart from; go, proceed to; (absolute) go away, go off.

For forms see the paradigm § 284.

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600 The point of departure, which is seldom expressed in the texts, takes the ablative suffix *-tsum* (-ʊ::ɔ).

The destination usually takes the dative suffix *-ər*, which may be in combination, as in: *-ʌlər*, *-ʌṭər* and *-tsər*.

With persons the suffix *-ʌle*, *-ʌlər* is used, and with both persons and animals the postposition *-*ʌpʌčər*.

The verb is often used absolutely.

In the negative, *niyʌs* takes only the prefix *o·-*.

hʌnik Baltitom Altitər ni·en nicai he goes with the bowl from Balt to Altit. 212.21. *Koba·d dunia tsum ni·mi* K. went from the worl i.e. departed this life. 92.2 *akʊ·latsum dʌfa noma ni* clea out and go from here. 140.14 (The abl. is perhaps dependen on *dʌfa noma*).

Gʌntsupər te·rər ni·mi he went to the G. pastures. 204.3. Cp. 92.25. *i·mo ha·lər ni·mi* he went (to his) home. 68.10,17. Cp. 302.11. *i·me sis ni·mi Buzur Jʌmhu·r ·e·pʌčər* the man went to B. J. 76.2. Cp. 64.8, 102.15,23, 368.3. *šʌdər ni·mi padša·lər* the servant went to the King. 76.7. Cp. 136.20. *nəju·mʌle ni·mi* he went to the astrologer. 102.4. Cp. 368.7. *sindʌṭər ni·mi* he went to the river(side). 264.24. Cp. 68.5. *hiŋtsər ni·mi* he went to the door. 64.2, 286.1.

2. When the purpose or object of the going is mentioned it is expressed in the Dative. When such complement is a dependent final

000 clause, the verb of that clause is expressed in the form of the present base + *ər*.

ćišər daruər niman they went to the mountain for game, hunting. 280.4. *Perne γəbišər ni bi* . P. had gone for firewood. 212.3. Cp. 74.22. *bələ daljər niman* they go to play polo. 292.8. Cp. 86.24, 112.28, 118.8, 124.9, 162.14, 204.3, 206.9.

Similarly the Infinitive + *ər* may be used:

holpa tamašə eləər nimai he went outside to play. 284.9. Cp. 124.10.

3. Used absolutely:

ju ni, teər mələru ditər now go, and going quickly fetch it. 60.4. Very many examples could be quoted; cp. 64.12, 70.8, 74.8, 94.5,19.

4. *niγas* is sometimes employed where in English the verb "to come" would rather be used:

Arəpər xəbər nimai news, reports, went (i.e. came) to the Arabs that . . . 90.2. *wəzir 'ənimi ke* if the Wazir hasn't come . . . 220.16.

5. To pass, elapse (of time).

bərumən gənisiq nimai some days passed. 166.10. *iəki den nimaiərə* after 2 years had passed. 92.26. Cp. 86.11, 96.19.

The Static Participle *nimə* is used in the sense of "past", "last".

nimə dərvə a past affair.

nimə den the past year, last year.

nimə hise last month.

kuvlo nimə tap last night.

6. The verb *-ɛras*, to send, acts as the Causative of *niγas*.

ji-təm avči it will make me go

from life, i.e. despatch me. 76.26. *ume dualai yuikat ḍerqiṅalo eviəni* he has made your wealth go in evil works, i.e. squandered it. 276.20.

Cp. the transitives of *bal niy.as* and *m.ulah niy.as*.

7. A few special uses and idioms may be mentioned: Pps. of *g.an.as*, *g.an.at* + *niy.as* to go, taking . . . i.e. to go off with, to take away. (*tosil*) *sah.as bazarulor niʹmi* he went off with the gold to the bazar. 90.20. Cp. 64.1, 68.5, 212.21. *har.ugalo niy.as* to go in between, pass. *baś ganiṅ harugalo oniśuwa* after many days had not passed, i.e. after an interval of not many days. 288.5. *je k' ung harugalo niʹmi* everything is over between us. 98.9. **-gamål.or* (**-gamiar*) *niy.as* to go to meet, or receive, someone. *gamiar niʹlen* let us go to meet him. 90.6,7. Cp. 94.11 ff. *niy.as . . . jur.as* coming and going, traffic. *rie g.an muris bila, nie niy.as bila ju.as bila* the road is in order, there is coming and going of people, i.e. traffic, on it. EOL.

IUD gives the phrases:

niʹar ham, H. *jana ho tha*, he had to go(?). *niʹar maiimin*, H. *jana ho haga*, it will be necessary to go(?).

8. *niy.as* occurs as a component in verbal compounds with: *bal*, *bot*, *dal*, *diki*, *g.if.al*, *m.ulah*, and *hraq*, v. s.vv.

9. The following are some references to forms occurring in the texts:
Fut. sg. 1. *niʹam* 264.17, 280.11, 288.2, etc.
2. *niʹuma* 144.16.

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Pst. sg. 3. m. niÿi 190.9, 194.4,
206.2 etc.
niÿimi 194.13.
f. niÿo 203.3.
pl. 1. niÿan 4.10, 24.13,
195.18 etc.
3. niÿenŋan 206.7,
203.10, 204.1 etc.
Pres. sg. 1. niÿa ba 10.13, 142.14,
204.21.
2. niÿa 120.20.
3. m. niÿaiÿi 123.1, 212.21,
210.7 etc.
pl. 3. ni[illegible] 126.13, 206.15,
210.11 etc.
Impf. sg. 3. m. niÿam 22.10.
x. niÿá biren 220.13.
pl. 3. niÿam 18.20.
Fut. sg. niÿam 20.8.
2. niÿmar 194.19.
3. m. x niÿmi 4.1, 20.9.
f. niÿmo 108.11, 192.11,
198.7, 203.3 etc.
pl. 1. niÿmam 194.11.
3. niÿman 192.3, 200.2,
206.6,8 etc.
Perf. sg. 3. f. ni bo 28.10.
y ni bila 20.21.
Plup. sg. 1. niÿja bam 16.11,
30.11.
pl. 3. ni ban 206.4.
Impv. sg. 2. ni 28.16, 78.16,
140.18 etc.
pl. 2. niÿa 120.22, 134.9 etc.
niÿan 24.3, 136.7.
-ŋ Forms naÿ 204.16 Cp.
wŋ naÿ aa till you go.
je in naÿ eÿam I let him go.
Pl. 2. naÿen. 118.1.
Pple. sg. 1. nare 42.18, 190.5,
264.10. etc.
naraia 42.20, 168.12

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000 *Pya.* sg. 1. nukin 38.19, 69.10, 72.23, 74.3,6, 264.24 etc.
3. m. nin 6.3, 192.9, 260.12 etc.
ninin, nimin 20.10, 200.10, 246.3 etc.
f. numun 106.20, 194.23, 189.12 etc.
pl. 1. mimun 40.19, 206.5, 252.11 etc.
mimunin 122.10.
2. mamun 199.11. 246.9, 330.13 etc.
mamunin 20.4.
3. nun 104.18, 260.5, 294.14 etc.
nunin 24.11, 114.26, 123.3,10 etc.

St.pa. nim. The vowel is invariable. There is not an infixed pronoun as in the Pya.

For examples of the uses of the form see §§ 371, 373.ii, 379.b.c, 381, 387.

For nim, past, see under 1 above.— *[illegible]* after 12 months had passed. 109.9. *[illegible]* she was keeping the reckoning from her husband's departure. 50.10. Cp. 212.10. *[illegible]* . . . (in front of) those six sons-in-law of the King who had gone on ahead. 124.4. *[illegible]* a fugitive. *[illegible]* the place to which he had gone for game.' 76.4.

It is doubtful whether nim has the meaning of the static participle or is desiderative or optative in: *[illegible]* nim you who have gone, or, may you go, to your daughter(s). 126.4,14.

000 In addition to the ablative form of niṣe (see examples immediately above), we find the dative form niṣar:

u niṣar when they had gone, 118.8. ðikaṛi gakálaṭe nimi. Niṣar ... he went towards the fort. On his going towards it ... 193.13. Cp. 338.8.

niṣe occurs once with the post-position ke.

u niṣeke (niṣe ke?) when they went, or had gone. 126.13.

Present Base + ar, niðar, 94.21, 112.23, 323.5. V. § 406.

Preterite + ṣaṛo, negative: oniṣaṛo. Only twice recorded: 306.5, 372.6. V. § 407.

Infinitive. ni.ṣe, nig.ṣe.. V. §§ 392. f. niṣar when he (etc.) had gone. 108.24, 180.8, 252.8, 282.13, 296.1 etc. *Hunzulmo* ni.ṣar ṛaḳ etimi he decided to depart from Hunza. 372.14. Cp. 370.5. hurt manimi niṣar gane he sprang up to go off. 142.25. niṣaṭulo at the time of going. 10.15, 198.13.

Negative forms:

Fut.	sg. 1.	*oniðam* 32.1.
Impv.	sg. 2.	*oni* 130.26, 264.20, 280.11.
	pl. 2.	*onin* 280.13.
Impf.	pl. 3.	*oniðuan* 228.3.
Pret.	sg. 3. m.	*'onimi* 338.18.

niṣo -mo x lance, spear. — niot niṣo carrying a lance. 384.16. Cp. 336.14. (Cp. neṣaḳeraṣ). Prs.

noq bent, flexed. — 'aṣiŋ uriŋṭiŋ daṛ noq ḍoḳ (or, joḳ) eṭerc for a little while they flex and stretch out the legs and arms (of the dead bodies). 310.3.

280 b

[illegible], -[illegible], -[illegible], hm servant. 273.17,20. 000
Cp. [illegible]. Pm.

[illegible] y service. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he remained in the service of the King. 2.7. Pm.

[illegible] -[illegible] an animal something like a small weasel. They sometimes frequent houses and are harmless and considered lucky.

(Cp. Pakh. [illegible] weasel, mongoose; Panj. [illegible] mongoose).

[illegible] Ppa. of *-[illegible] with pn. infix -a-, having said to them.

*-[illegible], pl. *-[illegible], *-[illegible], *-[illegible], 601
hf. father's sister, paternal aunt. H. phuphi. Also: mother's brother's wife. — [illegible] [illegible] O my father's sisters. 290.5.

[illegible] -[illegible] hm. astrologer, diviner, fortune-teller. — [illegible] [illegible] he went to the astrologer. 103.4. 8. 000

At 103.5 [illegible] is used as a synonym.

[illegible] astrologers, diviners. 103.[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he knew, was skilled in, astrological calculations. 80.7. Ar. Pm.

[illegible] Ppa. of [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] Ppa. of [illegible]

[illegible] Ppa. [illegible] sg. of [illegible]

[illegible] Ppa. [illegible] sg. of *-[illegible]

[illegible] Ppa. of [illegible]

[illegible] Ppa. of [illegible]

[illegible] (obsolete) having said, saying. Bo. [illegible].

(Cp. Wazir. [illegible] having said, which belongs to a Verb [illegible], [illegible]).

[illegible] y defect. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? what defect has the house? Ar. Pm.

[illegible] Ppa. of [illegible]

[illegible] Ppa. of *-[illegible]

000

[illegible] Fpa. of *-[illegible] with Pn. Infix -[illegible]- having said to her.

[illegible], [illegible].

1. Fpa. of *-[illegible] to give with pn. infix -[illegible]-, having given to them.
2. Fpa. 3rd. pl. of [illegible] to go, they having gone.

[illegible] *y* damage, harm, injury. — [illegible] [illegible] there's no harm. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it hurts no one. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he is (will be) injured. 110.12. Ar. Prs.

[illegible], [illegible] Fpa. of *-[illegible] with Pn. Infix -[illegible]-.

[illegible] *y* beauty. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a woman of wonderful beauty. 24.4. Ar. Prs.

[illegible] Fpa. of [illegible].

[illegible] Fpa. of [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], Fpa. of [illegible], concealing oneself; secretly, stealthily. 22.1.

[illegible] Fpa. of [illegible].

*-[illegible] N. v. *-[illegible].

[illegible] Fpa. of *-[illegible] with Pn. Infix -i-.

[illegible] Fpa. of *-[illegible] with Pn. Infix -i-, having given to him.

P.

(including *pf* and *ph*. Compare also *f*).

pa *y* side, direction. — [illegible] *pa* that side. [illegible] *pa*, [illegible] *pa*, [illegible] *pa*, this side. *yarpa* forward, in front. 122.16, 252.10—12. [illegible] outside. s. s.v. [illegible] one side, aside. [illegible] (Loq) [illegible] get to one side. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those who are for me, get to one side. 20.19 ff. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they settled the case. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the case was settled.

The Dative appears to be *par*, *pfar*:

huruts ítum per éteraum (i)smorušo dik etimi the arrow not having come out to that side stuck in his innards. 148.22. Cp. 86.14. *pfal pa* the blunt side, i.e. the back (of a knife). *hirum pa* the sharp side, i.e. the edge (of a knife).

(Cp. 1. *pali* and *°-spal*, also *°-spal*).

parγi -mig y season. — *harki parγi* *manimar* when the cultivating season has come. 206.12.

(Cp. Sh. *parγi*. *pal* half-month, 15 days. I have also the expression *svarts pal* summer season).

pardin, *bardin*, pl. *pardinkuriting* king. "Tra Nom." *padin*. 74.22; Gen. *pardin*. 30.20, 62.1; Dat. *padinar*. 74.22; Abl. *padinlacum*. 36.22, 62.19; *padinate*. 76.6; *padinyrlar*. 76.7; Plur. 92.5, 90.2. Fre.

pargzas v. *pakiras*.

pfurk -ats x fig (fruit).

pfurk, -átiŋ, y fig tree. (Cp. Sh. *pfurk*, fig).

park N. *-ánuts* clean. Pre.

pakiras, *parkian*, *parγzas*, EOL *parγas*. Clean (of clothes etc.); pure (of water); beautiful, fair, handsome; blank (of paper). — *his bari pakiras gusas* a very beautiful woman. 22.15. Cp. 100.5. *pakiras jawan baun* he was a handsome youth. 202.7. Cp. 284.2. *oš pakiras γiryiting manimi* they (the foot-bandages) will become nice and soft. 120.22. *gute dit bera parγas bila* this place is nice and clean. EOL. (With *parγas* cp. Kho. *paγza*, *paγza* clean). Pre.

pfurk etas, vp. *pfal etas* to throw (upon). — *parqis lakpisan pfurk etimi* he put a handkerchief over his head. 148.24. (Cp. 3. *pfal*).

000 *pfalij* paralysed. — *pfalij bai.i* he is paralysed. *pfalij imanimi* he has become paralysed. Ar. Prs. *falij*.

palera, pl. *palerao* x two pieces of goat's hair cloth (*šrma ber*) sewn together. (Cp. Prs. *palas*; Wkh. *palra*, Kho. *palask*, *palak* goat's hair cloth).

palawan, *palwan*, *paliwaan*, *pahlawan*, -*tiŋ* hm. champion, hero. 144.20 ff., 184.18 ff., 176.9. Prs.

pfaltso, *pfaltso*, -*ante* x bag.

1. *pfaranas*, *pharanas*, *faranas*, *paranas*; *phai-*, *fai-*, *pai-*. Neg. pref. *a-*. to grow (of human beings, animals, trees etc.), to swell.

Fut. sg. 1. *paiyam*.
Pres. sg. 3. m. *phai.i bai.i*; y *phai.i bila*.
Pret. sg. 1. *param*.
Perf. sg. 3. m. *pfarumai.i*
pl. 3. y *pfaruman*.

tom pfarumila the tree has grown.
tol pharumum šolu.un a newly-grown twig (on a pollarded tree).
ine gunic.tsum gunic pai.imi be growing from day to day. 110.17.
ei pharumila my lip has swollen.
i pharumila his lip has swollen.
*-*as pfaranas* one's heart swells, i.e. to be distressed, vexed; to lose one's wind, suffocate, gasp. *as pfai.ibi* I suffocate v.i.

For Prov. 16 read:
tasimas.ilo (or, *tasimuritso*) *tam delji*, *halimum merjo as farumi* the (inflated) skin (for swimming with) swims, the skin-bag on the wall suffocates (or, is vexed).

2. *pharanas*, *paranas*, *pai-* to trickle (past an obstruction). — *tsil pharumila* the water has trickled through (said when an irrigation channel has been blocked up, but a little water continose to leak thro' and trickle down the channel). 000

*-pfaṅis pl. x cock's spur.

pfaw, phaw variants of 1. pfar-.

pfarvīsin v. pfərtsin.

pfiṭai *-ṭ.as, or *-ṭhi.as, v.t. to hang (a person). H.

pfarḍ manas to exude (in small quantity). — ise dhanolum dol pfarḍ mai.i bila, oil exudes (or, sweats) from the stone. 290.10.

pfarḍ projecting, protruding; in sight, visible. — Ḥan sindḍa hol se pfarḍ bīm (the end of) a beam was projecting out (from the wall). 174.8. P.ugše pharḍ manimi P. came out, came into sight. 132.5. yatis pfarḍ ne ltharenimi putting out his head (from behind the stones) he looked. 149.15.

paryo -miṅ y wedge (as used for keeping on the head of a polo-stick, and for keeping open the partially-split log used as stocks). — ese lsarar uriṅgiṅ ordilum.an. Nordil iṅe paryomiṅ di.usin fal ethum.an. They fixed (the culprits') hands in the log. Having fixed them there and withdrawing the wedges, they left them there. 66.17. guyaltsulo ćhumare paryo gordiljam "I'll drive an iron wedge into your head" (an expression of anger or abuse).

1. paṭi, no pl., y side; party, faction. — sindaitsum iṭum (or, iṅe) paṭi the other side of the river, across the river. ke iṅe paṭi.e dal Hunzaṭar durimi then he went up the other side (of the river) to Hunza. 276.12. da iljum paṭi garimo diśar ilji gawts then gallop back to your own place on the side behind (you). 150.2.

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[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 543-Analyst] *paṭi uṭi manasumo* they have divided up into parties. (-ṭ- QUB. Cp. pa sm *-apaṭi, but also Skr. *pakṣa*). 000

2. *paṭi* share, portion. — *bot paṭi bərkaṅ ú'urgo etimi* he appropriated the lager share of the land for himself. 20.5. *kam paṭi* the smaller share.

3. *paṭi* -aiŋ, N. *phaṭi* -ŋ y.

a. cotton cloth, calico, Panj. *Laṭṭha*. — *paṭ.e paṭe* cotton cloth. *usko walti tsir paṭi.e paṭiŋ* three or four sts of cotton clothes. 204.10. *maiyuloṭ paṭi* sized cotton cloth. 304.6. *paṭi* [illegible] *etóbom* she was sewing cotton cloth.

b. Woman's cotton shirt. — *kam paṭ.em* a woman's shirt. 306.4. (Cp. Sh. *paṭo*, cotton cloth).

-pfaṭi, 'faṭi, -muts x hoof. — *jaqer ipfaṭi* cloven-hoof. *gatum, ajum ipfaṭi* fore-, hind-, hoof. *ifaṭimuts* [illegible] *bom* its hoofs too were of gold. 94.26 *ipfaṭimuts* 124.6, 133.5.

(In Sh. *pfaṭo*, or *pfaṭo'a*, *dorshi*, to kick, possibly connected with this?).

paṭimo, pəṭimo pertaining to the side. — *tris kam paṭimo* [illegible] *f aṭerekt* in the section of one side of a walnut, i.e. in half a walnut shell. 186.16. (Cp. 1 *paṭi*).

*-pfaγo, 'faγo, *-faγo; -ṭo, -ṭko, -muts* x stick, staff (for the hand). — *apfaγ* my stick. 190.8. *ipfaγo.ate etimi* he placed them on his stick. 190.21 *ifaγoate* on his stick. 180.1. *Ś. Bihorwaur* kam *ifaγoan gutam* he had given S. B. a stick. 28.14. Cp. 326, 310.8, 312.5 ff. (Cp. *-pomo).

1. *pfal, phal, -ango, Na. -umo, -amo y* a grain (of corn). — *hari.e pfalan bila* there is a grain of barley. *hari.e pfalingo* (or, *pfalumo*) *bilaan*

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000 there are (several) grains of barley. *usko ya tale pfalingo* three or seven grains. 228.10. *hari.s pfal* ooko the barley having formed grain. 228.4. Cp. 144.1, 164.16.

(Cp. *pfal'o*. Also Sh. *pfal*, fruit).

2. *pal, pal* senseless, unconscious, intoxicated (from eating s.t. good), H. *behosh, madhosh*. — *pal amama baiyam* I had become unconscious.

3. *pfal, pfarl, fal, phal* *-alas to throw. — *kole phal eti* throw it here. *ine hir Kisar etale pfal ne ine harile diltimi* Kiser, throwing the man over his shoulder, brought him to his home. 184.5. *yatase lakpiram pfarl etimi* he threw a handkerchief over his head. 149.24. *ine phas talsamemulo yatse fal etaman* the people threw the fire torches on the top of him. 294.12.

(V. s.v. *pfarl*. Cp. Sh. *pfarl, farl, pharl thoiki* to throw).

4. *pfal manaw* to mount (a horse etc.). — *haγuratse pfal manimi* he mounted (his) horse. 146.13. Cp. 158.22.

(Cp. Sh. *pfal, phal, boiki* to mount).

p.alemi N., cp. *falemi* and *falemi*, so and so.

pfalagi syphilitic. — *pfalagi bai.i* he is syphilitic. *pfalagi manimi* he has become affected by syphilis.

(There seems to be some uncertainty as to the exact nature of the disease denoted, as it was also explained to me by the Ar. Prs. *jozami*, leper, and *haram*, leprosy.

The meaning "syphilis" is, however, corroborated by McK, GR and Leitner, and in Sh. I have also recorded *pfal agi* with the meaning "syphilis"). Prs. (*farangi*).

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000 *pfʌl'ʌl manʌs* & *oʌs* v.i. & t. to turn over and over, to roll over and over (of log etc.).

(Cp. Sh. *fʌlal beːki* v.i. to roll along).

pfʌl'o, *phʌl'o*, y pl., double pl. - ,, grain (collective). — *pfʌlo tʌwʌn ɛ́yas* give me a little grain. 128.29. Cp. 140.4. *pfʌloŋ manʌ'umʌ le?* (probably means) have there been large quantities of grain, or not?

With suffix -*k*:

bɛ́ski pfʌlok dʌrʌmɛtʌ? what kind of grain do you want? *ja pfʌlok gʊy'ʊʌm* I have given you the grain. 60.1, but here perhaps the -*k* is for *ke* "also", or emphatic particle.

V. also *dʌpiʌyʌs* and *dʌmiyʌs* s. vv. Cp. 60.12, 342.7,12.

(Cp. 1. *pfʌl*, also Sh. *phʌlo*, fruit).

pfʌlpfʌl v. *pfʌlʌl*.

phʌltʌrʊŋ N. y pl. puttees. (-*tʌrʊŋ* = *tʌ-rʊŋ*?).

pʌmɛr, *pʌmɛr*, -*iŋ* y "pamir", upland pasture. 152.8, 158.22.

pfʌmol, *phʌmol* x sg. and pl., d. pl. -*ʌmɛ*, N. pl. -*ʌmɛ* fruit. — *pfʌmol bi*, *pfʌmol biʌn*. *jɪ pfʌmol* delicious fruit ("life's fruit"). *hʌrumo dʌmʌn pfʌmol* this year's fruit.

(Cp. Sh. *pfʌmol*, fruit).

pfʌn'ɪr black and white, piebald. — *pfʌn'ɪr ya* black and white cow.

pʌnɪr x cheese. — *pʌnɪr bi* there is cheese. Pn.

pfʌn'ɪn, pl. *pfʌn'ɪŋ*.

1. x chopping-board or block (for chopping up meat on).
2. b The man who cuts up the victims of witches (*bilʌs*) and distributes their flesh.

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je bilaŝo ɣfanire baiyam I was the witches' butcher and meat-distributer. 226.4. 000

3. The name of one of the descendants of the Bitan Shonguhur.

(In its first and second meanings this word corresponds to the Sh. *sarfa*, the title given to a person who accompanies witches when they carry off a victim to feast on him, and on whom the victim is cut up. V. "The Supernatural in the Popular Belief of the Gilgit Region" J. R. A. S. July 1929, p. 531).

paŋja y the open hand. — *hitherum iriŋe paŋja bila* at one place there is the print of his hand (on a stone). 288.2. Prs.

paŋji y enclosure wall round a grave. 206.16. — Cp. *maser ite ɣerci darkam bila* (Aleŝo Malik's) grave is enclosed round about (with a wall. 230.9. This was described as being a *paŋji*.

(Cp. Kho. *paŋji, paraji*, a heap of stones made as a memorial, a cairn).

ɣfaŋ, phaŋ, manaru to push, press forward.

According to QUB this is an indecent expression denoting the imitation of the act of copulation by two women or children.

ɣilaŋ guniŋants hikirmaŋe ɣfaŋ moiŝiara. Cp. *chaŋum ɣfaŋe* the name of a kind of bird that bobs up and down on the millet crop.

paŋkaf small change (money). V. s.v. *d°-asqalas.* 2.

ɣfapal, phalɣfal etas v.t. to wave, wag. — *laggie ɣfapal etas* to wave a handkerchief. *huke isumal ɣfapal eti bi* the dog is wagging its tail.

(This is a reduplicated form of a ooo *pfál manare*, *etas*, with the same meaning).

pfaṣpar manare, & *etas* v.i. and v.t. to turn round, revolve, spin round.

(A reduplication of 1. *pfar*. Cp. also Sh. *pfaṣpar borzhi* v.i. to spin round).

phaqis, *pfaqis*, *pfaqas*. pl. *pfaq'siŋ* y.

1. A split and stoned apricot which has not yet become dry.

   fure ile phaqis burmar ba baf'ar manibila when the apricot *phaqis* has dried it becomes *baf'ar*. QUB.

2. The sedimentary remains of dried apricots when they have been rubbed down in water to make *chamus*. — *bafariŋ chamus di.as pare daasuruna bafarar "phaqis" se.ibara.* QUB.

3. A depreciatory qualifying word used of apricots.

   fure phaqis(.an) ehta? won't you eat some apricots of sorts? QUB.

1. *pfar*, *far* turning, revolving. — *pfar manare* v.i. to revolve, twist round. *girli farfar mani.i biran* the peg used to twist round and round. 196.1.

   pfar *-*etas* v.t.

   a. To twist, turn over. — *jur pfar etas* to twist two strands to make warp yarn. *sikirana aar pfar etimi* he twisted the silk thread. *ja yaṭe far na asqa ba ke* if (they) having turned me over, I am lying on my back. 218.9. Cp. 312.1.

   b. V.i. to change into, turn into.

   c. V.t. to change, exchange.

tolo galt pfar etam he used to change the turn of the water. 262.4. *ja ine ke burtsi.i far eta ba* I have exchanged land with him.

(Cp. Sh. *feru-zhi* v.t. to turn).

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000 2. *pfiṛ, phiṛ, fiṛ, pfiṛr.* Adv. back. — *pfiṛ manᴀs* to come back, go back, return, retreat, turn back. *[illegible] iltʃi se [illegible] [illegible] pfiṛ [illegible] [illegible] pfiṛ [illegible]. pfiṛ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].* (The king) saying "let us turn back towards the palace" they turned back. On their turning back, he put his horse to the gallop. 8.2. *pfiṛ [illegible] gute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]* returning with ("taking") this report, they came to the King's sons-in-law. 130.21.

pfiṛ [illegible] may mean simply "back":

pfiṛ [illegible] *niᴜni* he went back.

pfiṛ [illegible] *diᴜni* he came back.

pfiṛ may be reinforced by *iltʃi*:

iltʃi pfiṛ manᴀs to retire, draw back, retreat. Cp. 8.19, 12.14, 40.4, 54.8, 144.12. *pfiṛ *-ᴀtᴀs* to make go back, repel. *[illegible] fiṛ etᴀs* to repel, drive back, the enemy. *[illegible] [illegible] fiṛ [illegible] ba* I have not rejected your commands (for you), I have not disobeyed your orders. 374.8.

There is an idiomatic use of *pfiṛ* in which it refers to the return of a particular day or date on the completion of a cycle of time.

[illegible] { *pfiṛar* } *ginani*

Bir'sᴀpat { *pfiṛ Bir'sᴀpate* }

[illegible] [illegible] they say they will celebrate the "ginani" next Thursday week.

[illegible] gute Bir'sᴀpat pfiṛar

this Thursday (which is tomorrow) week . . .

The sentence: — *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pfiṛ gute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],* appears to mean: — reckon from today in the present year up to the

000 return of the same day a year hence, i.e. reckon from today up to this day next year.

(2. *gʸir* is only a special use of 1. *gʸir*).

gharatam N., *gʸiredain*, pl. *-daiŋə* a one of the four stones surrounding the fireplace in the middle of the floor.

(The ordinary word for these stones is *datin*, pl. *datiŋə*, but in the sg. there is perhaps a differentiation of meaning, *gʸiredain* denoting the stone on the side towards the store-room, and *datin* that opposite it on the side towards the [illegible] [illegible]).

[illegible] [illegible] datin gʸir'dain.ulə dal third [illegible] on a lucky day they sprinkle oil on the *d* and on the *gy*.

802 *parčam* Hz. & N. y 1. hair cut in fringe on forehead, 2. the hair worn loose and cut at the level of the neck, or shoulders. — *pari an mašrasulə* [illegible] her hair is bobbed (previous stage to growing it long and plaiting it).

(Cp. Kho. *parčam*, *parčam*. Sh. *parčam* fringe). Prs.?

000 *parda* pl. *pardaŋ*, (*-miŋ?*) y curtain. Prs.

pardapoš abstemious. Prs.

1. *pari*, *shi*. *-mo-*, pl. *-ŋ* hf. *-mušo* hm.

("*pari*" is type of supernatural female approximating to "*fairy*").

pari bai.i "he is a pari" may be said of a pretty boy.

The use of the pl. *parimušo* with reference to real women is said to be incorrect.

hin pari.mane gane for a "pari". 12.6.

je ine parimuše a.dəŋ manʌman I fell in love with that "pari". 10.10.

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we pariliŋ ke with those "paris". 000
10.17.

(Also in Sh. pari female "pari", Kho. pari). Prs.

2. pari n exact meaning unknown.

It occurs only in the expression "pari as" or "as pari", which denotes a short period preceding sunset when the sun is one "nizə" (lance length) above the horizon, till it sets.

The pari as is divisible into 3 daraj. One can say:

bak pari.en as bim; ɛilo, ɛuki pari as bim, ise pfari as bi.i ber etemane, bilaŋ bim the sun not setting, the "pari as" thus remained as it was (because the Wali had kept the sun from setting). 394.14. *a.a pari.en dywaanmer* when a "as pari" remains (to sunset). 300.11.

(Cp. perhaps Kho. paruí in: *i paruí waxt biryde ɑiri*, a short time, one hour, had passed).

3. *pfari -ents* n a pond, lake. — *mahich han pfareen bi* in the middle (of the garden) is a pond. 18.13. *ise pfarele, pfarele* in the pond. 12.17, 14.8,10. Cp. 18.18, 19.8, 282.13,24, 284.1.

(Cp. Sh. hari pond).

pfaril, pl. *pfari.ents*, *-ents* n a duck, water fowl. — *pfarile bupew* duck's down.

(Cp. Sh. harel, duck).

parikan confused, at a loss. Prs.

parinaasum an affection of the bones (due to "paris", not to disease). Prs.

parpit v. *harpit*.

parkal edge of a plateau, or terrace. — *parkal mahar du.alaman* they came out into the field over the edge of the terrace. 348.10.

pfartsin, *pfartsin*, pl. *pfartsimets* n cap. — *hireeki pfartsin* man's cap.

gutiṣki pfortsin woman's cap. *lope pfortsin* woman's cap, as worn in Hunza; an old man's skull-cap. *gutiṣki malum pfortsin* large loose black cap worn by Nagir women. *yafe ċurk etum pfawtsin* (woman's) cap embroidered on the top. *oiltsas pfortsin* cap of invisibility. 28.21. *pfortsin yaċi etimi* he put on the cap. 32.3. Cp. 304.12.

porwa y consideration, consequence. — *porwa api* there is no harm. *ċeske porwa api* it is of no consequence, it doesn't matter. 18.11. Prs.

porwariš etas (*-ltasy) to cherish, look after, provide for. 34.7, 384.2. Prs.

pfʌsk, fʌsk -itaŋ, -iŋ y.

1. Harrow. — *pfʌsk dadal etas bila* it is necessary to harrow (the field).
2. Web (spider's). — *pfirans pfʌsk* cobweb.

(Cp. Kho. *phʌsk*, a kind of harrow).

pʌsorm. The exact meaning of this word is difficult to determine. It probably means, or is an expression denoting, sorrow, regret, disapproval.

It has been glossed as *dariγ* and *afsus*.

It usually occurs in combination with *-*manas* and referring to the subject of that verb. The meaning of the combination appears to be variously: to protest, deprecate, deplore, hesitate, grudge.

but γunikiśen bai, ja ai.i but daltasas bo, pʌsorm!-ja kimar aiywċam he is very ugly and my daughter is very beautiful. Fie, for shame! I won't give her to him. 160.22. *ja uyja pʌsorm amaiya ke* I deprecate (the marriage) on your account(?) 160.24. *je pʌsorm, jaw γin aiyaso* I protest!

000

don't call me a thief. *je pʌsoˑm amaiyʌm, guts bɘr oˑsʌn* I protest! don't say this thing. 116.13. *je pʌsoˑm ʌmʌnʌm* This is said to be said on the occasion of the death of a good man, and is explained as "*o suˑe*". *pʌsoˑm imʌnumi kɘ* if he hesitates, grudges (to do so). 152.5. *mumupoi čɘruk m'oˑoder pʌsoˑm imʌnumi* he grudged to cut off her nose (for her). 176.18. *uˑŋ kɘ guˑse ja xɘsmʌtulo maiyuˑe jimičiŋ pʌsoˑm ʌmʌmʌnum di.uˑsumʌn* you and your wife sacrificed (*lit.* extracted) the lives of your sons in my service without grudging, without repining. 44.22. *iˑne yuˑčɘr yuˑy pʌsoˑm imʌnumi* his fathe grudged to hand him over. 106.1.

(Cp. Sh. *pʌsoˑm thoˑɽki*, to grudge *pʌsunoˑɽki -ɽj*, to be stingy, grudgin of s.t.).

pfʌṭ v. *fʌṭ*.

pʌšimaˑni, pšemaˑni y regret, remorse. Prs.

1. *pfʌt, phʌt* v. *fʌt*. (*phʌt* N. and Gh. Kh. 382.7).

2. *pfʌṭ, oˑqo, -ško; N. phʌṭ. -aˑiˑnts*, blunt. — *pfʌṭ pa* back of knife.

(In Sh. *fʌt* is used of the back of a knife).

1. *pfʌta, fʌta, -muts* x wooden dish, or bowl (bigger than *pfuˑl*), H. *bartʌn*. — *miriŋ bɘˑltʌs pfʌta* a bowl for washing the (*lit.* our) hands in. *han pfʌtʌnulo dirʌm sʌn* they make "*dirʌm*" in a dish (*tabaq*). 306.1. *ph'ʌtʌnulo diltɘr dusum* bring buttermilk in a bowl. 328.9. Cp. 340.11.

2. *pfʌta, fʌta, -muts* x cantle (of saddle). — *tili.ʌŋe pfʌta* cantle of saddle.

(Probably same word as 1. *pfʌta*.)

000 3. *phʌṭa* Hz. & N. *-muts* x wooden receiver below hopper of mill.
(Probably same word as 1. *pfʌta*).

4. *pfʌta* y, y. *fʌta*, victory. Ar. Prs.

pfʌtasu·ndʌl x sg. & pl. plate, vessel (for food). (*su·ndʌl*, or *su·mdʌl*, is I think only an expletive).

pfʌṭʌŋ, fʌṭʌŋ, phʌṭʌŋ open — *guse guti phʌtʌŋ bi* this hut is open (i.e. roofless). EOL. N.· *hiŋ phʌtʌŋ di·la* the door is open.

fʌṭʌŋ etʌs to open (cupboard, box etc.), throw open, uncover; undo, or remove, a covering.
(*kɪta·p*) *pfʌtʌŋ etimi* he opened (the book). 70.9, N. *hiŋ pfʌtʌŋ eti* (throw?) open the door. *gulčin fʌtʌŋ e* open your eye(s). *bʌteŋ fʌtʌŋ ečumʌn ke* when they remove the stones (from over the grave). 218.14. *ya·re etum i·te dišər ni·n fʌtʌŋ etimi* going to the place where he had buried (his son) he opened it up. 252.9. *pfərtsin kʌmʌn pfʌta·ŋ etimi* he removed, raised, his cap a little. 30.18.
·iskilʌtsum kʌfʌn fʌtʌŋ nɛtʌn undoing, removing, the shroud from his face. 312.1. Cp. 204.5,7, 206.8.9.

fʌtʌŋ mʌna·s occurs once in:
mərʌka·tsum fʌtʌŋ numa ničai.i leaving the court (in displeasure) he goes off. 120.17.

Perhaps the sense is something like English "flinging out of the assembly".

pfʌtʌŋ etʌs was also given as to some extent equivalent to *mʌlʌk *-ʌrʌs* to overturn.

(Cp. Sh. *pfʌṭʌŋ tho·ɪki*, to knock down, upset; to open, uncover).

000

pfʌtʌq crawling, crawler (of child). — *pfʌtʌq məi.i bai.i* (the child) is a crawler. (Cp. *pfiti·q pfʌtʌq*).

pfʌtʌqi percussion-cap. — *pfʌtaqi tobʌq* percussion-cap gun.

(Cp. Psht. *pʌta·xa*, Kho. *pʌta·xi*, *pʌtʌxi*, percussion-cap).

*-*ph'ʌṭi*, N. *-*pha·ṭi*, v. *-*fʌṭi* forehead.

phʌṭi·l -iŋ y Hz.; -*ţšo* x N. small hammer. — *kili phʌṭi·lʌṭe delimi* he hit the nail with a hammer.

(Cp. Sh. *fʌṭi·l* big(?) hammer).

phatk'a-mots x lump of certain quantity of butter. A divorcing husband gives one each to the Mir, the Wazir and the four tribal Muqaddams. V. s.v. *-tʌla·q*.

pʌṭo -mots x a fold of cloth or rug, small piece of cloth or rug. — *šərma pʌṭo* small piece of goat's hair carpet, (equivalent to S. *bər*). *pfilʌme pʌṭo* a small piece of woollen homespun. (H. *pʌṭṭu* ?).

paida (in existence). — *Xoda.e paida etai.i* God has created. *jot giyasʌn paida mʌnimi* a small child came into existence, made its appearance. 100.2. Cp. 200.7. Prs.

pai.i, *pa.i* y curds, coagulated milk, H. *dʌhi*. 340.11.

(Cp. Psht. *pa·i* milk; Wkh. *pai* curds; Shughni (Morgenstierne) *paĭ*, sour milk).

pai.iga horse-race, race-course. — *pai.iga dʌs*, *pai.iga dɛš* race-course (as at Janabad and Pasu). *pai.iga·r čo ečʌm*, or, *wʌščʌm* I shall race it (the horse). *pai.iga guča·n* they race them (H. *da·ṛte haĩ*).

(Cp. E. Turki, Sh., Kho. *pʌga*, horse-race).

paisa -mots x "paisa", farthing, money.H

! [See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544-Analyst] *pfau ɛtʌs* to throw up, scatter (seed). — *bopfauwe pfau ɛtʌs bo* the grain-seed (for the Mir) to scatter at the Bopfau ceremony. 212.22. *pfau mʌna·s* to be scattered, spilt. *pfɛ·tiŋ ke hʌnji·l pfau maniʃʌn* may the ashes and charcoal be scattered! 150.13.

(Cp. *bopfau*, and *pfɛ·u fau ɛtʌs*. Sh. *pfau tho·rki* to scatter (seed), sprinkle).

*-*pauwo -mots* x walking-stick, etc. Sh. *kona·li*.

(Probably a variant of *-*pfʌγo*).

pɛγʌmbər hm the Prophet (Muhammad). 298.5. Prs.

pɛ·nčkaš, *pi·nčkaš* screwdriver.

(Cp. *pinčkaš*). Prs. H.

pfɛ·ri -mots x whirlpool.

(Cp. Sh. *pfɛ·ri*, *pfɛrɛ*, whirlpool).

pewandi, QUB *piwʌnɛ*, grafted. — *pewandi gula·b* a cultivated (i.e. grafted) rose. Prs.

pfɛ· ɛtʌs (*-*ʌtʌs?*) to slander, defame, H. *badna·m karna*.

(Cp. Sh. *pfɛ tho·rki*.).

pfelts -iŋ y a small tree, in appearance resembling the "gindauwar", which bears small red berries that are sweet and edible. Sh. *gʌs'ondər*.

Sg. & pl. x, d.pl. -*ints*, the berries of the same.

pfɛrɛ·i, *pfɪrɛ·i*, *fɛrɛ·i* plot to murder, conspiracy, high treason.

It is said to be used only of plots against a royalty. It probably only applies where assassination is the end in view.

aiyu.ɛ jɛ (or, *ja·r*) *asqʌnʌsər pfɛrɛ.i ɛta·n* my sons have plotted, or conspired, to murder me. 260.17. *Bʌseŋ Ge·ri.ər fɛrɛ·i ɛtʌsər gušu·ginumʌn* they took counsel with a view to

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plotting against B. G. (plotting the assassination of). 276.8.

Cp. 344.14, also with the dative of the person aimed at.

(Cp. Sh. *pfere.i*, hostility, treachery).

pfˈeˑro, fero, pl. *pfeˑruliŋ* hm one who plots to murder, traitor, conspirator.

(Cp. *pfereˑi*. Also Sh. *pfˈeˑro*, opponent, hostile; Kho. *pheˑro*, insubordinate, conspirator (?), traitor (?)).

pfˈeˑrutsiriṣ̌ assassin stock, traitor stock (*pfeˑro* + *tsiriṣ̌*).

peš N: *-miˑŋ* y blade of knife(?).

peš -iŋ y disc of metal applied on anything.

pheˑṣ̌o -muts x pear (fruit).

pheˑṣ̌o pl. *peˑṣ̌umiŋ* y pear-tree.

pfˈeliŋ y pl. ashes. — *tik pfeˑliŋe deluman* they pelted him with earth and ashes. 284.23. Cp. 150.10,13, 154.2, 160.10, 314.4.

pfi scooping up and throwing (grain etc.) with the two hands together; miller's fee paid in flour. — *yai.iŋgu.inər ərmuts ke hiċuli pfi giyʌs dʌstuˑr bila* it is the custom to scoop up one measure of grain per bag for the miller. 334.3.

(Cp. *fi* which is the same word. Perhaps this word belongs to the Kho. series *phiˑ, pfiˑ, piˑu*, etc. shovel).

pi.aˑda footman, on foot. — *isken sis pi.aˑda juˑċaˑn* three persons are coming along on foot. 36.8. Prs.

pi.aˑla, pi.aˑli -muts x cup (of every kind). Prs.

pi.ʌqmər QUB, *pi.ʌkhmər, pi.ʌxmər* (festival of bringing in the harvest to the threshing-floor, harvest-home.

Celebrations are held in the gardens and there used to be drunken dances of men and women.

000 *gina·ni nɛ a·ltolʌnmo pi.ʌkhmər ɛča·n* two days after the "gina·ni" they bring in the crops (*or*, celebrate the *pi.ʌkhmər*). 330.11.

(The word is said to be a corruption of *paiɣʌmbər*).

piča·ri y heel-rope (of horse). H.

(A mere borrowing from H. not acknowledged by QUB).

pi·ç̌u N. mosquito. — *pi·ç̌u čoru·t ɛtimi* a mosquito bit him.

(Cp. Sh. *pfi·ç̌o*, mosquito).

pfilʌm, *-ičiŋ*, N. *-iŋ* y "pattu" (i.e. woollen home-spun). — *pfilʌmʌn bila* there is a piece of pattu. *pfil'ʌmičiŋ gaʃʌmurʌs Γʌlo·ɛiŋ* Gh. the pattu-washer.

pilp'ili, *p'ilili*, *-miŋ* y.

1. A single splinter of wood used as a torch. *p'ilili ɛn ɛti*.
2. Adj. a beloved only (child). *hin pilili ɛ·i bai.i* he is my one and only son.

phɛlta v. *filta*.

phi·ltʌda·r Hz. & N. *-išo* x matchlock (gun). (Ar. Prs.).

pfi·miŋ y pl. ripples.

1. *pfi·n*, *phi·n*. IUB *fin*, pl. *pfi·yo* x fly. — *hʌɣurɛ pfin* horse-fly. *ɛlɛ hʌn phi·nʌn bi, dɛli* there is a fly there, kill it. EOL.
2. *pi·n* a measure for oil, IUB H. *te·l na·pne ka ɛk paima·na*.
3. *pi·n*, *-iŋ*, *-ɛŋ*. y pin. Eng.
4. *pi·n*, *pin*.

a. Adj. hard. — *pin mʌna·s* to become, be, hard. IUB. *pin mai.ibʌm* he remained hard, firm. H. *sʌxt ho·rʌha tha*. IUB. N. pl. *pinč.i·nts* x frozen snow which is hard like rock. *pin ichi·ʌs*, *pin ɛtʌs* to harden, or temper, metal. *gaŋi ḍʌk nɛ ḍ ɛskərʌɣ*

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ts̩hilolo pin sča·n heating and hammering the axe-head they temper it in water. QUB. *hili·lɷm pin ičhi, ya ḍʌŋ pin ičhi* give it a soft temper, or give it a hard temper. QUB.

b. Noun. *y* unity, close combination. — *pin bilumɀčo eçukoˑnik ba·n* they are closely united brothers. QUB. *u· uve hərʌŋ bur̥ pin ela·n* they have made a close combination among themselves, they are of one mind, H. *mutʌfɪq*. QUB.

[Cp. Kho. *pin*, hard, strong, (of man, sunshine, clouds)].

1. *phi·nč, pfi·nč,* (N. *phi·nčɪ*) *-ko* x stick for playing a game with. — *bula pi·nč* polo-stick. *pfi·nče yʌn* the handle of a polo-stick. *pi·nčko uyʌljʌm* I shall break the polo-sticks. *pinčʌne muriŋe xʌl mudelimi* he struck her on the hand with a polo-stick. 386.15. (Cp. Kho. *pli·nj, pli·nts*).

2. *pi·nč, pi·č, -ko* x screw (nail). H. Prs.

pi·ni -miŋ y human leg from knee to ankle, calf (of leg). H. *pɪnḍli*. — *pi·ni.e tin* shin bone. *pi·ni girkis* muscle of calf of leg. (Cp. Kho. *pin*).

**-phi·nɀčo, *-pfii·nɀčo, *-fi·nɀčo* x pl. human hair of the head, H. *ba·l*. This word is used regularly of a man's hair, but of a woman's only when it is cut shortish.

ipi·nɀčo a man's hair. *mupi·nɀčo* a girl's hair. *gupi·nɀčo uɣulṭʌn!* may the hair of your head be burnt! (a woman's curse Cp. 858.2.

pi·pa a minor functionary (of the cooly class) who collects charcoal ~~for~~ the Mir.

pi·r, -a·ntiŋ, -ɀčo hm "Pir", spiritual leader, saint. Cp. 332.3. Prs.

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

1. *pfɪrˈʌn, pfɪra·n*, pl. *pfɪrˈaiyo* x spider. — *pfɪrʌnɛ pfʌšk* spider's web. 000
2. *pfi·rʌn* small ball (of yarn). — *ṣu·ɛ ʌkhuyumʌn pfi·rʌnʌn* a small ball of warp yarn this size.

pirčˈa·no -muts x drumstick (for big drum).

pfiri·nč skewer, small scrap (of wood). — *γʌši·lɛ pfiri·nč kɛ api* there isn't a stick of firewood, there isn't even a scrap of wood. 126.3. *γʌši·lɛ pfiri·nč girkis delʌsər kuli kɛ api* there isn't even a stick to beat a mouse (rat) with (stock expression).

pfˈirkʌnʌs, pl. *pfirkʌnʌšo* x boil (medical), EOL pimple.

pirkʌnʌs pirkai- to rock, to totter (as of a stone which one is trying to lever out of its position). (Cp. *dᵊ-ʌpirkʌnʌs*).

pfirko -muts x basin (used in houses of big people, formerly of wood, now of brass or iron).

pirpi zedoary, H. *jʌdwa·r* (*dʌwa·i ka na·m*). — *pirpi mʌna·s* to be scarce, rare, hard to obtain, H. *kʌmya·b ho·na, na·dɪr ho·na.*

pi·š ɛtʌs to present to, set before. — *jʌṭ gusɛ Nu·r Bʌxšmulɛ* (*kʌrɛṭi*) *pi·š ɛtumo* the old woman presented the basket to N. B. 382.16. Prs.

pi·ṣhʌlɛl tainted, a little high. — *čhʌp pi·ṣhʌlɛl mʌnila* the meat has become tainted. 251

Hunza people until March or April eat meat killed in December. The people of Hindi keep meat (breast and ribs) slightly cooked, all the year round, for the use of the Mir.

pi·škʌš -iŋ y screwdriver. QUB. (Cp. *pe·nčkʌš*). 000

pfiṭ v.s.v. *pfiṭo·i.*

piṭaiyu = *biṭaiyo*, pl. of *biṭʌn*. 378.14.

291 b

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burushio AV7

000 *pfi·ṭi, phi·ṭi,* **-muts** x a kind of bread (in thick cakes for keeping or for journeys). — *duγu·imo pfiṭi* "midday bread" (children's midday meal). *dirʌm pfiṭimutsik ɛ·r ɛ·li* make some "pfiṭi" cakes for him. 182.7. *u·sko čɛmɪli·ŋɛ pfiitimuts lʌp 'ɛ·timi* he put three pieces of poisonous bread in his mouth. 132.19. *hʌn pfiṭi.ʌn* one piece of (pfiṭi) bread. 334.3. *pfiṭi dʌŋ ɛ·čai.i* he is baking bread. 126.22.

pfɪṭi·k mʌna·s to be annoyed, to be in a huff.

(Cp. Sh. *pfɪṭi·k,* vexed, annoyed).

pfiṭi·k pfuṭu·k 'ɛtʌs to open and look at, to rummage about in, search through. — *ja 'ʌŋi.ulo kɘru·ɘr pfiṭi·k pfutu·k ɛti* hunt through my beard for lice. 282.9. *ċhi·ɴɛ pfutu·k ɛči bi* the bird pecks and looks at things. QUB.

pfiti·q pfʌtʌq mʌna·s to creep, crawl (on all fours, of a baby). — *pfiti·k pfʌtʌq noma gutsɘrʌs man'imi* he became able to crawl about on all fours. 242.20. (Cp. *pfʌtʌq*).

piṭi·riŋ quick. — *piṭi·riŋ mʌnɛ* be quick. *piṭi·riŋ ga·rtsimi* he ran quickly.

pfiṭ'o·i hardship, severity, H. *tʌkli·f, saxti.* — *go·r pfiṭo·i di·m,* or, *pfiṭ gumʌnum* may you die! QUB.

(Cp. Sh. *pi·to.i* difficulty, obstacle; *pi·to,* tight, narrow).

pfi·u 'fau ɛtʌs to scatter grain. — *iri·ŋʌṭɛ bo ɛgimɘr pfi·u fau ɛtimi.* When they put the seed on his hand he scattered it. 244.1.

(Cp. *pfau ɛtʌs.* Also Sh. *pi.'u· pi.'u·,* sprinkling).

piw'ʌn pl. *piwai.iŋ* y graft. — *piwʌn dɛlʌs* to graft; *piwʌn dɛlum* grafted.

292 a

000 *piwʌne to·m* a grafted tree (as opposed to a natural one: "*jʌŋgʌle to·m*").

(Cp. *pewʌndi*, and Sh. *piba·u*). Prs. (*paiwʌnd*).

po -muts (x) milk-strainer (made of a circle — cylinder? — of poplar bark filled with straw). EOL. (N.? Not known to QUB).

**-pfo·iŋ -čiŋ* y shoulder.

(Comparison suggests itself with Sh. *pyo·lo*, shoulder-blade, shoulder).

pho·ke niyʌs to pass over goal-stone (of polo ball). — *pho·ke nimi* (the polo ball) has gone out over the top of one of the goal-stones.

This does not count as a goal, and both parties try to hit it from behind the back-line.

pho·konʌs, pl. *pho·konʌšo* x blister, swelling preceding the appearance of leaves.

pfo·pos, pl. *pfo·pošiŋ* y broom, besom. — *pfo·posʌțe tʌm eti* sweep with the besom.

pfo·poš, pl. *pfo·pišʌnts*, h bastard. — *pfopošʌn d'esmʌnuma* thou hast given birth to a bastard. 268.8.

pošo·ro, *pašo·ro*, v. s.v. *čo·do*, a mere expletive,

po·ț y pl. bran.

(Cp. perhaps Sh. *pfut*, Kho. *pho·ț*, *pfuț* etc, husk, rind, skin, (of grain, fruit, vegetables), bran, chaff).

pra·q completely. — *ji·l pra·q mʌnimi* the sun has risen fully.

pra·q is said to be when the sun is two "*ni·zas*" (lance-lengths) up in the sky, given as 7 or 8 a.m. (in October in Gilgit).

pr'a·q duγu·i mʌnimi it became nearly full? midday. 132.7.

Q00

prik delʌs, N. *prig*, to leap, jump, buck. 132.22. — *prik *-ʌdilʌs* to make jump. *prik ed·iljume* making (his horse) bound, caracole. 122.21. N. *prig delʌs* to jump down, *or*, over.

(Cp. Sh. *prik, prig, do·rki* to jump).

pš pš pš puss, puss, puss! (summons to a cat).

pfu, phu, -miŋ, mičiŋ, -iŋ y fire. — *pfu bʌličila, bʌličilam* the fire is burning, was burning. V. 1. *bʌla·s*. *pfu thʌči, pfu tha bila* the fire will go out, has gone out. V. *thaiyʌs*. *pfu estačʌm* I shall put out the fire. *pfu esta* put out the fire. (V. *esthayʌs*, for which read *estayʌs*). *pfu etʌs* to make a fire; *pfu ne* making a fire. 126.22. *pfu espʌlʌs* to light a fire. *pfu* (or, *pfu.ʌn*) *lʌm etʌs* to light a fire. *pfu lʌm etai.i* he has lighted a fire. 126.10. Cp. 26.13, 128.3. 132.6. *ha·tse pfu tsimi* the house caught fire. V. *tsi.ʌs*. *guke pfu·ər gi* throw this (hair) in the fire. 22.10. Cp. 26.14. (*həri*) *pfyu.ʌn pfu.ʌle nesqui* toasting a little (barley) at the fire. 328.9, *pfu.ʌtse gəru·rum ne* heating them at the fire. 132.6. *pfu dusi·la* "the fire has come out" (said of a fever patient who has reached the hot stage). 198.3, 306.17, 384.7—12.

pfu etʌs to blow, puff.

(Cp. Sh. *pfu· tho·rki,* Kho. *phu· korik, phu·ik,* to blow).

pfud.ʌn y "fire-stone", "flint" (stone used with steel to produce fire is of three kinds, yellow, green and black).

pū.i N. *-čʌŋ* y moustache.

(Cp. Sh. *pū·e, pfʊŋə*, moustache).

phu·k, pfu·k -ʌŋ y particle, scrap, crumb (of wood, bread, salt etc.). — *γʌši·le* *phu·k api* there isn't a scrap of wood. *čʌma pfu·kʌŋ nok'a·unɪ·n* picking up the fragments of the brooch. 164.19. 000

(Cp. Sh. *pfuk*, particle, etc., Kho. *pfu·k*, very small, fine-grained).

poxta firm, stable. — *ɛsɛ poxta* stout-hearted, valiant. Prs.

pfu·l, fu·l, -ʌnts x small wooden cup, or, bowl (smaller than *pfʌta*). Cp. 138.9,15, 146.4, 286.3, 298.11.

•*-dʊmosə pfu·l* the knee-cap.

polau N. x pilau (composed of cooked rice). Prs.

pfulčin -čiyo (x) a kind of grey bird (smaller than a thrush).

(Cp. *ċhi·n*, bird).

pfolgo, fulɣu, QUB *folɣu·y*, *-čiŋ* y feather. Prov. 6.

(Cp. Sh. *forgo, phorgo*, feather).

phulphul sg. and pl., d.pl. *-iṇts*. x an unhusked grain, berry (of grape). — *həri.ɛ, gu·rɛ, pfulpful* an unhusked grain of barley, of wheat. N. *ga.iŋə phulphul* grape-berry.

(Cp. *pfupu·l*. Also Kho. *pfolo·k*, a single grain of anything, an individual, a bead).

pf'ulpfuliki.ʌŋ ɣɛnʌʂ extracted gold, gold in grains(?).

(Presumably the y pl. of an Adj. *pfulpfulikʌʂ*, granular, from *phulphul*, which is said not to exist in that form).

pf'ultiŋʌʂ, pl. *pfultiŋyɛnts* (*-i.ɛnts*) x bellows. Blacksmiths use two bellows, goldsmiths a single one. — *inɛ p'ultiŋyɛntsʌṭɛ šū· ɛtimi* he blew with the bellows. 162.5. Cp. 166.3—6.

pun -o·ŋo good, virtuous, H. *ni·k*. — *punʌn bai.i* he is a good man.

punɛlo·ṭo a ball of virtue, H. *ni·ki ka ge·nd*, "a title denoting excellence", 000 H. *ni·ki ki xxta·b.* (Cp. *lo·ṭo*). *punelo·ṭo bai.i* he is full of virtue.

pfu·nər, phunər flower. In the flower names: *su·jo pfu·nər* and *melphunər.* (Cp. Sh. *pfunər, phunər,* flower).

pfu·nts, phu·nts y dew. — *tulaŋno pfu·nts bʌsičila* dew falls in the early morning, or, the early dew is falling(?).

In N. *phunts* was recorded as x pl. which agrees with its form, but is otherwise unlikely.

ḍoḍure pfu·nts very small particles, Prs. *ri·za.* — *xa n iwʌl ḍ'o·ḍure pfu·nts imʌnimi* falling down it (he?) was smashed into little bits. QUB.

pfu·ŋ dozing. — *i·n'e hir dʌŋ pfu·ŋ imʌnʌm* the man had just gone to sleep. 282.11.

pu·po -muts x hoopoe, Ar. *hudhud.*

Cp. Sh. *hupu·po,* Werch. *hupu·pu,* hoopoe).

pfupu·l in: *ɣe.iŋe pfupu·l* grape (berry).

(Cp. *phulphul.* The loss of the first final consonant is common in a reduplicated form).

pu·ra, pu·ro complete, entire, whole, perfect; completely etc. — *jimʌle gute du·ro pu·ra etʌsər ku·šiš eti* try to complete this job tomorrow. *pu·ra i·kər ṣərke etimi* he revealed himself completely. 30.20. *pu·ro a·ltowʌltər kuts manimi* the whole 40 days have passed. 52.11. Cp. 162.11, 202.1.

Cp. Sh. *pu·ro.* I have also in. Sh. and Kho. the H. form *pu·ra*).

pfu·ri a slight sprinkling. — *gye.e pfu·ri mʌnitsʌn* there is a very little snow on the ground.

Cp. Sh. *pfu·ri,* "a sprinkling of snow on the hills in the beginning of autumn").

000 *pfʊrkʻa* morsel tasted by the cook (QUB the host) before food is eaten by the Mir. (The morsel is selected by the Mir. The custom is said to be still kept up as a form).

pʊ·rkʊm perfect. — *pʊ·rkʊm bai.i* he is perfect. (Cp. Sh. *pʊrko* ‖ *pʊ·ro*).

pʊrme beforehand, before the time. — *pfər Biriʂpʌlər gɪnæni bila; pʊrme ukhʻhərər gʌlʊŋ ećaʻn* the "ginani" is on Thursday week. They make clothes for themselves beforehand.

pfʊrtikɪʒ brave, valiant.

pfʊru, phʊru sg. & pl., d.pl. *-ints.* x reeds, rushes. — *pfʊru·ɛ bul* Proper name: "Reed Spring". 292.12.

(Sh. *pfʊr u, phʊru,* reeds).

pfʊr u·kʊs, pl. *pfʊru·kʊyʌnts* x article made of bark for holding wool when cleaning and spinning it.

241 *pfʊrʊŋ -išo* x a plot of ground prepared for cultivation. A field is divided into a number of long narrow smooth-surfaced plots separated by earth ridges. This is to facilitate irrigation and economise water. Above Chalt the ground is not left with furrows.

(Cp. Sh. *pfʊrɪŋə, prʊŋə,* field prepared in flat plots not furrows).

000 1. **-pf usʌɪs, *-ph usʌɪs; *-pf uš-, *-ph uš-, *-f uš-.*

2. *pusaʻs.* Pret. 1st. sg. *pusaʻm,* Impv. *pus ɛ,* Ppa. *nup us(in).*

3. *pʊsu·yʌɪs. pʊsu·ć-.* Pret. 1st. sg. *pʊsu·yʌm.* 3rd. sg. m. *pʊsu·mi,* Impv. 2nd. sg. *pʊsu,* pl. *pʊsu·in,* St.pc. *pʊsu·m.*

4. *puš aiyʌɪs, pušʌć-,* Impv. *puša.*

To tie (a load, horse, man), to bind. **-pfusʌɪs* is used when the obj. is h or x.

pusaʻs and *pʊsu·yʌɪs* are used when the obj. is y sg. or pl.

2946

000

puŝaiyʌs can be used only when the obj. is y pl.

Examples:

1. *gupfuŝʌm.* I'll tie you up. *da yʌṭe bʌnʌne ifuŝan* then they tie (the infant) up with a band over the top (of the swaddling clothes). *həriṣṭse biˑke dərorρo ɣʌŝkʌṭe ipfuŝan* they bind a willow shaft on to the spade (head) with osiers. *kursimuts uph'uŝʌm* I'll tie up the chairs. *hʌɣor iphus* tie up the horse. *daiyo uph'us* tie up the stones. *sis opus* don't tie the people up.
2. *bʌlda pus'e* tie up the load. *bʌlda pusaˑm* I tied up the load.
3. *bʌlda pusu* tie up the load. *ta.očiŋ pusuˑčʌm, pusuˑyʌm* I'll tie on, I tied on, the foot-wrappers. *esqaiyər sʌlah pusumʌn,* they took counsel, i.e. concocted a plan, to slay him. 384.3.
4. *ṣiqa puŝ'a* tie up the grass (y pl.). *bʌldʌŋ puŝʌčaˑn* they tie up the loads (y pl.).

There is some doubt about the negative forms with y objects. I have recorded: — *bʌlda eˑpus* (= *a* + *i* + **-phus*) dont tie up the load. *taots ʌpus* (= *a* + *pusi*) dont tie on the foot-wrapper.

With *eˑpus* is to be compared *bʌlda iˑpfusʌs* once recorded on an earlier occasion. (Cp. **-ʌpusʌs*).

pfuˑsolumpfʌt etʌs to turn everything upside down (in looking for something). — *Gərmʌhʌlmʌse pfuˑsolumpfʌt etimi. čʌma api* G. rummaged about, but the brooch was (*lit.* is) not there. 166.21.

puˑṣ, pl. x *pu.aˑnts*, y *pu.aˑŋ*.

a. Hollow, empty, vacant (space). *bʌlamue kʌni puˑṣ bi* the almond kernel is hollow. *hʌni pu.aᵊnts biᵊ* the kernels are hollow.

Used of open, vacant ground on which there are no trees etc., and of a lane through a crowd.

b. Soft (of ground, soil).
puᵊṣ̌ dišʌn bila there is a soft place.
pucaᵊŋ tikulo toṃ šu.a pfai.ibitsʌn trees grow well in soft soil.

(Cp. Sh. *pfōᵊško*, *pfuᵊško*, and Kho. *phuṣ̌ki*, hollow, vacant).

puᵊṣ̌bʌn -oᵊŋo y loop of thong thro' which the lace (thong) of local boot is passed and made tight.

(*puᵊṣ̌ + bʌn*. Cp. Kho. *pušband*).

pušoᵊri -muts x big lump of butter (variously described as weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., and from 40 to 60 lbs.). — *hʌn puš'oᵊri.ʌn* one "*pušoᵊri*". 280.5, 282.2, 338.11, 342.7.

(Said to be a Wkh. word).

pušoᵊro -muts x cocoon. — *čhuᵊši.ʌ pušóᵊro* silk-cocoon. 176.24.

pušt y generation. — *waᵊlti pušt* four generations. Prs.

puṣ̌umoᵊro, *puṣ̌uŋoᵊro*, pl. *puṣ̌uŋ oᵊrtšo* x cocoon. — *čhuᵊši.ʌ puṣ̌umoᵊro* silk-cocoon. (Cp. *puṣ̌oᵊro*).

pušuŋor a thin (covering?). — *tiŋʌ pušuŋor* complete egg-shell. EOL.

pušür šʌk N. y minced meat with vegetables. (Cp. Kho. *pušuᵊr*, meat: *šʌr* vegetables).

pfuᵊt, *pfut*, *-ʌnts*, *-u*, *-oᵊŋo* x and hm. a kind of supernatural being, usually malevolent; demon, "dīv", "jinn". Sh. *deᵊu*.

The word is, I think, properly x. but in the course of a story "pfuts" may tend to become humanized, and then grammatically to be treated as human beings.

000 In the texts the plural form *pfut'u* prevails: *pfutʌnts* occurs only once as an alternative. 26.14.

The title *burum pfuᵊt*, "the White Pfut", appears to be a rendering of the Persian *Diᵊv i Sʌfᵊd*, which appears at 10.11 and in later passages. "White" has here perhaps the same significance as it has in English "White Magic", i.e. beneficent magic. *pfuᵊt* appears definitely as an x noun in:
iᵊe pfuᵊt 2.6, 4.16, 8.7. *hʌn pfutʌn bim*. 174.19. *pfutu* (or, *pfutʌnts*) *hazir mʌnimi.en* the pfuts appeared. 26.14. *uᵊe pfut uᵊe uᵊṭuᵊmi.e* the pfuts ate them up. 26.23. *pfut'u girʌśi bim* the pfuts were dancing. 234.3.

It appears as an hm noun in: *hinmʌn hʌɣor numa huruᵊṭimi* turning into a horse he (the pfut) sat alone. 4.18. *pfuᵊt . . . aᵊiśq bam* the pfut was in love. 12.7, 18.8.

Similarly in: 28.6,7,13, 234.6,10.11, (in the last 3 instances the verb being in the h pl. form, *dulumʌn* etc.).

In many instances the category is not revealed: 2.5, 10.8—17, 12 6.10,14 etc. *pfut* is also of a very stout person. QUB. (Cp. H. *bhuᵊt*).

pfuᵊṭ et.as to open (the eye), to glance, to look at.
aᵊlčin pfuᵊṭ etʌm I opened my eye.
gulčin pfuṭ eᵊ open your eye(s).
koᵊlə pfuṭ eᵊ look here.
yʌṭe pfuᵊt etimi he looked up. 24.4.
Pʌnčʌe yʌkal pfuᵊt ayetum without looking in the direction of P. 120.6.
mene iskələr pfuᵊt aiyeᵊti don't look at anyone's face. 50.13.

(Cp. Sh. *pfut*, *pfuᵊt*, *thoᵊəki*, to open (the eyes), look round, look at).

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S: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *pfuᵘṭ *-mʌnʌs* to fall in love with, take a fancy to. — *mentse pfuᵘt mamai.i baᵘn ke iᵘne iᵗsuᵘin* whomever you fall in love with, marry him. 120.1. *wʌzire ɛimutse pfut nimʌn* he falling in love with the Wazir's daughter. 66.4. Cp. 66.13.

In the two following it is not clear whether *pfut *-mʌnʌs* means "to fall in love with", or is equivalent to *pfuᵘṭ etʌs* "to look at". It will be noted that the verb is followed by a noun in the dative, or governed by the postposition *yʌkʌl*, as in the case of *pfuᵘṭ etʌs*, and not by a noun with the suffix *-tse*, as in the above examples of *pfuᵘṭ *-mʌnʌs*.

ti menʌn yʌkʌl pfuᵘt mumʌnumo ke iᵘne yʌkʌl bʌda besʌćubo (without looking at P.) she advanced towards anyone (someone) else to whom she took a fancy (or, at whom she chanced to look?). 120.7. *buᵘšʌnər pfuᵘt ʌm ʌna baiyʌm* I had looked at a cat (or, become enamoured of a cat?). 158.14.

pfuᵘlə mʌltʌš, pl. — *mʌltaᵘrʌŋ* y "Div's butter", i.e. mushroom.

1. *pfutuᵘk* y a superior kind of *šərbʌt* for upper class people. QUB. — *mʌmu.s pfutuᵘk dusuᵘćaᵘn* they bring "*pfutuk*" made with milk. 338.5. (Correct the translation there given).
   (Said to be a Wkh. word corresponding to a Bu. word *mutuᵘk*, *mot'ok*).
2. *pfuṭuᵘk -ićiŋ* y pickings, trifles, little matters. — *pfuṭuᵘkićiŋ ʌtiᵘus* don't bring up trifling matters.

pfutuᵘniš, pl. *pfutuᵘni.ʌnts* x brand, piece of burning wood, or of half-burnt wood.

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(Perhaps cp. Sh. *pfutʌ̄o, pfotʌšo,* half-burnt wood). 000

pyuwʌn, pfyu·wʌn Adj., Pron. and Adv. a little, a small quantity of. — *pyuwʌn xurk aγun* give me a little "bhoosa" (broken straw). *bi·ške pyu·ʌn iγunimi* he gave him a little hair. 22.9. *hʌnjil pyuwʌn du·šuma?* will you bring a little charcoal? 162.12. *pyuwʌn bʌsk mʌnimi.ɛ* a little (charcoal) has remained over. 164.6. *guke γɛnʌŋɛum pyuwʌn aγun* give me a little of this gold. 54.23. Cp. 140.1, 328.8,9.

(Cp. Puniali Sh. *phi·wʌk, pi.o·k,* a little. Sh. *-ʌk* = Bu. *-ʌn*).

Q.

(See also under X and Kh.)

qa·bɪl capable. Ar. Prs.

qa·ɪda rule, order. — *ba qa·ɪda* according to rule, as it ought, as usual. 378.4. Ar. Prs.

qa·nu·n law, rule. Ar. Prs.

qa·ŋ donkey's bray. — *qa·ŋ jʌkun* the braying donkey. 202.4. *hʌn jʌku·nɛn qa·ŋ ne paida mʌnimi* a donkey braying made its appearance. 200.7.

(IUB *qa·ŋ*; H. *gʌdhe ka awa·z*).

qa·qa· ɛtʌs N. to caw (of a crow).

(Cp. Sh. *ka· ka·* th., to caw).

1> *qa·r* shawl-cloth, thin blanket. — *tʌ qʌš qa·r desmaiyʌm* I will make a hundred cubits of shawl-cloth. 176.24.

(Cp. Sh. *ka·r,* head-sheet).

qa·ši·ŋir N., v. *xa·šiŋər.* — *kuɛ qa·ši·ŋər* up till now.

qa·wa N. coffee. Ar. Prs.

qa·zi -tiŋ hm "qazi", judge 80.11 ff., 86.11 ff. Ar. Prs.

qʌbʌl wʌšiʌs to surround, invest, — *ta·ŋɛ iljiga·r tʌli qʌbʌl wʌšimʌn* they

1 [see q'a·qʌrum, p. 298 a, category 116 - Analyst]

surrounded the fort (with a view to capturing it). 384.10. (Correct accordingly the translation there given). (Cp. Wkh. *qʌbʌl diɳ* to surround, besiege). 000

qʌbul etʌs to consent, agree, accept. — *ʊni numʊ ɛʊ buyʌl etumʌn, qʌbul aiyetum . . . duvimi* they petitioned to him saying "don't go". Not accepting (their request) he went out. 292.15. Ar. Prs.

qʌbʊr -ɛo x grave, tomb. — *yʊrʊ ne qʌbʊr etumʌn* burying (the corpse) they made a tomb. 296.1. *qʌberʌtum . . . γiʊki ne* stealing (the lance) from (on) the grave. 296.5. Ar. Prs.

qʌlza, -mots x hilt of sword; pl. *qʌvzaɳ*, y hinge. (Cp. N. *kʌbza* x hilt of sword). Ar. Prs.

qʌti, pl. *qʌčeɳ*, y scissors. T. Prs.

qʌfʌɳ mʌnʊʊ, khadʌɳ m. to go lame, to limp (of human being). (QUB *kh*-).

qʌdim ancient, of long ago. — *qʌdim zʌmanʌulum* from ancient times. 208.1. Ar. Prs.

qʌdimi of former times, of long ago. — *qʌdimi hir* a man of ancient times. Ar. Prs.

qʌfʌs, pl. *qʌfʌso*, x cage. Ar.

qʌlʌm N. *-ɛo* x pen. — Hz. *qʌlʌm delum čoγo* a choga with a design drawn and embroidered on it. Ar. Prs.

qʌlamdʊn x pencase, inkstand. (Ar.) Prs.

qʌli, pl. *qʌlents*, N. *qʌlimuts*, x knotted pile-carpet. — *joɳ qʌli* small rug. (Cp. Sh. *qʌlin*, and in Kho. *qʌlin* woven pileless carpet). T. Prs.

qʌlq N. *-ʌrints; xʌlq, xʌlk, -ʊ* Hz. x a kind of kite.

qʌltʌʊ, kʌltʌʊ, pl. *qaltʌʊʌnuts* x waist-coat, short coat. — *kibun kuturilo*

000 *qʌltaċ ʌmots nuyorin* a party of men wearing short coats. 188.2.

(QUB *k-*. Cp. Kho. *kʌltʌċa*; Bashgali *kʌltʌċa*, waistcoat).

qʌltor N. no pl. x small bridge (? bi aqueduct).

(Cp. Sh. *kʌltur*, said to be obsolete, and Ha. *gʌltor*).

qʌm -ʌnts x.

1. Pit, hole in ground. — *kivnṡ qʌm* the pit excavated beneath a loom in which the weaver puts his feet and legs, H. *kʌrga*. *tikulo qʌmʌn netʌn* making a hole in the ground. 378.1.
2. Metaph. grave, H. *qʌbr*. — *qʌmər gunʌlè* may you fall into the grave, i.e. die! (Cp. *doqqʌm*?).

qʌma v. *khʌma*.

qanè N. *-iq* y cave. (Not known to QUB).

1. *qhʌp* v. *xʌp*.
2. *qʌp -ʌnts* x large cloth-sack, Kashgari cotton sack (holding 2 to 3 cwts. of grain), Prs. *juwal*. — *isrma qʌp* ditto of goat's hair cloth. *kʌpʌn yuċai.i* he gives him a sack. 162.13.

qarqʌrum[1] talkative, ill-mannered, refractory, self-willed. H. *bʌkwʌs*, *bʌdtʌmiz*, *zuduri*.

1. *qʌqər* °*-mʌnʌs* to scrabble, scratch at with the nails, as a man trying to get a hold on a hillside, and a cat hanging on to a carpet when pulled away from it.

   (Reduplication of *qʌr*).
2. *qʌqər* °*-mʌnʌs*, *qaqər* °*-mʌnʌs* ICB to be stopped, come to an end, to be finished. H. *rukjana*, *band hona*, *xʌtm hona*. (Not corroborated by QUB).
3. *qʌqər nim* very old and wrinkled (of man, tree).

[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000

qʌr etʌs to scrape, scratch, shave.

qʌr mʌnaˑs to slide. — *γʌmuʌṭe qʌr mai.i baˑn* they are sliding on the ice.

qəraˑr settledness, peacefulness. — *qəraˑre ka həruˑtimi* he abode peacefully. 82.14. Ar. Prs.

qərʌŋʌŋo IUB. also *qurʌŋʃuʌŋo* QUB, a rice-pounder. H. *čaˑwʌl kuṭne ka aˑla*.

qərʌṭʌs v. *xərʌṭʌs*.

qərqaˑmuts, pl. *qərqaˑmučo*, N. *kərkamujo* x fowl, hen, cock. — *gus qərqaˑmuts* hen. *hir qərqaˑmuts* cock. *qərqaˑmutse jofis*, or, *isk* chicken. (Cp. 56.2, 386.5. (Cp. Sh. *kərkaˑmuš*, hen).

qərts v. *xʌrts*.

qərum miserly, stingy, H. *bʌxiˑl*, *kʌnjuˑs*. (Cp. Wkh. *qaˑrun*, inhospitable). Ar. Prs.

qərwyo, pl. *qərwyršo* x wading bird, heron. Kho. *mʌnḍaˑγ*.

qʌsaˑs y retaliation, revenge. — *qʌsaˑs etʌs* to take revenge. Ar. Prs.

qʌsai.i hm butcher. Ar. H.

qʌsd y intention, determination. — *qʌsd nətʌn* intentionally. 386.16. Ar. Prs.

qʌš sg. and pl. length from elbow to finger-tips, cubit, half-yard. — *aˑlto qʌš = 1 gʌs* (yard). *beˑrum qʌš bi bila?* how many cubits is it? *aˑltər waˑlti qʌš lʌtt'a* 24 cubits of calico. 310.5. Cp. 174.5.

Wrongly written *kʌš* in:

tʌle kʌš ifʌγo his seven-cubit staff. 222.10.

qʌš etʌs v. *khʌš etʌs*.

qʌšdʌn, pl. *qʌšdaiyo*, x stone anvil.

•*-qʌt*, •*-ʌqʌt*, side of body, armpit.

(QUB disallowed forms from •*-qʌt*, •*-ʌqʌt* is, I think, only the correct form for •*-ʌkʌt* q.v.).

qʌṭʌl v. *gʌṭʌl*.

qʌbz constipated. — *qʌbz amʌna ba* I am (have become) constipated. Ar. Prs.

000

qʌwʌṣ̌ v. *khʌwʌṣ̌*.

qaid εtʌs (*-ʌtʌs?*) to imprison, put in gaol. Ar. Prs.

qaidi -muts hm prisoner, gaol-bird. Ar. Prs.

qaidxa·na y prison, gaol. (Ar.) Prs.

qəi.i v. *kai.i*.

qaiẏ N. *-a·i·nts* x pebbles beside water-course, i.e. strand. (V. 2. *khʌy*).

qʌ.iy N. *-εnts* x stirrup. (V. 1. *khʌy*).

qaizagir -iŋ y pl. horse's bit, watering-bridle.

(Cp. *qaiza* in Psht. & Kabuli Prs.).

qau call, cry, shout. — *qau manimi* "*Dərbε·šo, Dərbε·šo*" *nusεn* there was a call, shout, "Dərbε·šo, Dərbε·šo". 180.4. *thʌmε qauwər εtimi* the Tham sent a man to call them). 240.2. *qau εtʌs* to call out, shout, call to, summon. *sʌgʌm ·ʌ ki·l numa qau εtimi* bending down over the smoke-hole, he shouted out. 228.7. *hʌn qərqa·mutsʌnε qau nε se.ibim* a cock crowing said: . . . 386.5. *tsərər kau εtimi* . . . *xʌbər dugu·in* he called out to the guard: "get news . . .". 38.4. Cp. 26.21. *i·nər ka·wεti* (i.e. *qau εti*) call him. *thʌmε ma·r qau εčai.i* the Tham summons you. 240.6. *i·nε mi·lji ye·tsum hi·rər qau εčʌn* let us call the man we saw in our dreams. 284.14. *hin nokərʌnər qau nε doγərusumi* calling (to) a servant he asked . . . 373.25.

(Cp. Kho. *qoye·ɪk*, to call out, call to loudly).

qaum h.pl. clan, tribe. — *ki.. Siŋ Hʌmača·tiŋε qaumtsum bʌm* this S. was of the H. tribe. 266.19. Cp. 112.15. Ar. Prs.

qe·mʌt cost, price, rate; costly, dear. Ar. Prs.

qɛqɛ ɛtʌs Hz. & N. to bleat (of a goat). 000

qɛrkus EOL pl. *qərki.ʌnts* — ? — *aˑlto qɛrkus bo* she is pregnant ("two lives" = Sh. *duguni ḍim hin*). *aˑlto qɛrki.ʌnts baˑn* they are pregnant.

qiˑmišdoˑn, pl. *-doˑyo*, x a cast iron vessel with lid used for baking a special kind of bread, fire being placed above and below it. 252

(Perhaps corruption of Prs. *kumaˑj-daˑn*. QUB gave the initial as *x*-).

qiˑqiˑŋ ɛtʌs N. to neigh (of a horse). (Cp. Hz. *hihiŋ*). 000

qiqɪt *-*ʌtʌs* to tickle s.o. (on body).

qɪsaˑs qɪsiˑč- v.i. to tear (of cloth). — *qɪsiˑči* it will tear; *qɪsiˑmi* it tore. *qɪsumʌn čuk ɛtʌs* to sew, mend, a torn thing.

(Given as the intrans. of *-*xiˑsʌs*).

1. *qɪsmʌt* y fate. Ar. Prs.
2. *qɪsmʌt* for *xɪdmʌt* q.v.

qɪsmʌtgaˑr v. *xɪsmʌtgaˑr*.

qɪsta v. *xɪsta*.

qɪsum kind, sort. — *bɛˑsʌn qɪsumɛ bi?* of what kind is it? Ar. Prs.

qɪṣ̌, QUB *xɪṣ̌*, gently. — *kərkaˑmutsɛ qɪš nɛ duˑnʌn kuli qyuˑ ɛči bi* if anyone catches a fowl gently it makes a noise. 56.2.

qi.uˑ v. *qyuˑ*.

qhiyɛ, etc. v. *qhũyɛ*.

qoˑ ɛtʌs N. to low (of a cow), Hz. to low (of a calf).

qoˑŋ ɛtʌs Hz. to low (of a cow).

qoˑq'ur N. *-iˑnts* x stones on a mountain side just about to fall.

(In Kho. *čoˑkul* is used of a stone falling or rolling down a hill-side).

qoroˑnç̌ v. *xuroˑnç̌*.

q'oˑš, *quš* *-iŋ* y inhabited house, quarters, lodgings. — *ʌkaˑbərtiŋ u.i u.imo q'ošiŋər ničaˑn* the chief men go off to their respective quarters. 338.11. Cp. 340.20.

(Cp. Wkh., Kho. *qʊš*, Sh. *kʊš*, dwelling-place, lodging, quarters).

qu· mʌnʌ·s v.i. to swing. 316.13.

qu·bili mʌnʌ·s v.i. to swing.

Women and children swing during the Nauroz celebrations.

qu·bili ga·ša said by the person on the ground as he pushes the other up on the swing.

The latter replies: *kʌtu go·tʌm.*

qʊdrʌt, qʊdərʌt y power. — *Xʊdai.ɛ qʊdrʌt* (by) the power of God, the act of God. 34.8. Ar. Prs.

qü.ɛkɪẓ v. *qhüyɛkɪẓ.*

qʊlp, qulp, qʊlf, -ʌnts, -išo x lock, padlock. — *hʌn bʌsi.ɛntsɛ qʊlf wʊršʊm bim* (or, *delʊm̱ bim*) there was a padlock fixed on (the door of) one garden. 16.11. *hiŋ tʌm nɛ qʊlp wʌšimi, qʊlpɛ će.i i·tsɛ yænimi* shutting the door he put a lock on it (*or*, locked it). The key of the lock he took with him. 52.6. *i·mo iri·ŋɛ ka qʊlf do·nimi* with his own hand he opened the lock. 52.15. Ar. Prs.

qʊma concubine. (Cp. Kho. *qʊm'a* concubine).

qʊŋqʊro·ćo ɛtʌs N. to crow (of cock). (Cp. Sh. *kʊŋkʊro·ćo* cock).

qʊra·n the Quran. — *qʊra·nɛ šʌpi·k* feast held after reading the Quran, seven days after a death. 314.8. Ar.

qʊrʌŋṭwʌŋo, v. *qərʌŋṭʌŋo.*

qʊrba·n sacrifice. — *guyʌṭʊm qʊrba·n amʌnḉa* may I be a sacrifice for you! 62.19. Cp. 282.6. *qʊrba·n ʌmʌnḉa.* 62.24. 166.18. *i·n u·ŋʌṭʊm qʊrba·n imʌnʊm!* may he be your sacrifice! Ar. Prs.

qu·rč y a kind of hard iron. (Cp. Shgn. *qȧrč*, steel).

000 *qʊrʊmɛ* *-iŋ* y cavity or cleft between boulders.

qʊru·t, *xʊru·t* sg. & pl. x, d.pl. *-i·nts* dried curds. — *Gu.i·ču.ɛ kʊru·tɛ dau-dau dʊsu·ča·n* the Wakhis bring them "*a·š*" (broth) of "*qʊru·t*". 338.9. *qʊru·tɛ tsam'ikɛ ka . . . dʊsu·čan* they bring it with "*tsamik*" of "*qurut*". 342.5. Elsewhere "*xʊru·t tsami·k (bila)*" was recorded.

(Steingass gives Prs. *qurū·t* = dried curds, and the word occurs in Wkh., Kho., Psht., Parāchi and Kābuli Persian). Turk. Prs.

qʊšɛlʌs, *kʊšʌlʌs*, *qʊšɛlj-* to go wrong, be spoilt, become ruined, H. *bɪgʌr-ja·na, bərba·d ho·na, waira·n ho·na.* — *gʊtɛ du·ro kʊšælimi* this affair has gone wrong. *i·tɛ mʌzər kʊšɛ·lila, api* the grave has become ruined, it no longer exists. 224.7.

(*q-* IUB & QUB. Cs. *-ʌqʊšɛlʌs.* Cp. Sh. *kʊš'ʊlo, kʊšɛlo* broken, damaged).

qʊts for *kʊts*, q.v., days. 102.5.

805 *qhüyɛ*, *qü.ɛ*. *qhiyɛ*, *khi·ɛ*; N. *qi·yɛ* x (sg. and) pl. pebble(s), shingle, gravel. — *hʌn qhüyɛn* (or, *qhi·ɛn*) *fʌt ɛtimi* he put aside a pebble. 52.7. *gʊnts kɛ hʌn qü.ɛ wʌšimi* he also every day threw aside a pebble. 52.9. Cp. 52.10,14,19.

It is said that uneducated people put 365 pebbles in a basket and keep count of the days of the year by transferring one every day to another basket.

000 (The exact sounds of the word are difficult to determine. I originally wrote it: *khi.ɛ*, but I think there is a *-y-* which affects the preceding vowel and consonant.

According to QUB the correct representation is *khüyɛ*.

N. *kiˑyɛ* small shot is probably the same word. (Sh. *khai.i*, gravel, shingle, and N. Bu. *qaiy̥* are probably to be equated with Hz. Bu. 2. *khʌy̥*).

qhüy̥ɛkɪṣ̌, qü.ɛkɪṣ̌, khiˑɛkɪṣ̌; N. *qiˑy̥ɛkiš* gravelly, shingly; "desert of stones and scrub". — *khiˑɛkɪṣ̌ diš* shingly ground.

qyuˑ, qiy'uˑ, qi.uˑ, y outcry, scream, shouting. — *qyu čup me.i bila* (the hen's) outcry becomes silent. 56.2—4. *ər nʊmuˑmʌn qi.uˑ ɛtʊmo* in a fright she screamed out. 110.5. *qiyu pyu ɛti* raise an outcry. 256.11. Cp. 28.10, 30.19, 140.15. (Cp. Wkh. *qeˑu, qüˑ*).

R.

raˑʌti = rai + ʌʈɛ (?) — *iˑmo raˑʌti* of itself, spontaneously.

raˑçi h and x.

1. Guard, watchman. — *baˑdša hiˑŋtsɛ raˑçi bʌm* there was a guard on the King's gate. 36.21.
2. Guardian spirit. — *raˑçi heˑrči bi* the guardian spirit weeps.

The plural is commonly supplied by that of *raˑçʌkuˑin*.

(Cp. *rʌç*. Cp. also Sh. *raˑçhi* guard, watch).

r'aˑçʌkuˑin, raˑçi-, raˑço-, pl. *r'aˑçʌkuˑyo, r'aˑçiki.o* watchman, guard, protector; guardian (spirit). — *r'aˑçʌkuˑinɛ . . . iriŋtsɛ duˑnʊmo* the guardian seized his arm. 42.6. *raˑçikuˑyɛʈʊm uyuˑmər sɛnimi* he said to the head of the guards. 36.21. *mi iˑnɛ r'aˑçiki.o baˑn* we are his guardians. 38.19. Cp. 40.13,21, 42.13.

000

rahʌm, ra·m, rʌhʌm y kindness, pity, compassion, mercy. — *rʌhʌm api·m* merciless, cruel *ni·itsin rahʌm di·mi* seeing him he felt compassion. 373.11. *ɛ·sʊlo ra·m dʊsu·mi* he brought pity into his heart, i.e. he felt pity. 368.8. *hʌmiš ja·tsɛ ra·m dʊsu·či* he is always kind to me. *ja·ṭɛ* (or, *ja·tsɛ*) *rahʌm ɛti* have pity on me. Ar. Prs.

rahʌmkɪṣ̌, ra·mkɪṣ̌ kind, merciful. — *ra·mkɪṣ̌ʌn bai.i* he is a kind person.

rahmdɪl, rʌhmdɪl kind-hearted, kindly, merciful. 34.12. (Ar.) Prs.

ra·hʌt y ease, comfort, peace, H. *ʌsa·ɪš*. — *bu·t mi·mər ra·hʌt ɛtai.i* he has made great comfort for us, i.e. he has made us very comfortable. 40.17. (Cp. *rʌhʌt*). Ar. Prs.

ra·rʌp mʌna·s IUB to flutter, flap the wings. — *ra·rʌp maibim* (the bird) was fluttering. H. (*pʌrinda*) *pʌr ma·r rʌha tha.*

(Probably a reduplication of *rʌp*. Cp. perhaps Psht. *rʌp-e·dəl*, to flutter etc.).

rʌç guarding, watching over. — *huma·ṭɛ Paŋču rʌč nɛ bʌm* P. was keeping watch over the ford. 112.23. *ja gʊtɛ hiŋ sʌm rʌč nɛ hʊru* stay and keep guard over my door and smoke-hole. 168.24. *birʌŋç rʌç no bo·m* she was guarding the mulberries, 244.12

(Cp. *ra·çi*, and Sh. *ra·çh th.* to keep, guard, watch).

rʌh'ʌt N. *-ɪšo*, well, in good health. (Cp. *ra·hʌt*). Ar. Prs.

rʌhmdɪl, rahm v. *rahmdɪl* and *rahʌm*.

rʌja·ki, rʌjʌki y forced labour, compulsory communal labour, H. *be·ga·r*. — *rʌja·ki.ɛ sis* person(s) working on forced labour. *rʌja·ki ɛtʌšo sis* persons working on forced labour.

000 *go·tsilɛ rʌja·ki o·čʌm* he used to make them do forced labour on the canal. 276.8. *wa·lti giranər rʌjʌki.ər qau ɛti* call on the Four Tribes for communal labour. (Cp. Sh. *rʌja·ki, r ˈai.ɹki*).

rʌk v. *rʌq*.

rʌx ɛlʌs N. to wish. (Probably a variant of *rʌq*).

262 *rʌxpi·n, rʌqpi·n*, pl. *-pi·yo*, x buttermilk (*diltər*) heated yields *boru·s* and *mʌntsil*, and *mʌntsil* dessicated yields *rʌxpi·n*, a reddish substance which is made up into hard balls about 1¹/₂ inches in diameter. It is popular with women and is given to suckling mothers). Prs.

000 *rʌl* ready, prepared, on the 'qui vive', H. *tai.a·r*. — *ho·lguṣər rʌl ba·n* they are ready for a fight. *i·tɛ dišulo . . . rʌl numa huru·čʌmʌn* they remained sitting there on the 'qui vive'. 122.22. *rʌl mʌnɛ* be ready, prepare yourself. 174.16.

rʌm alliterative doublet. — *rʌm rʌt* quite smooth.

rʌmʌlči diviner, soothsayer, (used as synonym for *nuju·m*). — *rʌmʌlčˈi.ɛlɛ ni·nin: "le.i nuju·m, u·ŋɛ tsʌn . . ."* going to the diviner, (he said to him): "O diviner, you were right . . .". 102.8. Cp. 102.5. (Ar. T.). Prs.

rʌme·š tamed (of hawk), trained. — *rʌme·š mʌna·s* to be tamed. *rʌme·š ɛtum ba·z* a tamed hawk.

(Cp. Sh. *rʌmo·ɹki*, to rear, accustom; Kho. *rʌm čhik*, to become accustomed, become without fear).

rʌnda -miŋ y plane. H. Prs.

rʌnjʌq ~~small cowhorn powder-flask~~ (used to hold priming-powder). — *rʌnjʌqulum mi·li.ɛŋ* priming-powder. (Cp. perhaps Prs. *rʌnjʌk*, priming-pan).

000 *rʌŋ* y colour, dye, paint. — *beʂʌn rʌŋ bila?* what colour is it? *be rʌŋe ba* what state are you in? *bʌftse rʌŋ deli.ʌs bila* the skin is to be dyed. *ʂɪkʌm rʌŋe hʌɣureʂ* a horse of green-blue colour, i.e. a grey horse (cp. the use of the Prs. *sʌbz*). 6.10. Prs.

rʌŋči hm dyer. (Prs.).

rʌŋ'e.irʌŋ variegated, of many colours. (Prs.).

rʌŋgri·z hm dyer. Prs.

rʌq, rʌk, y desire, wish, appetite. IUB H. *ča·hna.* — *u·ŋe beʂʌn rʌk bila?* what is your desire? *rʌk etʌs* to express a wish, request. *ja tsil miyʌ·r rʌk di·mi* desire came on me to drink water, i.e. I felt a desire to . . . *ja ku·lto rʌk api* I have no appetite today. 30.2. *u·lo ha·lər ni.ʌsər rʌk aiy'e·timi* he did not wish, he refused, to go into the house. 374.5. *thʌme menər rʌk etimi ke 'ogirʌšai.i* the Tham makes dance whomever he pleases. 318.5.

rʌq IUB, QUB and IYB. Cp. *rai.i* with which it appears to be largely, if not entirely synonymous. (Cp. also Sh. *rʌk* desire, intention).

rʌš y light. — *sʌʂ rʌš* sunlight. *hʌlʌntse rʌš* moonlight. *gəriʂ rʌš* lamplight. *thʌme i·skilər hʌn rʌšʌn lʌm mʌnimi* a light shone, flashed, into the Tham's face. 24.3. (Cp. Sh. *rʌš*).

rʌt, -ɪšo, -iŋ smooth, flat, level. — *bʌlko·ŋ rʌt* (or, *rʌtiŋ*) *bitsʌn* the planks are smooth. *mi·zɪšo rʌtɪšo bi.en* the tables are smooth. *rʌt gʌn* a smooth, level, road. *rʌt diš* a flat level place. *rʌm rʌt* quite smooth. (Cp. Sh. *rʌt*).

rʌvra·n v. s.v. *tʌct.*

000

rʌwaˑna mʌnaˑs to depart, set out, start off. Prs.

rai, rai.i y desire, wish; purpose, will, intention, inclination, IUB H. *xi.aˑl.* — *uŋɛ besʌn rai bila?* what is your wish? *ja tsilər* (or, *tsil miyaˑr*) *rai diˑmi* I felt a desire for water, I wanted to drink water. *kiˑnɛ hirɛ rai bilum wʌltɛŋ nuʂɛ huruˑtiʂ* the man's desire was to abide eating the husks. 372.14. *besʌn ʂičər rai bila?* do you feel inclined to eat anything? (said to a sick man). *uŋʌlər jučər ja rai api* I have no desire to come to you. 76.5. *besʌn rai bila kɛ guˑčʌm* I'll give you whatever you please. 172.16. *bəriŋ seˑyər bɛ ja rai apiˑa?* what! have I no desire to talk? 364.5. *ɛˑsqʌnʌsər rai ɛtumʌn* they determined to kill him. (H. *qʌṣd*). 262.14. Cp. 162.6,26,26. *guˑi rai.i nɛ* on your own initiative, of your own free will. 118.12. *tsil rai.olo mi bai.i* he drinks water as he feels inclined. 128.16. *gu.imu rai.ɛʂɛ* according to your own taste. 78.14. *iˑmo rai.ɛʂɛ, iˑmo raˑʌti* of his own motion. 172.14; of itself, spontaneously. 240.13, 286.10. *gutɛr besʌn rai bila?* what is your opinion, intention in regard to this? (H. *xiyaˑl*).

rai ɛtʌs 1. To express a desire, to request. — *mɛnənər*, or, *mɛnɛ ka rai ɛtʌs* to request s.o. (to do s.t.). *ja thʌmər rai ɛtʌm wʌziˑr ja apʌčər ju.ʌsər* (or, *deˑrʌsər*). I requested the Mir that the Wazir might come to me (or, to send the Wazir to me). *ja iˑnər rai ɛtʌm koˑlə ju.ʌsər* I asked him to come here.

2. (Of a mare) to be seeking the male, to be on heat.

(Cp. *rʌq*. Also Kho. *rai.i.*)

303a

rεm'i·zεl, rεmi·zil, ri·mi·zεl, -ðo, -ɪðo x stone-marten. — *ri·mi·zεlə bʌṭ* stone-marten skin. 000

**-rik -ɪndəro* hmf., gen. sg.f. **-rikmo.* A man's wife's brother, a man's sister's husband. A woman's husband's sister, a woman's brother's wife. The word is used as a term both of reference and of address. 601

The following additional meanings are variously described as rare, obsolete, and objectionable: — a man's wife's sister, a man's brother's wife, a man's father's brother's son's wife. A woman's husband's brother.

It will be remarked that the fully recognised meanings conform to the analogy of **-ʌço* in that they denote relationships between persons of the same *sex*.

Any of the relationships in question may of course be expressed by descriptive combinations. Thus: —
o·smo mo·ço my wife's sister.
o·smo mu·lus my wife's brother.
o·yərε ε·ço my husband's brother.
o·yərε yʌs my husband's sister.

Examples of **-rik*.
o·smo a·rik my brother-in-law on my wife's side, i.e. my wife's brother.
ayʌsmo a·rik (man speaking) my brother-in-law on my sister's side, i.e. my sister's husband.

In 364.8 *a·rikmo* is glossed as, "my brother's wife" (woman speaking).

ri·k mʌna·s-IUB to be absolutely ready (to start etc.). 000

ri·l y copper. According to QUB the word can also mean "steel". — *ifʌγo ri·lε bi* his stick is of copper. 210.9.

(Cp. Sh. *haḷiṣo ri·l*, brass).

000 •*-ri·ŋ -čiŋ.* N. *-čʌŋ* y hand. — *u·ŋɛ guriŋ gʌlṣ̌!* may your hand be broken! ("as you have struck me with it"). A woman's curse. *hʌn uriŋʌn* a hand of someone (unknown). 210.6. *doyu·m iri·ŋɛ* (or, *iri·ŋum*) *i·sɛ pfultiŋišɛ ho·lɛ* out of the righthand bellows. 166.4. *iri·ŋčiŋʌṭɛ ti·k gi·mi* he filled in the earth with his hands. 84 5. *u·riŋʌṭɛ* with their hands. 310.2. *i·mo iri·ŋɛ ka qulf do·nimi* he opened the lock with his own hand. 52.15. *moriŋolo tik nokʌn* taking earth in her hand. 26.2. Cp. 300.7.

•*-u·ṭ* •*-riŋ* feet and hands. 52.15, 118,8. 174.1. — *yutis iriŋɛṭɛ ba ɛčobo* she kisses his foot and hand. 138.3. *hin hinɛ iri·ŋčiŋ dumərumʌn* they sought each other's hands i.e. they kissed each other's hands. 90.10. *uri·ŋciŋ xərts nɛ* clapping their hands. 140.4.

•*-riŋ mʌna·s,* •*-riŋ ju·yʌs,* •*-riŋ bʌla·s* to come into someone's hands, possession: — *uŋə belʌṭɛ guriŋ manimi?* how did it come into your possession? *mʌgər iri·ŋ* (or, *iri·ŋər*) *ačučo bo·m* but she did not come into his possession. 12.8. *i·mo žʌmɛ iri·ŋ bʌli·mi* his own bow fell into his hand, came into his possession. 170.21. Cp. 42.6, 86.15, 244.1; 304.17, 336.10, 373.18.

ri·rik mʌna·s to be ready to strike, or run, to be on the point of striking (with fists ready). (Cp. *ri·k*).

rɪza contented, satisfied; consent. — *rɪza* •*-ʌṭʌs* to satisfy, make agree, obtain consent of. *rɪza* •*-mʌnʌs* to be satisfied, contented, to agree. *amɪn hirʌnɛ i·mo yu·s rɪza nomo* (if) any man, getting his wife to agree, gaining her consent. 40.14.

000 *rɪza gʊmʌn* be satisfied, contented. 114.18. *uˑŋ rɪza?* are you contented? are you agreeable? 302.18 ff. *Xuˑu tɛšər rɪzai* (= *rɪza*) *imʌnimi* Kh. agreed to (taking of) oath. 250.9. *rɪza gˈanimi* he obtained his consent. 104.11. Ar. Prs.

rɪzakuṣ̌ y contentment, satisfaction.

rɪzai contentment, satisfaction, agreement. — *iˑmo rɪzai.ɛ ka* of his own free will. 44.9. *iski heˑši hilˈɛstsum rɪzai.i doɣəruṡai.i* three times he asks the youth for his agreement, i.e. asks if he agrees, or, is content. 304.2.

roˑm h pl. tribe, clan, community, H. *qaum, gʊroˑh.* Cp. Bu. *giraˑm* — *Ali.abaˑdʊlo hikʊm roˑm baˑn* there is one clan in A. *waˑlti roˑm* (or, *giraˑm*) the Four Tribes (of Baltit). Cp. 258.1. n., 300.13. *aˑlto roˑm* two tribes. 272.12. *kuˑɛ ɪskikʊm roˑm baˑn* there are these three tribes. 272.14. *Puˑno roˑm Diraˑmitiŋɛ bʌm* P. was of the D. tribe. 212.20.

(Cp. Sh. *roˑm*; Wkh. *roˑm, ruˑm.* Also Kho. *roˑm*, herd of cattle, flock of birds).

roˑz -ɪšo x musk-deer. They occur in the Kerga Nullah near Gilgit.

(Cp. Sh. *roˑs, roˑz,* Kho. *rau.uz*).

ru x healing of wound, joining of edges of cut. — *Aˈ.ʌnʌstsʊm ru juˑčumɛ akoˑlɛr di bi* the healing (of the wound) proceeding from the top of my head has reached this point. 230.7.

(Cp. Sh. *rū̃ˑ wai.oˑɪki,* to close, come together, of a wound. Wkh. *roˑ*).

ru ba ru opposite, facing each other. Prs.

ruˑh, ruˑ, pl. *ərwaˑh,* x soul, pl. spirits of the dead. — *ja adiˑmtsʊm ruˑ niˑn dinaˑrmo hiŋ gai.i bi* the soul going from my body has seized on my beloved's door. 362.6. Ar. Prs.

304b

rʊxsʌt y leave, permission to go, congé. — *thʌmɛ rʊxsʌt ʌčimər* (or, *ʌčiyʌs kiʔ*) *niyʌm* on the Mir's giving me leave, I went off. *thʌmɛ rʊxsʌt ayɛčičai.i* the Mir won't give me leave. *pfu·t rʊxsʌt mʌnimi* the DIv took his leave. 10.15. *Di.u Sʌfidtsʊm rʊxsʌt bɛsɛ at'umərčaʔ rʊxsʌt gʊčiči* why don't you ask the D. S. for leave (to go). He will give you leave. 20.12. *mu u·ŋər rʊxsʌt ɛča ba* now I give you leave to go, I despatch you. 88.24. Ar. Prs. 000

run'i McK, GR leprosy.

(Cp. Sh. *rʊn'i & ru·no*. The word was not known to QUB and is probably N.).

ru·ŋ, -ʌnts, N. *rʊŋ*, pl. *-a·i·nts* x grassland, grass from ditto, open grazing-ground on hills; N. open jungle with few trees' and good pasture. — *gəru·kimo Hʊnzu.ʊlo čhʌm di·mər ru·ŋʌntsʊlʊm ru·ŋ diša·n* in spring when scarcity has arisen in Hunza they bring in grass from the hill pastures. QUB. *ru·ŋɛ li·li.o* wild violet. V. 102.20, 180.8, 226.11.

(Cp. Sh. *rʊŋ*. It is practically an equivalent for Bu. *te·r*.)

rupi.a x sg. and pl., also pl. *-mʊts*; N. *rupa.imʊts*; rupee(s), money. — *hʌn rupi.ʌn* one rupee. *rupi·a berumʌn bi.ɛnʔ* how many rupees are there? *u·ɛr a·lta a·lta rupi.a u·* give them Rs. 2 each. *u·nʌṭɛ inɛ berumʌn rupi.a bi.ɛnʔ* how many rupees do you owe him? *u·nʌlɛ berumʌn rupi.a bi.ɛnʔ* how many rupees have you? H.

rū·rū· y buzzing; sound, rustling (?), of wind, H. *bhɪnbhɪna·hʌṭ*. — *ru·ru· mai.i bilʊm* there was a sound of wind.

(Cp. Sh. *rū· rū·*, buzzing, singing in the ears).

ru·s y retribution, retaliation, evil return 000 H. *bʌdʌla, gɪṣa·ṣ*. — *ru·s di.usʌs* to exact retribution. *æyʌṭɛ ru·s diusimi* he made me an evil return(?).

ru·š x sg. & pl., d.pl. *-'ʌnts*. Ovis Poli (the wild sheep of the Pamirs, of which a few are to be found on the Hunza side of the Kilik Pass). — *ru·šə wər* O. P. ram. *ru·šə belis* O. P. ewe. *ru·šə mamu·ši* O. P. lamb.
(Cp. Wkh. *ruš, ru·š*).

ru·za y the Fast of Ramazan. — *ru·za gʌnʌs* to keep the Fast. *mu·to ru·za hi·sa bila* it is the month of the Fast at present. *ru·za ba?* are you fasting? Prs.

ru·zi x daily food, subsistence. Prs.

S.

1. *sá*, pl. *sʌmʊts*, x sun, daytime, day, pl. days. — *sa jil mʌni bi* the sun has risen. *sa bu·r mʌni bi* the sun has set. *sa jil mʌna·s khɛn, su du·sʌs kɛn* sunrise (time). *sa bu·r mʌna·s khɛn* sunset (time). *sa icʌqər du·simi* a ray of sunlight has come out(?). *gusɛ sa·ʌtsɛ o·s* put this in the sun. Cp. 334.1. *sa·tsɛ hʊru·timi* he sat down in the sun. 164.13. *sa thʌlisa* "sun on the distant hills, vicinity in shade". *sa wʌli bi* the sun(light) has fallen (on the ground). *sa pəri.ʌn dy'u.ʌsumər* when the sun remains one stage, from sunset (i.e. one lance-length above the horizon). 294.12. V. s.v. 2. *pəri*. *sa uyo·nɛ* all day. *sa sʌburɛ* all day ("till evening"?). *sa tʌp* day and night. 116.15. (*xʌt*) *sa dɛšqʌlti.a sa ju* if (the letter) arrives in daytime, come in the daytime (i.e. the same day). 94.1. *bai.imo sa khu·ṭ bi* the winter day is short.

000

2. ***-*sa*** v. ***-*samols*.**
3. ***sa*, *sʌ*-**, obl. ***sʌmo***, y month. V. ***hisa***, month, one month. — ***hisʌn ya alt'osʌn*** one month or two. 342.6. *alto·sa* two months; ***miš'insa*** six months. ***hunčo sʌtsum*** after 9 months. ***torma a·lto sa*** twelve months. ***miš'in sʌmo jučʌm*** I'll come in (after) 6 months. 56,13. Cp. 58.7. ***be·rum sʌnmo*** after some months.

   (*be·rum sa* + *ʌn* + *mo* = *be·rumʌn sa* + *mo*).

sa·ʌt y.

1. Hour. — ***hɪk sa·ʌtʌnər*** in an hour. 22.12. ***to·rɪmi sa·ʌtʌnər asi·r*** near to 10 o'clock. 38.1. ***šu.a sa·ʌtulo dimʌnimi*** he was born in a happy hour. 88.1.

   In :

   ako·lɩ sa·ʌt mʌnɩ wait here. 54.1, *sa·ʌt* is perhaps for *tsʌt*. Ar. Prs.
2. Auspicious time. — *axo·n sa·ʌtər 'ebərai.i bai.i* he makes the mullah look for an auspicious time. 326.5. Cp. 300.3.

sa·ʌt, sa·t ***-*ʌtʌs*** to give precedence to, to cause to do a thing first, to make lead the way. — *sa·ʌt nɩ·ətʌn* making him lead to way. 244.2. *thʌmu.ɩ bɛs.ʌn uyo·nər sa·t o·ča·n* the Tham makes them take precedence in everything. 348.2. *Dirʌmitiŋɩ sa·ʌt* [illegible] . . . *'Altitər tsučai.i* the leader of the D. carries it to Altit. 208.6.

sa·ʌṭi yesterday. — *sa·ʌṭi ku·lto* yesterday today, i.e. nowadays, these days, at the present time. *jimʌlɩ ničʌm, sa·ʌti ju·čʌm* I shall go away tomorrow and come back yesterday. 142.26.

sa·b N. "Sahib", European gentleman, European officer. Ar. H.

000 *sa·bɪt* proved. — *sa·bɪt ɛtʌs* to prove (something). Ar. Prs.

sa·bʊn, pl. *sabʊ·yo* x soap. Ar. Prs.

sa·da plain, blank (of paper); simple, honest; simple-minded. — *sʌm sa·da* quite plain. *sa·da·n bai* he is a simple, honest fellow. Prs.

sa·f pure, clear; clearly. — *nokərɛ sa·f sa·f i·mo baya·n ɛtimi* the servant told his story clearly. 320.1. Ar. Prs.

601 •*-saɣʊn*, •*-sʌɣʊn*, pl. •*-saɣʊndəro*, •*-saɣuyo*, N. •*-sʌɣʊ·yo* nephew, niece, child of brother or sister. — *le ʌs'a·ɣʊn* O my nephew (my sister's son). 132.12,14.16. *mi ma mʌsaɣʊndəro ba·n* we are your nephews (your sister's sons). 246.17. *ʊsaɣ'ʊndəro* their sister's sons. 248.21.

(Originally applied only to sister's children. Brother's children were, and still frequently are called "son" and "daughter").

000 *sa·ju* third party, unprejudiced, disinterested (and so qualified to act as arbitrator), H. *xalɪʂ*. — *Diramitiŋ sa·ju numa . . . u·ər astʌm ɛtʌm* the D. being disinterested parties had settled the case for them. 258.4.

(Cp. Sh. *sʌji·no*, go-between, arbitrator; *sʌ̃·jo*, jointly-owned, also arbitrator?).

sa·ma·n y pl. kit, equipment, belongings. — *sa·ma·n ɛtimi* he made his preparations (to go out), got ready his kit, H. *tai.a·ri ki*. 94.11. Prs.

•*-samʊts*, •*-s'ʌmʊts* x pl. end of period of pregnancy, last month of pregnancy. — *hʊru·tumtsum mʊsamʊts gʊntsiŋ hisa·b ɛtumo* she reckoned the days of her pregnancy from the time when she conceived. 108.7. *gʊ·ai.ʌs tai.a·r bom, mos'ʌmʊts gi.a*

000

bim she was on the point of giving birth, the end of her pregnancy had set in. 242.9. QUB gave a sg. *-sa* x. *as'a gi·mi* ‖ *as'amuls giyʌmi.ɛ* the end of my pregnancy has started.

(Seems to be a specialised use of 1. *sa*, day).

sa.o, sau.u y pl. sand.

sa.okrɨ̢ sandy.

sa·ro strong and well-grown, sturdy, lusty, robust. — *sa·ro ɬʌti·lo imʌnimi* (the child) became robust and strong 110.17. *a·lto i·ski deniŋtsum s'a·ro.ʌn bʌm* after two or three years he was a lusty (child). 244.3.

(Cp. Sh. *sa·ro*, fully-developed).

sa·s thousand. — *a·lto sa·s* two thousand. *tsʌndi sa·s* five thousand. *sa·s rupi·a* one thousand rupees. 304.8.

(Cp. Sh. *sa·s*).

sa·sʌṭɛ (in the) evening, late afternoon (3—6 p.m.), H. *peši·n*. — *ku·lto sa·sʌṭɛ* this evening. *jimʌlɛ sa·sʌṭɛ ja kho·l ɬʌpik bi* tomorrow evening my food is here, i.e. I am to feed here.

sa·sɛṭumo, sa·saṭumo pertaining to evening, in the evening. — *sa·sɛṭumo ɬʌpi·k* evening meal. *sa·sɛṭumo bʌsa·r do·šqʌltumʌn* in the evening they arrived at the halting place. 126.2. Cp. 126.20. *sa·sɛṭumo bola dɛljər nića·n* in the evening they go off to play polo. 330.8.

sa·spər x sg. & pl. sort of plant (with leaves like big "London pride", near Rama glacier), *N.* "flowering rhubarb".

(Cp Sh. *sɛ·spər*, "a plant good for wounds"; Kho. *sʌspru*, *sa·spru·*, "an aromatic herb").

sa·t v. *ṣa·ʌt*.

sa·t ⁰-ʌlʌs v, *ṣa·ʌt ⁰-ʌlʌs*.

sa·ṭi v. *sa·ʌṭi.*

sa·ṭimo pertaining to yesterday. — *sa·ṭimo i·nɛ čʌγa* his yesterday's speech, what he said yesterday. 126.6.

sayʌ·ri -mots x first light in the morning. QUB first rays of light before actual appearance of the sun. — *biškɛ sayʌ·ri·tsɛ lʌm maibitsum* the hair was glittering in the early morning light. 134.10.

sʌbʌb -iŋ y cause, reason. — *bɛ·sʌn sʌbʌb bila?* what is the cause? *gutɛ sʌbʌbtsum* for this reason. *hərʌltɛ sʌbʌbtsum jɛ nʌj ayʌ·mʌnʌm* I was unable to go because of the rain. Ar. Prs.

sʌbʌq y lesson, study. — *gutɛ sʌbʌq ʌčičuma?* will you teach me (to read) this (book)? 48.6. *Buzur Jʌmhu·r sʌbʌqʌṭə u'ɛ·šimo* she put B. J. to study. 68.21. *alimʌlɛ sʌbʌq γʌt'ʌnimi* he studied with the learned man. 68.21. Ar. Prs.

sʌbdʌn N., v. *sʌmdʌn*, anvil.

sʌbɛ jo·n your life. — *sʌbɛ jo·n bərkʌt* blessings on your life = Bu. *ji bərʌkʌt.* 340.21.

(A Wkh. expression. Wkh. *sʌva* your, *jo·n* life). Wkh.

1. *sʌbu·r*, *sʌbur*, *sabu·r*, EOL and N. *sʌwu·r.*

a. Last night, yesterday, night-fall. The word is probably *sa* + *bu·r*, sunset, specialised to refer to the preceding sunset or nightfall.

sʌbu·r gɛ gyɛ·mi yesterday evening snow fell.

b. All day. — *s'ʌburɛ, sa sʌburɛ* all day. *sʌburɛ bu·r* the whole day, all day to sunset.

2. *sʌbur* y patience. — *sʌbur ɛtʌs bila* it is necessary to exercise patience. *sʌbur ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is a patient

000 person. *ʂabur apim(an) bai'i* he is (an) impatient (person). Ar. Prs.

3. *ʂabur* four. — *ʂabur jaɫi* four measures ("bowls") of grain, paid as a tax to the Mir of Hunza in Gujhal. 342.18. (Wkh. *tsabur*). Wkh.

ʂaburkaʃ patient. (Prs.)

ʂaburmo, ʂ'aburmo, ʂaʁurmo.

a. Pertaining to last night, yesterday's. — *tsordimər ke ise ʂaburmo ʂiʂpiltsum wo'rtsin* putting aside for the morning (some) of the last night's food. 342.5.

b. In the daytime, H. *drako.*

ʂabut proof. — *ʂabut etas bila* it has to be proved. Ar. Prs.

ʂaɦo, y pl. *ʂaɦoŋ*, easy; easiness. — *khot buʈ ʂaɦo dir'uman bila* this is a very easy matter. 60.19. *ʂaɦuʂ ke* with ease, easily. (Cp. Sh. *ʂaɦo*, easy).

ʂagʌm, ʂaɣʌm, N. pl. *-iŋ* y smoke-hole in roof, skylight. — *ke ʂagʌm ʐe wali ham ite gurtas* the corpse he had thrown down through the smoke-hole of the house. 114.24. *ʂaɣʌm* (*ʂagʌm*) *ʐe* down through the smoke-hole. 140.6, 328.7.

(Cp. Sh. *ʂoyom*, smoke-hole. Cp. also Sh. *ʂam*).

343 *ʂakʌy -ʈo* x receptacle on roof for holding grain (constructed of stones or brick and roofed with sticks and mud); granary. — *ʂakʌye ʂam* (or, *izat*) hole on top of granary (by which man can enter to clean it).

000 *ʂaxawat* (generosity); generous, liberal. — *ʂaxawat(an) bai'i* he is generous. Ar. Prs.

ʂaxti y hardship. 30.17. Prs.

ʂal -o x.

a. Thin, flat stone for grinding on; mill-stone. — *ʂal guru iŋi dimʌr*

000 when the grinding-stone's and rolling-pin's a beard comes, i.e. when they grow beards. 142,26. *γui.iŋ sal* mill-stone.

N. *γetiki sal, γeriki sal* upper and nether mill-stone.

b. Moulded shape of salt, cake of salt. — *tha salo bap . . . dul'an* they bring 100 moulds of salt as tax. 274.10.

s'ala y counsel. — *sala etas* to take counsel, consult. *salʌfe bam* they are in consultation. *γusmuteum sala doγ'arumami* he consulted his wife. 34.7. *esquiyor sala puturmʌn* they took counsel, planned, to slay him. 384.3. *sala Nur Baximuteum ganuman* they consulted N. B. 384.3.

salam, EOL pl. *-iciŋ*, *y* salam, salutation, greeting. — *salam etas* + *dat.* to say "*salam alei.kum*" to, greet, pay respects to. *γar ne je Šahre Banoʌ salamar juca beiyam* formerly I used to come to pay my respects to Š. B. 18.17. *ine hiles salam etai.i* the boy salāms (to A. W.) 64.22. Ar. Prs.

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salamʌt y welfare, health, safety. — *bedia salamʌt* (form of address to King) Hail King! Save thee, O King! Long life to the King! 6.10. *usriom i* *si.at salamʌt d'evγurkai.i* he has recovered his lost son in health and safety. 374.3. Ar. Prs.

salʌt, salat y pl. moustache. — *γenile salataŋe hirʌn* a man with a golden moustache. 180.9, 184.4. (Cp. Kho., Wkh. *samlaf*).

saldan, pl. *saldaiye*, *x* a special kind of stone used for millstones.

(*sal* + *dan* qqv.).

*-*s'alginʌn*, *-*s'algi-* to affiance, betroth, a girl to a man, and vice versa.

The word refers to the preliminary agreement concluded by the parents of the bride and bridegroom. *ja ai.i i·ne i·ər mus'ʌlgina ba* I have affianced my daughter to his son. *ine e·i ja e·i.ər mus'ʌlgina ba* I have affianced his son to my daughter. *hile·sər dʌsin musʌlgiba·n* they betroth the girl to the lad. 298.12.

sʌlwa·t y Muslim prayers. — *sʌlwa·t se·rme* saying the prayers (at burial). 300.12. Ar.

1. **sʌm, -ičʌŋ, -iŋ** y skylight, smoke-hole in roof, H. *ru·šʌnda·n.* — *tə·ši.e sʌmʌfər du·simi* he went up to the smoke-hole in the roof. 40.7. *i·te sʌm i·diga·ri ma·u etimi* he mewed round the smoke-hole. 174.12. *sʌkʌye sʌm* hole in the top of granary on roof. Cp. 112.17, 168.24. (Cp. *sʌɣʌm*).
2. **sʌm** very, quite. Only recorded in: *sʌm sʌŋ* very light, broad daylight. *sʌm sa·da* quite plain, simple.

sʌmawa·r x samovar. Prs.

sʌmʌnd dun-coloured. Prs.

sʌmʌndər y sea. H.

sʌmʌrʌŋ y pl. wooden frame of smoke-hole. — *kok tsərʌŋ ke sʌmʌrʌŋ* this (*lit.* these) doorframe and smoke-hole frame. 170.2.8. (Pl. of *sʌmʌriŧ*).

sʌmʌriŧ, pl. *sʌmʌrʌŋ*, y one of side pieces of frame of smoke-hole.
(Cp. 1. *sʌm* and *sʌmʌrʌŋ*).

sʌmba y reflection, thought, H. *so·č, xiya·l.* — *sʌmba etʌs* to think, reflect. 6.6, *sʌmba api·man bai.i* he is a person who doesn't reflect, i.e. hasty, feckless. *ik'ərʌŋe sʌmba gute etimi* he reflected to himself as follows . . . 228.6. (Cp. Sh. *sʌmba*, Balti Kh *samba*, thought etc.).

sʌmbʊl'a the zodiacal month Sumbula (the sign of Virgo). August—September. 836.1. Ar. Prs.

sʌmdʌn, sʌndʌn, pl. *sʌndaiyo* x anvil; sledge-hammer.
(Cp. N. Bu. *sʌbdʌn,* Sh. *sʌmdʌn*). Prs.

sʌmo v. 2. *sa.*

1. *•-sʌn* pl. *•-saiyo* x chin, *ṭhʊḍḍi,* Sh. *čhom.*

2. *•-sʌn,* pl. *•-saiyo,* x spleen, H. *tɪlli, tɪḥa·l.*

sʌnḍa -mʊts x male buffalo.
(Cp. Sh. *sʌnda,* Kho. *sʌnḍ'a,* Punj. *sʌṇḍha·,* male buffalo. Bu. and Sh. also with *-ḍ-* ?).

sʌnduq (*-ʊq*), *-ʊts, -ɪšo* x box, chest, trunk, coffin. — *sʌndʊqtsʊm gʌtʊŋ a·r di.usin* get the clothes out of the box for me. 24.17,21. *sʌnd'ʊqɪšʊlo ya·rɛ o·tai.i* he has buried them in coffins. 344.7. Ar. Prs.

sʌnmo v. 2. *sa.*

sʌŋ, EOL pl. *-išo, ičʌŋ,* light; bright, IUB H. *ro·šʌn.* — *sʌm sʌŋ* very light, bright daylight. *sʌŋ mʌna·s* to shine, glitter, become light. *go·n sʌŋ manimi* light of dawn has come, day has dawned. *čɪrʌq sʌŋ ɛti* light the lamp. (Cp. Sh. *sʌŋ,* light).

sʌŋg i mərmər marble. Said to be found at Gerelt near the river below Haiderabad in Hunza.

sʌŋkʊʂ y light, brightness; sunlight, sunshine; H. *ro·šʌni, ʊjha·la·pʊn.* — *sa sʌŋkʊʂ* sunlight, daylight. *hʌlʌntsə sʌŋkʊʂ* moonlight.

1. *sʌp -ʊts* x horse-shoe. — *hʌɣʊrɛ sʌp ɛti* (or, *ɛ·pʊs,* or, *ɛ·dili*) shoe the horse. *sʌp ɛ·pʊsʌs sis* horse-shoer, farrier.

2. *sʌp -ʊts* x a kind of wild plant with white flowers, IUB the assafoetida plant, H. *hi·ŋ ki bu·ṭi.*

000 (Cp. Sh. *sʌp* = Kho. *ra.u*, a plant "eaten like assafoetida in Gurez, Rattu, etc.").

sʌpər, *sʌpfər*, *sʌphər* *-iŋ* y journey. — *sʌpər ɛtʌs* to make a journey, to travel. *γusʌnʊm sʌpər* long journey. *nʌtʌnər sʌphər* journey to a distance, far journey. 356.1. Cp. 360.7. Ar. Prs

sʌpu·ya·r man with a large family members of household. — *sʌpuya·n bai.i* he is a man with a large family. *u·ɛ ha·lɛ sʌpuya·r ba·n* in their house there are many family members.

(Cp. Sh. *sʊpi.a·r*, *sʌpi.a·r*, family of many dependent non-working members).

1. *sər* y inundation, flood, accumulated water, water spread out over flooded ground, IUB H. *jhi·l*, *bʌnd pa·ni*. — *ts.hil dufʌltila sər mʌnila* the water has burst out and there has been flood. *u·ɛ uyo·n multʌnɛ sər o·timi* it made them all pour out a flood of blood. 172.9. *gʌmu·nʊlo dɛ·l sər mai.i bilʊm* oil used to form a lake at the bottom. 272.3.

   (Cp. Sh. *sər* flood (as from overflowing river), standing water).
2. *sər* *-o* x hare, IUB H. *xərgo·š*.
3. *sər* *-o* x thread, worsted, yarn, IUB. H. *dha·ga*. — *ču·k ɛtʌs sər* sewing thread. *jʊra·bɛ sər* worsted. *še·i sər* woollen yarn. *gupʌsɛ sər* cotton yarn. *dʌγu·i sər* raw thread (i.e. not properly twisted). *sər pfər ɛtʌs* to twist thread. *sər dʌγʌnʊmʌn bi* the thread is thick.

sər ɛtʌs v. *tsər ɛtʌs* to tear.

səra carrying loads by instalments — *səra bʌldʌŋ ɛčai.i.* 162.24.
səra bʌldʌŋ o·čai.i. 162.25. He is making them carry the loads, *or*,

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having them carried, by instalments first to one point and then on to another point, Prs. *dukrš, sɛkrš.*

(*oˑčai.i* . . . he makes (his men) carry them).

sərʌŋ v. *tsərʌŋ.*

sərʌtˈaˑn the Zodiacal month of Saratān (the sign of the Crab), commencing 21st June. 326.1.

sərbər ɛtʌs to castrate (an ox). — *sərbər ɛtum* castrated.

sərdaˑr leader, commander (of guards etc). — *raˑčikuyɛṭum sərdaˑrər* to the Commander of the Guards. 36.22. *hoˑlʌṭɛ sərdaˑr no* making them commanders of the army. 344.3. Prs.

sərhʌd y frontier.

səriˑk -išo, (*-uyʌnts*), x bolt of door (a bar of wood with a crosspiece (*ɣʊn*) through which a peg (*imɛˑkʊs*) drops into it). — *səriˑk duˑgu.ʌs* (or, *ɛtʌs*) to close, fasten, bolt. *səriˑk doˑnʌs* to open, undo, bolt. *səriˑk nɛ guča bom* 'bolting (the door) she had gone to sleep, H. *kʊnda lʌgaˑkʌr.* 40.7.

sərikʊs, pl. *sərikuyʌnts,* x bolt, or lock, of door. — *gusɛ sərikʊs sɪqa bi* this lock is open.

(Cp. Sh. *sˈərikʊs* door-bolt).

**-sərk, -išo, -ʊts* x udder, H. *thʌn, šiˑrdaˑn.* — *belisɛ, bu.aˑ isərk* sheep's, cow's, udder.

sərk x, section, division, of vegetable plot. *šɛni.ɛ̃ sərk.*

sərkaˑr the British Indian Government. 346.1, ff. Prs.

1. *sərkaˑri* y tithe paid to the Imām (the Agha Khan). Prs.
2. *sərkaˑri* pertaining to the British Indian Government. 240.15. Prs.

1. **-sərkʌs, *-sərš-, *-sərkič-* to strike one thing on another, bring down

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(sword) on, to smite with. — *sʌnduqʌṭɛ dʌn isərk* bring down a stone on the box (to break it open). 24.18. *dodo·ʌṭɛ čur is'ərkimi* he brought down the knife on his throat (i.e. proceeded to cut his throat). 42.3. Cp. 44.19. *i·tɛ ti·li.ɛṭɛ gʌŋi isərkumʌn* they chopped at the walnut tree with an axe. 200.5. *γʌlenč̣, gʌč̣i, dəro·γo, tʊr, isərkimi* he smote with a sword, withe, stick, whip. *tsərišɛ u·lo ha·lər nʌl'a utis ·isəršа·n* they bring down, put down, their feet simultaneously inside the threshold in the house. 304.17.

N. *ušʌkičæŋ isərkʌs* to swim with overhand stroke.

N. *kinɛ hilɛsɛ yʌtsɛ xʌt isərkʌm* I smacked this boy on the head. Cp. 80.1, 150.8, 200.12,13, 204.12.

2. **-sərkʌs, *-sərš-*, IUB **-sərkič-*.

a. To leave, put down, let in, permit, IUB H. *čho·ṛde·na*. — *o·di isərkʌs, o·di usərkʌs bila* the "odi" milk is to be left, put down. 322.3. *u·lo aiy'ʌsəršа·na?* won't you let me in? 160.4. *u·lo o·sərk* don't let them in. *bu'a· isk i·rumər mʌmu e·sərši bi* its calf having died the cow doesn't yield (let go) milk. QUB.

b. To divorce (a women), H. *t̤ʌla·q de·na*. — *hi·rɛ yu·s mos'ərkimi* the man divorced his wife.

sərkɛ.

I. Visible, H. *nʌzа·ra*. — *Šahza·da Bahra·m pu·ra i·kər sərkɛ ɛtimi* Š. B. made himself visible, showed himself, entirely. 30.21. *sərkɛ bai.i* he is visible, he appears. *sərkɛ manumʌn* they became visible, showed themselves. 122.11.

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2. Point of view, place of observation. — *sərkɛ bʌldi* a room made upon a roof from which a view is obtained. *hʌn dišʌnʊlo sərkɛˑtsɛ huruˑčʌmʌn* they sat down at a point of view (?) in a certain place. 260.5. *taˑŋɛ s'ərke.ʊlo 'ɛɣərčaˑn* they play music on the outer open roof of the palace. 328.4.

sərmʊts -*iŋ* y big bag of prepared skin (holds 80 lbs of grain and upwards). Sh. *jʌtai.i*, Sh.? *khʌlaḍu*. — *aˑlto iski sərmʊtsiŋ kʌni kɛ bʌtɛriŋ* two or three bags of parched grain and dried apricots. 306.22. *sərmʊtsʊlo uti baˑn* they fill (the grain) into the bag. 332.6. Cp. 332.2 ff.

1. *sərp'a* y pl. robe of honour, H. *xillʌt*. — *sərpa . . . dusuˑin* bring the robe of honour. 44.25.

2. *sərpa* -*mʊts* x a section of cultivated land. Prs.¹‸

særpo N., pl. *særpumʊts* x horse-shoe. (Cp. Sh. *saˑrpo*, horse-shoe, and Hz. Bu. *sʌp*).

sʌsʌn a little, a small quantity. — *s'ʌsʌn dɛl* a little oil.

sʌsʌŋ -*ɛčiŋ* y buttressing wall. 278.5.

sʌt -*ɛŋ* y a piece of ground on which wool is cleaned, H. *jɪs zamiˑnmẽ pʌšm saˑf kʌrte haĩ*. — *ja bušai.i sʌt ɛtaˑn* they have made my land into a "sat", i.e. they have destroyed it, ruined it. QUB.

sʌṭeˑš ɛtʌs to arrange, put in order, repair (house, table etc.), Prs. *araˑstʌn*.

sʌtrʌnj -*išo* x woven cotton carpet, H. *dʌrri*. (Cp. Punj. and Sh. *sʌtrʌnji*).

sʌwaˑb y merit, good desert. 312.17. Ar. Prs.

sʌwaˑl -*iŋ* y question. — *sʌwaˑl ɛtʌs* to ask a question. 232.2. Ar. Prs.

¹‸[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000 *sʌza* y punishment. — *inεr i·tε gʌnε sʌza ičhi·ʌm* on that account I punished him. Prs.

sai.ɪt v. *se·it.*

sail -*iŋ* y tour, walk, outing; inspection. — *gu·kε bʌseŋε sail 'εti* make the round of these gardens. 10.13, *sailər du·simi* he went out for a walk. 10.17 *sailər itsu·ʌm* they had taken hin for a walk. 70.17. *sail εtʌs* to inspect. EOL. *sail* *-*ʌtʌs* to show v.t. EOL. Ar. Prs.

saurin v. s.v. *so·riŋ.*

sau.u v. *sa·o.*

601 *se, se.i, sε* form of address used by husband to his wife, and by women to each other. — *muyərε sεnimi*: "*se jʌma·ʌt*" her husband said: "O wife". 34.9. *se.i Lʌŋa Bru·mo* O, L. B. (said by husband). 122.24. *le a.u, se* [illegible] O father, O mother (said by daughter). 280.12. *sε mʌma* O mother (said by son). 264.11.

This use of the term by a (male?) child to his mother was said to be not good form.

The term is used by the supernatural *Ši·ribərai Bʌγərthʌm* to his hostess: "*se ma·ma*", 212.4, and by the saint *Ba·ba Ghwundi* to his unrelated young protegée: "*sε dʌsin*", 282.5. Such personages apparently do not feel themselves bound by the ordinary rules.

000 *se·ɪt, sai.ɪt, sai.ɪd, -əro* hm Saiyid. — *tʌlo se·itəru.ε mʌzʌriŋ* seven Saiyids graves. 294.1. Ar. Prs.

1. *se·r* "seer", 2 lbs. avoirdupois weight. — *hik se·r* one seer. H.
2. *se·r, sεr*, y magic. — *da se·r ja·du εčai.i* then be works enchantment and magic. 172.18. Cp. 174.2. Ar. (*sɪḥr*).

000 *sɛl* *-miŋ* y needle, pin; sting of insect; N. centre pin of millstone. — *čuˑkɛ sɛl* needle for embroidery etc. *iˑl apiˑm sɛl* eye-less needle i.e. pin. *Imorɛ sɛl* a wasp's sting. *iˑlɛ sɛl* the needle. 160.16.

s'enʌs, *s'e.i-*, *seˑy-*, *sai-*, Impv. *sɛn*, Ppa. *nʊsɛn*, *nʊsɛ*. This verb takes the negative prefix *oˑ-*.

1. To say. — *tsʌnɛ sɛn* say truly, speak the truth. 58.30. *bɛ sɛnʌs* to say "no", to refuse. 26.1, 370.8.

The words spoken may either precede or follow the part of *sɛnʌs* on which they depend. When they follow it, the verb is frequently again repeated after them: "*yʌṭɛ čərʊlo koˑrʊlo baˑn*" *sɛnumʌn* "they are up in a cave in the cliff" they said. 248.14. *iˑnɛ dʌsinɛ sɛnʊmo: "ja kuˑlto rʌk api, besɛ kɛ* . . . the girl said: "I have no appetite today because . . . 30.2. *Šahr i Baˑnu.ɛ sɛnʊmo: "ja oyərʌn bai.i, iˑnɛr bɛ seˑyʌm?" sɛnʊmo* Š. B. said: "I have a husband: what am I to say to him?" she said. 24.12.

Special usages:

a. The Present 3rd. pl., *se.ibaˑn*, is constantly used in recounting history, stories etc., not told from the personal knowledge of the speaker: they say, it is said, people say, Fr. "on dit": *ʌwʌl Hunzo Baltitʊlo Tʌpki.ɛnts abaˑd bʌm, se.ibaˑn* originally the T. were established in Baltit in Hunza, they say: it is said that originally . . . 238.1.

It occurs constantly thus in the course of the same text.

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b. The Ppa., *nʊsɛn*, *nʊsɛ* having said, saying, is commonly used at the end of a quotation, especially where the quotation is introduced by a verb other than *sɛnʌs* or **-ʌsʌs*. *doγərʊsumi*: "*Šahr i Šʌski·nɛ gʌn mɛnɛ he.iʒa·na?*" *nʊsɛn* he asked: "does anyone know the road to S. S.?" 4.3, 20.15, 28.5, 120.1. *padša sʌmba ɛtimi bɛsʌn γʊnikɛš dʊro·wʌṇ ɛtʊmʌn nʊsɛ* the King thought to himself: "What evil action have we done?" 96.17.

nʊsɛn alone is also used in the sense of saying to oneself, thinking (to oneself).
čišɛ xa sokɛčʌm nʊsɛn, xʌ nəmu·ɛl muya·lmu·yo gʌli bim, se.iba·n they say that, saying to herself: "I'll go down the ladder" she fell down (*lit.* she falling) and her ribs were broken. 184.7.

2. To say to (someone), to tell (someone). The person addressed is usually put in the dative.
i·mimʊr sɛnimi: "jɛ . . . ničʌm" he said to his mother: "I shall go . . ." 264.17. *Munʊlʊm Da·du.ɛ yu·smʊr sɛnimi* M. D. said to his wife . . . 182.7.

The suffix *-ʌlɛ* may be used instead of the dative.
gutɛ bər mɛnʌlɛ o·sʌn don't tell this matter to anyone. 60.8. Cp. 118.20.

The locative in *-ʊlo* occurs twice:
mɛnʊlo o·sʌn don't tell it to anyone. 118.17,21.

Perhaps it is a corruption of *mɛnʌlɛ* due to the following long *o·-*. In the same passage we have the dative and *-ʌlɛ* with *sɛnʌs*, and the equivalent *čʌγa ɛtʌs*.

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We find also:
mukʌrɛŋɛ sɛnʊmo she said to herself. 204.13. Cp. 373.3.
To call, name, to call s.o. (dat.) s.t. (acc.).
Wʌxi ba·šʌṭɛ kʌmpi·r mapɛr jʌt gusmʊr seiba·n in the Wakhi language they call an old woman "*kʌmpi·r*". 286.16. *aqtʌš Tʊrki.u·lo burʊm dʌnər se.iba·n* in Turki they call a white stone "*aqtʌš*". 290.1. Cp. 292.12.

In this case the infinitive form *sɛnʌs* is used like a past participle: called, named, by name.
Bahra·m sɛnʌs ba·dša bʌm there was a king called Bahram. 2.1. *hin Gəri·b sɛnʌsʌnɛ i· Pu·no sɛnʌsʌn . . . bʌm* there was a man called *Pu·no*, the son of a man called *Gəri·b*. 208.8. Cp. 204.1, 214.1, 250.1.

4. To read. N. — *kɪta·p sɛnʌs ula·ya ba* I am able to read the book.

Forms.

The following are some references to recorded forms: —

Fut. sg.	1.		*se·yʌm*. 62.17, 368.3 etc.
	3.	m.	*se.imi*. 120.10.
Pres. sg.	1.		*se·ya ba*. 58.30, 82.21, 162.12.
	2.		*se.iba*. 26.9, 80.19, 162.21.
	3.	m.	*se.ibai.i*. 98.1 et passim; f. *se.ibo*. 160.23 et passim.
		x	*se.ibi*. 96.18.
pl.	1.		*se·ya ba·n*. 292.12.
	3.		*se.iba·n*. 292.2 et passim.

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000 Impf. pl. 3. *se.ibʌm.* 238.7.
Pret. sg. 1. *sɛnʌm.* 16.12.
3. m. *sɛnimi.* 106.15 et passim; f. *sɛnʊmo* 176.28, 268.6 et passim.
pl. 3. h. *sɛnumʌn.* 248.7 et passim.
3. x. *sɛnimi.ɛ.* 12.17.
Perf. sg. 1. *sɛna ba* neg. 370.8; *sɛnabʌṭɛ* (*sɛna ba* + *ʌṭɛ?*) when I have said, on my saying; 168.23.
3. m. *sɛnai.i* 56.13, 58.1, 154.12.
Plup. sg. 3. m. *sɛnʌm.* 68.19, 218.10.
Impv. sg. 2. *sɛn.* 26.9.
pl. 2. *sɛnin.* 154.12.

-*ṣ̌* forms; *sɛnṣ̌* and *sɛnç̌.*

ɛṭɛ bər sɛnç̌ am'o·mai.imo she will be unable to say this. 168.9. Cp. 368.4.

Pres. Pc. *se.imɛ.* 212.12, 248.6, 310.12, 332.5.
saimʌṭɛ (*se.imɛ* + *ʌṭɛ?*) while saying, in the act of saying. Nz.

Past Pc. Act. *nʊsɛn* and *nʊsɛ:* passim.

Static Pc. *sɛnʊm.*
kinɛ sɛnʊm iṭɛ tsʌn bila the thing said by him is true. 82.18. Cp. 80.24, 370.7,8.
sɛnʊmɛ ka on his saying (this), when he said (this). 140.4.

Cases occur where *sɛnʌm* may be a 2nd. sg. form of the Static Pc. Act.:

u·gɛ sɛnʌm (or. *sɛnʊm*) *juwʌn nɛ* according to what you said.

Infin. *sɛnʌs.*

000 *gutɛ sɛnʌs pfuˑt deˑyɛlimi* the div heard this saying. speech. 176.7.

The dative: *sɛnʌsər* is common: *gutɛ sɛnʌsər Š. Bahraˑm buˑt xuš imʌnimi* On their saying this S. B. was greatly pleased. 30.6. Cp. 240.6, 262.16, 373.17.

sɛnʌs called, named. V. section 3 above.

The *sɛnʌs* in 368.5 and 368.11 is probably due to a confusion of idiom.

Negative forms:

Pres. sg. 1. *oˑsaiya ba.* 118.20.
Perf. sg. 1. *oˑsɛnə ba.* 370.8.
Impv. sg. 2. *oˑsʌn.* 60.7, 118.17.

sɛṭʌmbər September. 336.1. Eng.

si.aˑi y ink. — *faˑrsi si.aˑi* Persian ink. *angreˑzi si.aˑi* European ink. Prs.

si.ʌt good health. — *si.ʌt sʌlaˑmʌt* safe and sound. 374.3. Ar. Prs. (*ṣɪḥḥʌt*).

sɪfʌt y merit, virtue, good qualities. — *uˑŋɛ sɪfʌt ɛčo* she will sing your praises. 168.10. *kiˑnɛ sɪfʌt maˑr 'ɛˑčʌm* I shall tell you this (infant's) virtues. 92.1. Ar. Prs.

sigʌrɛṭ N. *-ɪšo* x cigarette. Eng.

sɪkiˑm -iŋ, -ičiŋ, N. *-ičʌŋ,* y silk (fabric). — *sɪkiˑmɛ* silken, silk (adj.).

(Cp. Sh. *s'ɪkim, sɪkiˑm,* Kho. *ɪskiˑm*).

[601] *silažin,* pl. *silažiyo,* hf female relation, related women-folk. — *mi silažin bo* she is a relation of ours. *mi silažiyo baˑn* (these women) are related to us.

1> *siˑm* x wire, spiral wire spring. — *sitaˑrɛ siˑm* guitar wire. *bʌṣ̌ɛ siˑm* wire cable (of bridge) Prs.

siˑnč, siˑnj, -ko x (roof) beam, rafter. Pers. *šaˑtiˑr.* — *hʌn siˑnčʌn hoˑl nɛ pfaˑš bim* the end of a rafter was sticking out. 174 8,9.

(Cp. perhaps Kho. *sʌnj* and *sʌnjiˑr*).

1[see supplement to corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.545-Analyst]

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

sinda *-miŋ* y river. — *sinda hʊma* the river ford. 112.7. *sinda hʊma . . . iˑlɛ kiˑlɛ mʌnumʌn* they crossed backwards and forwards over the ford in the river. 114.26. *kʌyulo sinda iˑltsɛ* on the strand at the edge of the river. 206.13. Cp. 176.1,7 000

sinḍ'ʌbʌl, QUB *sindʌw'aˑl* hm agent who represents bride at wedding; ditto for bridegroom, H. *wʌkiˑl.* — *hir yʌkʌlʊm hin, dʌsin muyʌkʌlʊm hin jaˑmʌn sinḍ'ʌbʌl do.ičaˑn* they put up one relation on behalf of the bridegroom and one on behalf of the bride (as) agent(s). 302.16. 585

siˑndiş, pl. *siˑndaˑnts*, x goose.

siˑŋge (*-ɛ*), *-tiŋ*, . *-mʊts* x dragon, monster, wild animal, lion, Prs. *ʌždʊha.* Also applied to a fearless child. — *siˑŋgɛ *-ʌs* "lion-hearted", very brave, dauntless. *A. K. pailwaˑn bʌm siˑŋge ɛˑs bim* A. K. was a hero, he was lion-hearted. 110.23. (*bim* attracted into the category of *siˑŋge* or *ɛˑs*). *hʌn siŋ'eˑn duˑsimi iˑsɛ iˑk Gaˑn Siˑŋge* a monster (demon) came out, its name was G. S. 176.20. Cp. 176.11. 000

(The word occurs in the *Kɪsər* story and probably corresponds to Sengye in Dr. A. H. Francke's Ladakhi version of the tale, which he refers to the Sanskrit *siṃha*, lion. Cp. Tibetan *seŋge*, Balti *siŋge*, lion, brave).

sipa.i *-tiŋ* hm sepoy, Indian infantry soldier. Prs. H.

sɪq *-ʊts, -ʌnts*, N. *-aˑiˑnts* x arrow-head (N. blunt for use in games).

(Cp. *lim* with which in Hz. it is synonymous).

sɪq'a open. — *hinai uyoˑn sɪka bitsʌn' iˑka tam ɛti* the doors are all open,

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shut them Nz. *hiŋ sɪka ɛtimi* he opened the door. 54.6, 64.5. *hʌn hiŋʌn sɪka manimi* a door opened. 180.8. 000

1. *sɪr* y secret. — *gutɛ sɪr* this secret. 376.2, Ar. Prs.

2. *sir, sɪr* y. Recorded only in the expression *si·rɛ ka* "possessing supernatural or magical powers" applied to a man.

It was explained by H. *k̆ʌra·mʌt-wa·la, ɣa·iba·na.*

i·nɛ sirɛ ka bʌm he was with supernatural powers, i.e. he possessed supernatural powers. 204.2,11, 220.3. 292.5. *a·r sɪr mʌnˈila* I have received supernatural aid, power. QUB.

(Probably the same word as 2. *se·r*).

sɪrf only. 384.7. Ar. Prs.

sɪrga·n leading below, leading down, downwards.

sɪrka y vinegar. Prs.

sis h sg. and pl. person, man; people, folk. Usually plural; the singular being as a rule represented by *sisʌn*. The pl. has sometimes the *-ik* suffix: *sisik*. — *hir sis bʌmʌn uyo·n* all the male persons present. 240.2 ff. *i·tɛ wʌxtulo sis ʌr umʌnumʌn* at that time the people were afraid. 292.7. *i·tɛ mʌzər yər sisɛ iye·šʌm* formerly people used to see the grave. 224.7. *sis uyo·n u·yumo ha·kičʌŋər . . . du·umʌn* all the people returned (*lit.* came) to their houses. 202.2. *u·ɛ sisər o·simi* he said to those people. 294.11. *hir sis birʌnčɛ ʌrʌkičiŋ dˈi·usin* the men folk extracting (*or*, bringing out) mulberry spirit. 330.3. *mʌtʌnum hin sisʌnɛ . . . Buzur Jʌmhu·r ɛsʌljʌm* from a distance a man was looking at B. J. 92.10. *hin sisʌnɛ i·ṭsu* the

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tracks of a man. 6.8. *hin sisʌnɛ bʌp* a tax of one human being. 280.5. Cp. 74.26, 76.1. *menɛn kɛ sisʌn ʌpʌm* there was no one. 4.18. *iˑnɛ sisɛ iˑskil ja ɛˑitsiʂ ɑa* so long as I do not see that person's face. 4.18. *thʌmɛ ɛˑrum sis* the man sent by the Mir. 240.5. *iˑnɛ sis nimi Buzɔr Jʌmhuˑr ɛpʌčɔr* the man went to B. J. 76.2. *uyuˑm sis bo* she is a woman of consideration, she is a personage. *hikum . . . sisik paida me.imʌn* a party of people . . . will make thei appearance. 188.3.

Cp. *hikum sis* a body of men. 240.3.

altʌn sisik. }
altʌn sis. 24.6. } two persons.

Cp. 206.9.

sisiˑnum clear (of water); slight, slender. — *sisiˑnum ts.hil* clear water. *sisiˑnum bi.ɛnum gusʌn bo* she is a thin slender woman. QUB. (Cp. _*-ʌsisiˑnʌs_, and Sh. *sɪsiˑno wai.i*, clear water).

sɪtaˑr *-iŋ* y stringed musical instrument, guitar. 180.10. Prs.

_***-sk**_ *-umuts* x young (of animals), young one. — *buˑʂ iˑsk* kitten. *qɔrqaˑmutsɛ iskʌn*, *iskumuts* a chicken, chickens. *hiˑʂmahiˑʂɛ iˑsk* buffalo calf. *uṭɛ iˑsk*, pl. *uṭʌnts uˑskumuts* young of camel. (*bɛlisɛ*) *aˑlta iˑskumuts biˑɛ* there are two young ones (lambs). 64.16.

The word is not ordinarily used of the young of human beings, but from Nz. I recorded the forms: *ja ask*, *un gusk* and *mosk*(*umuts*) referring to human children. It is so used jokingly.

*-skiˑl *-iŋ* y face. — *ma mʌsk'ilulo rʌŋ api* there is no colour in your face(s). 90.11. *inɛ thʌmɛ iˑskilɔr hʌn rʌšʌn lʌm manimi* a light flashed in the

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Tham's face. 24.3. *wa·lto iski·liŋ* four-faced, four-sided, square. *wa·lto iskiliŋʌn dʌn* a four-faced stone, said of a person who tries to please everyone, toadies to rajahs, etc.

(Cp. **-škil*, which is the N. form).

so·çi, so·ʊçi N. *-mʊis* female.

(Cp. Sh. *sŏ·çi*, female).

sod'ʌgər -tiŋ, -išo; N. *soda·gər -išo* (hm) merchant, trader, shopkeeper.

(Sh. and Kho. both play phonetically with the Persian word: Sh. *so·dʌg'ər*, Kho. *saudʌg'a·r*). Prs.

sod'ʌger'i y trading, trade. — *sod'ʌgəri ɛtʌs* to trade, traffic. Prs.

**-so·ɣʊt -iŋ*.

1. The side of the body under the arm; space inside the breast of choga; bosom, H. *bʌɣʌl*.

   Principally recorded in the locative form: **-so·ɣʊči* (= **-so·ɣʊt* + *tsi*, or *či*).

   gʊsɛ jʌkʊnɛ go·ko mɛnɛ ditšʊn u·ŋ gʊso·ɣʊtər (or, *gʊso·ɣʊči*) *gowɛ·ši ba·n?* who has brought this donkey-foal and put it at your side? 118.15. *go·ko . . . iso·ɣʊči yænimi* he took the donkey-foal under his arm (inside his choga). 118.27. *čʌm'a mʊsoɣʊčim xa wʌli bi* the brooch has fallen down from her side inside her clothes. 168.5. Cp. 92.10, 168.3,4.
2. Pocket (probably because articles may be carried inside the breast of the choga, old fashioned in this sense).

so·kʌs, sokič-, Impv. *so·k*, to come down, descend; dismount. — *çiṣtsum ya·rɛ so·kimi* he came down from the ladder. *çiṣɛ xa sokɛčʌm* I shall go down the ladder. 184.7. *hʌɣʊrtsʊm so·kimi* he

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dismounted from the horse. 6.17. *hərɑ·ltə čutowʌn . . . bad̩ʌli·kər sɔ·kimi* a drop of rain came down into the bowl. 108.5. Cp. 24.5, 108.16. (Cp. *dusɔ·kʌs*).

sɔ·m IUB smoke-hole, Pre. *suraːx i du·dkʌš*.

(Cp. Sh. *sɔ·mo*, smoke-hole. Cp. also Bu. *sʌm*. QUB did not admit this form).

sɔ·mo, pl. *sɔ·momɑɪs*, *sɔ·motiŋ*, h friend. 358.13. N. gives *sɔ·mo* hm, and *sɔ·mi -mɑɪs* hf. — *sɔ·mo-lʊγulo* pl. friends and acquaintance.

(Cp. Sh. *sɔ·mo*, friend, of which the feminine form would naturally be *sɔ·mi*).

sɔ·pʌʈ a kind of herb with hollow stalks. — *sɔ·pʌʈs pfɛtiŋ nʌsɔwɑ·rər sɑ·n* they use the ashes of s. as snuff. QUB. *sɔ·pʌʈ yɑ·rum* etc. Prov. 17. Saying, "I shall get something from under the s.", you get rid of what is in your possession.

sɔ·riŋ, *sauriŋ* EOL y pl. rations. QUB gives: — *saurin* y pl. a tax of 2 chuqs of grain formerly imposed on the Nagaris to support the Mahraja ! of Kashmir's force at Chaprot. *saurin nu·γun čhʌltəlo ɔ·ruʈumʌn* giving the troops food supplies they posted them in Chalt.

sosʌn, pl. *sosaiyo*, x iris (plant).

(Cp. Kho. *sausʌn*). Pre. (*su·sʌn*).

sozɑ·k McK and GR gonorrhœa. Pre.

****-sqa*** on (one's) back. — *ʌsqa ba kɪ* if I am lying on my back. 218.9. *ʌsqa mʌna ba* I have fallen back. *isqa guča bai.i* he is lying (has lain) on his back. *i·sqa wʌlʌs* to fall on one's back.

subʌš what is easy, propitious, favour-

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! [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

able; the opposite af *abaš*. — *ma·mər abašan subašan di.s ke* . . . if any difficu'ty or facility comes on you . . . 284.10. Here *subašan* seems to be introduced only to make a jingle. (Sh. *subaš*). 000

sućemo honest, of good character. — *sućemo.an bai, γi·n apai* he is an honest man, he is not a thief.
(Sh. *sućemo*. Cp. Sh., Bu. *aćemo*).

surd v. *suṭ*.

-suri -muts x umbilical cord, navel. — *isuri čoruk ečan* they cut (the infant's) umbilical cord.

sujo pure, sacred, holy, H. *pa·k*. Only recorded in *sujo pfu·nər* (*-iŋ*) primula.
(Sh. *sujo* + *pfu·nər*, flower).

suk'win, pl. *suk'wyo*, hmf kinsman, blood-relation (descended from a common ancestor), "near relation such as cousin etc. who inherits when there is no direct heir". — *khurt sukwin bai.i* he is a close relation. *xamaličiŋ sukwyo duisən daŋ ečan* fetching (female) relations they make them bake bread. 300.4. Cp. 312.19, 314.7. 601
(Variant: *sakwin*. Cp. Sh. *sakun*, near relation, not including relation by marriage.
Cp. also the Bu. *ja·m* which is more inclusive than *sukwin*)

soluma, solam'a wrestling. — *soluma du·nas* to wrestle. 106.8, 174.17, 198.9. *altali·ke solam'a du·numan* the two of them wrestled. 198.5. Cp. 218.5. 000
(Cp. Sh. *samala, samla lamoiki*, to wrestle).

sum female, (of all (domestic?) animals, but not of human beings. The term *gus* is however more commonly used).

suman male (corresponding to *sum*, and usually replaced by *hir*). — *s'uman*

000 *biˑa, sum'ʌnʌn bi?* ‖ *gusʌn biˑa, hirʌn bi?* (of, say, lambs) is it a female or a male? *sumišu.ik biˑena, sumʌnik biˑen?* Are they females or males?

sumfʌlikrị, sumphʌlikrị, pl. *-ki.suts*.
1. Very(?) young female (kid, lamb).
2. Derogatory term for effeminate man.
sumphʌlikrị mumoši female lamb.
ma mulkolo (haˑle) sumpfʌlikrịe pfʌl bʌliˑla in your country (house) the seed of femininity has made its appearance, H. *maˑdagi ka toxm paida hoˑgi.a hai*, i.e. the men are all effeminate, emasculate. QUB.

(This and *sum* were originally recorded by me with *ts-*, but this was said by QUB to be wrong).

**-suˑmʌl -ɪšo* x tail. — *γeniše isuˑmʌl* its golden tail. 134.5, 136.4, 138.23. Cp. 186.8.

sum ʂʌŋ (**-skiˑl*) happy faced, of smiling countenance. Prs. *xʌndarw*.

sop'ʌndor x sg. & pl. Syrian Rue. Prs. *ɪspʌnd*. The plant is burnt for the sake of its smoke. V. *thoˑmʌl*. (Cp. Sh. *ɪspʌndor*). —

S*uˑpʌt* error for *soˑpʌṭ* q.v.

supot y sg. & pl., d.pl. *-iŋ*, horse-dung.

surənaiči, surnaiči, -muts hm piper, "dambu"-player.

(Cp. Psht. *surnaˑči*, Kho. *suˑrnaˑči, suˑrnaiči*). Prs.

suˑrʌt -iŋ y appearance (of person), countenance, face, likeness. —
iˑne sise suˑrʌt šu.a bila this man's appearance is good, he is nice looking. *beˑški suˑrʌtʌn bila?* what does it look like? *suˑrʌt di.usʌs* to take a photograph (of a person). *iˑnmu suˑrʌtʌle aˑšɪq mʌnučʌm* he had fallen in love with the look of her,

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or with her face(?). 14.7. *pipraw jakune suwal bila* the infant has the appearance of a donkey, or a donkey's face. 102.7 ff. *ine yeikulo ine suwal yaiċila* his likeness, or action, appears in the tank. 262.18. Cp. 2.8, 24.9, 30.18, 116.2, 136.9,18, 262.7, 264.2. *tiko sur'al* khaki-coloured. EOL. *gule aakur burum sur'al bila* this flower is of a white colour. EOL. Ar. Prs.

suraltan N. pl. *-ʻaryo* pretty.
(Cp. Tibetan and Balti adj. suffix -ċan).

surmanas, surmanas, surmai(y) to begin, commence work, be engaged on.
Takes the negative prefix a-.
'asurman don't begin. *tale hulcunmo surmaiyam* I shall begin after seven days, in a week. *ulo ine selane ke surmai.i bai.i* inside he (the goldsmith) is engaged on, or beginning on (making) a needle. 160.14. *fat etimi te.ilo, ese ke 'asurmanimi* he left it as it was, and did not begin working on it. 166.9. (*tobaq dufaltimi*) *ese ke asurman* (the gun has burst), don't touch it(?), don't meddle with it (?)
(Glossed: H. *mat chero*. *cherna* in H. = to irritate, trouble, play a musical instrument; in Punj. = to worry, vex, touch, start a subject of conversation).

surung y mine (blasting). — *surunge mul.aq* blasting-powder. H.

sus, sus, susl slack, idle, unconscious. — *daq sus imanimi* he went unconscious for a little. 182.12. Cp. 30.20, 108.31. Prs.

*-surson, pl. *-s'uruge, x elbow.

surt, surd y gain, profit, benefit, advantage.

— *ewé bila, ewé ma.imi* there is, there will be, profit, advantage etc. Pra. 000

ewyas, ewé-, Impv. *eu* to bring, fetch, get (only of y objects). — *torim ĉuq gur hisor gur ewéʌm* I'll bring you 10 measures of wheat every month. 60.17. *hoŕ besan ne ewéa baiyam?* how was I to bring (get) vegetables? 68.20.
Conditional: *ewéʌm bo.* 128.22.
Pret. sg. 1, *ewyʌm.*
(*kitay*) *ewumo marimo harer* she brought the book to her home. 48.3. *hum hok* (y pl.) *belate ewuman?* how else did you get these things. 60.18. *hok* (y pl.) *bese eu.'ʌe?* why have you brought these things? 170.8. *imore eu.ai* he has become angry, he is angry. *da hi ɣaǰil eu* bring more wood. *giriʌ ĉap eu* bring ibex meat. 104.8. *xaborig ewyas* news-bringer, spy, informer. Cp. 72.7,8, 206.6, 322.9.
(Corresponds in every way to *deewyas* which occurs more frequently in the texts. *ewyas* is not used in the negative).

Ś and Ṣ

ŝadi, ŝaδi -mots x monkey. Pra.
ŝagird, -ere, -ŝo, h pupil. Pra.
ŝahin, pl. *ŝahiŋo* x kind of black-eyed hawk. 356.6. Pra.
ŝam x evening (sunset to bedtime). — *ŝam ŝapik* evening meal. *baram ŝam manimi* it has become evening twilight, (evening) dusk. *ŝam ne* till evening. 302.10. *ŝʌmar* in the evening. 312.19. Pra.
ŝamil included. 380.11. Ar. Pra.
ŝammo pertaining to evening. — *ŝammo ŝapik* evening meal.

1. *ʂa.o etʌs* (**-ʌtʌsr*) v.t. to wash. — *gu·t guriŋ ʂa.o eti* wash your feet and hands. 174.2. *u·t uriŋ ʂawečər nimʌn* they went off to wash their feet and hands (a euphemism for: "for purposes of nature"). 118.8.

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2. *ʂa.o *-ʌtʌs* to go mad, be mad. Given as a parallel to **-tsi bʌɣʌlte·ʌs* to go mad: *ʂa.o go·tʌs, ʂa.o o·tʌs, ʂa.o e·eči, ʂa.o e·etimi. ʂa·o go·čila* you are mad.

The expression is transitive, with the sufferer as object. Cp. § 261. ii.

šapo·r, šapo·r, pl. *šapo·šo* x quilt, big mattress, H. *rʌzai*, Prs. *lɪha·f*. 308.5. (Cp. Sh. *šʌpo·r* quilt). Prs. (*šʌbpo·š*).

ʂa·q etʌs (**-ʌtʌsr*) to stroke, rub down, rub with the hand, wipe. — *hʌɣur ʂa·q etʌs* to stroke a horse. (Cp. 2. *ʂʌq*).

ʂa·q ʂa·q sound of rubbing, or, friction. — *ʂa·q ʂa·q di·usʌs* to pull something out of a tight receptacle with a noise of friction. 138.24.

(Probably the same word as *ʂa·q* and 2. *ʂʌq*. Cp. Sh. *ʂa·k tho·rki* to pull a thing out where there is friction, e.g. a thread from under the lid of a box).

1. *ša·r, šahr -iŋ* y city. 26.1, 96.20. Prs.
2. *ša·r* y mercy, forgiveness; good, H. Ar. *rʌhm*, Prs. *ni·ki*. — *Si·ŋe i·mo yu·ər ša·r aiyetai* Sing has shown no mercy to his sons. 264.20. *a·r ša·r e* have mercy on me. *go·r ša·r etʌm* I forgave thee. *ša·rər khʌča·r* evil in return for good.
3. *ša·r etʌs* to roll out (dough). — *yu·ee xʌmʌli šar ne dawʌʃe bišʌmər ine eltʌlai bai.e* when his wife has rolled out the "khamali" dough and

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put it on the griddle, he turns it. 306.8.

(For the series *ṣ̌aˑr*, *ṣ̌ʌr*, *ṣ̌iˑr* vide BSOS VIII, p. 632).

šaˑuq N. *-iŋ* y noose. V. *šoˑk*.

ṣ̌awɛtʌs v. l. *ṣ̌a.o ɛtʌs*.

šʌb'ʌq -ičiŋ, N. *-ičʌŋ*, y small plait, braid, of hair. — *šʌbʌkičʌŋ ɛtuba* you have plaited your hair.

šʌb'ʌrʌn, *š'ʌbʌrɪn*, *-iŋ*, y polo-ground. — *šʌbərɪnɛ goˑdər* the low wall round a polo-ground. *šʌb'ʌrinər duˑn* they coming to the polo-ground. 316.2,6,13. Cp. 386.17. (Cp. Sh. *šəwaˑrɪn*).

šʌbʌš, *šabaš* bravo! (expression of applause or approval). — *thʌm iˑnɛr šʌbʌš ɛtimi* the Mir applauded him. *le.i Ruˑmi hiˑr šʌbʌš mʌniṣ̌* O man of Ruˑm, bravo to you! 44.16. *šʌbʌš aˑr diˑmi, oˑr juči* I was applauded, they will be applauded. *padšahaˑntiŋɛ šabaš juˑʌs ɛčʌm* I shall cause kings to applaud (you) (*lit.* I shall make come the applause of kings). 98.5. Prn.

šʌb'irkum confused, perturbed. — *šʌb'irkum duˑmʌn* they became confused, H. *šərgərdaˑn hogaˑe*. QUB. *šʌb'irkum nɛ dɛli* beat him well. QUB. *šʌb'irkum ɛtʌs* to fight violently(?), furiously(?), H. *zoˑrse lʌṛna*. QUB.

ṣ̌ʌḍ'ʌq galled, chafed, bruised, worn away. — *uw'ʌldʌšo ṣ̌ʌḍʌq mʌniˑmi.ɛn* their backs became galled (swollen and chafed). 276.7. *gotsilər tikɛ pfon deˑin, ts.hil ɛtumʌn kɛ pfon ṣ̌ʌḍʌq ɛči* when they have put up an earth bank for the water-channel, when they turn on the water it softens and wears it away. QUB. *mʌltʌṣ̌ duˑyin ṣ̌ʌḍʌq mʌnimi* the butter melting has become soft and bruised. QUB

000 *hʌɣʊre ixat ʂʌḍʌq ɛti bi* the horse has chafed its mouth. QUB.

ʂʌdər, ʂʌdur, -šo, išo, hm. servant, retainer, follower. — *i·mo šʌdərišo·r se.ibai.i* he says to his servants. 368.12. *ʂʌdəršu.ər* for the followers. 340.14. *tsilʊm šʌdəršo* (-*u*) minor retainers, servants. 336.4, 340.6. Hz. *ʂʌdərba·k*, N. *šʌdərbʌq* retainers (Cp. 8.6, 76.4,7, 336.2, 338.8. 340.4, 370.1,2).

(Cp. Sh. *ʂʌdər, ʂʌdʊr*; Kho. *ʂʌdər, ʂʌda·r*, pl. *ʂʌdərbʌk, -ba·k*).

ʂʌdəri, ʂʌdəre.i service as a servant. — *u·ŋe gu·imo šʌdəre.i ɛti* perform your duties as a servant. 76.4.

(Cp. Sh., Kho. *ʂʌdəri*).

ʂʌdu·r x saltpetre, (Sal Ammoniac?). (Prs. *nu·ša·dʊr ?*).

šʌfaxa·na hospital, dispensary. 240.15. (Ar.) Prs.

šʌftʌl y pl. clover (as a crop). Prs.

šahza·da hm prince. 2.1. Prs.

1. *šʌk -ičʌŋ* y.

a. Arm, forearm.

makʊčim šʌk upper arm. *bu·i.ɛ šʌk* shoulderblade. *gušʌk gʌlʂ* (or *gʌlʊm*) may your arm break! (a woman's curse). *do·yʊm ašʌk* my right arm. *išʌk gʌlji·lʊm* his arm used to break. 220.5.

b. Upper part of leg of animal, thigh of animal.

wʌzire.ɪki šʌk (i.e. *išʌk*) *da šərbʌt nɪpišʌn* putting down a leg (of goat or sheep) and *šərbʌt* as the wazir's portion. 340.23.

(Cp. Sh. *ša·ko*, arm, upper arm).

2. *šʌk -miŋ* y doubt, suspicion, mistrust; objection. — *ja šʌk bila . . .* I suspect that . . . *inɛʈɛ ja šʌk bila* I suspect him, I have my doubts about him. *šʌk bila jimʌlɛ ju·ṭi*

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probably he will come tomorrow. *uˑŋʒɛ šʌk bila?* have you any objection? Ar. Prs.

3. *šək, šɪk* bad (in the sense of a "bad" thing to do), unlucky, improper.
   (Cp. Wkh. *šək*, bad).

1. *ʂʌk = ʂoˑk*, noose. — *ʂʌk ikhər wʌši.ʌs = buˑkulo ʂoˑk ɛtʌs*, to put a noose on one's neck, i.e. to commit suicide. QUB.

2. *ʂək, ʂɛk* full, filled-up. — *sərmutsɛ ʂɛk nɛ pfʌlo bitsum* the bag was full of grain. *ʂʌpik niʂin ʂɛk amʌna ba* I have eaten bread till I am full. *oˑʂistsum ɛyæʂistsər ʂək aˑtimi* he has filled me up from foot to head (sc. with gifts of honour, *ɛɪllʌt*).

šʌkʌl y form, shape, appearance. — *bɛˑški šʌkʌlʌn bila?* of what sort of an appearance is it? *iˑnɛ šʌkʌlɛ čʌγa ɛti* give a description of his appearance. 154.15. *gutɛ šʌkʌlɛ bʌndaˑn* a person of this appearance. 154.22. Ar. Prs.

šʌkər y sg. and pl.

1. Sugar.
2. Term of endearment: sweet, dear. — *wa šʌkər ʌpʼi* O dear granny! 228.15. *šʌkər maˑma* mother dear! 358.3. Prs.

šʌl, šæl, N. *-aˑiˑnts*, shallow. — *kutɛ siˑnda gutumʌn dila, šʌlʌn dila?* is this river a deep one (or) is it a shallow one? i.e. is it deep or shallow?

šʌladʌḍi -muts x a kind of food resembling *gərma* (green vegetables and bread cooked together), a big *gərma*, a depreciatory term for big bread; the maker of *šʌladʌḍi* (?). — *šʌladʌḍimuts ɛčubo* she is making š-.

šʌladʌni -muts, x = *šʌladʌḍi* (?) hf a woman who makes *šʌladʌḍi*. —

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hoˑyolo gərmamots nokuˑn ṣ̌uˑyʌs gusmor šʌladʌni moˑšaˑn they call a woman who puts *gərmamots* in cooked green vegetables and eats them "*šʌladʌni*". QUB. 000

šʌ́lda pl. *šʌlde.iŋ* y order, command, injunction, instructions, — *iner šʌlda eti* give him orders, instructions. *ja šʌldatsum tuˑmʌn eliˑmi* he did a different thing from my orders, he acted contrary to my instructions. *uˑŋʌṭe menene šʌlda ne n'i goˑsʌsʌn apai.i* there is no one over you giving orders to say to you "go", there is no one to order you to go. 94.5.
(Cp. Sh. *šʌlda*).

šʌlhərʌỵ EOL *-išo* pen for cattle.
(Cp, *hərʌỵ* and Kho. *šʌl*, *šaˑl*, cattle-hut, *-šʌl* also occurs as a suffix in place-names in Nagar and to a less extent in Hunza).

1. *šʌma -mots* x candle. Ar. Prs.
2. *šʌma* y pl. tea leaves after tea has been made from them.

ṣ̌ʌmaˑγ, *ṣ̌ʌmaˑq -iċiŋ* y piece of net-work worn in front of eyes by veiled women. — *ṣ̌ʌmaˑγ bišaiyʌs* to put on ditto. 291
(Cp. Kho. *šʌmaˑγ*, *šʌmaˑx*).

šʌmaˑl north. — *šʌmaˑl yʌkʌl(ʌṭe)* northwards. Ar. Prs. 000

šʌmeˑỵ and *ṣ̌ʌmeˑỵ*, *-ʌnts*, *-ents* x four wooden pins fixed in yoke of plough, one on each side of the necks of the two oxen to keep them in position. 492

With the suffix *-ʌn* the form used is *šʌmeˑỵʌsʌn*, not *šʌmeˑuʌn*, one neck-pin.

šʌmeˑỵents uyʌlʌs hər (or, *tsindər*) "an ox that breaks the yoke-pins" (said of a headstrong refractory person who does not conform to the

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492 wishes of his parent or family. Cp. Engl. "to kick over the traces").

(Cp. Sh. *šʌmi·ẓe* (pl.) with the same meaning, and Kho. *šʌmʌrγu·nu*, the strap connecting ends of yoke-pins under neck of ox).

241 *šʌndi -miŋ* y cut crops lying on the ground. They are spread out to dry for a couple of days and then collected by women who gather them up in double armfuls (*bʌγu*).

000 *šʌnṭ'er, šʌnṭe·r, -išo* squinting, squint-eyed. — *šʌnṭe·rʌn bai.i* he is a squint-eyed fellow.

1. *šʌŋ* awake, aware. — *šʌŋ baiyʌm* I was awake. Cp. 264.24. *be, je šʌŋ ba, ju šo*, I am awake, come in. *je šʌŋ ʌmʌnʌm* I woke up. *šʌŋ imʌnimi* he woke up. 260.15. *sis šʌŋ umʌnumʌn* people became aware of it; came to know of it. *mu· mu·mi ke šʌŋ aiyo·tom* without informing her father and mother. 244.14. *šʌŋ gumʌn* wake up! look out! take care; EOL.

(Cp. Sh. *šoŋ, šoŋ*, and *š'ʌŋ*).

? *šʌŋ* care, heed, attention. — *šʌŋ ne, šʌŋ netʌn* carefully. *šʌŋ ne* (or, *netʌn*) *tsu* take it away carefully. *šʌŋ ne o·s* keep it carefully, put it away safely. *gučər ečər šʌŋ eti, ya·r ne bəre·yər šʌŋ eti* beware of using your voice, beware of looking down, i.e. take care not to make a noise etc. 50.25. *te·rumʌn mu·to šʌŋ menə aiye·ča·n* nowadays people do not pay so much heed (to it). 220.9. *guk'ʌrər šʌŋ eti, mʌk'ʌrər šʌŋ etin* take care of yourself, take care of yourselves. EOL.

(This is probably the same word as 1. *šʌŋ*).

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000 (Cp. Kho. *šʌŋ*, care, precaution; Sh. *šo·ŋ* care; *šo·ŋ thɛ*, *šʌŋ thɛ*, carefully).

3. *-*šʌŋ* y pl. limbs, all the parts of the body. H. *jo·ṛ*, *ʌ'ẓa·*. — *mi.u·ṭ mišʌŋ* our feet and limbs, all the parts of our bodies. *gʊlčin gʊšʌŋər šʌŋ ɛti* take care of your eye and limbs, i.e. every part of yourself.

1. *ʂʌŋ -ʌnts* x an opening made in a wall to afford passage (closed with thorns), breach, gap. (Cp. Sh. *ʂo·ŋ*, breach in a wall allowing passage through).

2. *ʂʌŋ* x boundary, borderline, QUB; direction, H. *ṭʌrʌf*, ŠY. — *Giltɛ ʂʌŋ* the Gilgit border. *Yʌsinɛ ʂʌŋ* the boundary of the Yasin and Kuh districts. *Yasine šʌŋ yʌkʌl buṭ γəri·btiŋ umʌna·n* towards the Yasin border the people have become very poor. *Səriqolɛ ʂʌŋ Hunzu.ər γəru·som bi* the Sarikuli frontier is "straight" for Hunza, i.e. it is open and advantageous, a source of profit.

(Cp. Sh. *ʂo·ŋ*, valley, valley leading to, direction of. The development of meaning is illusive, but it would seem that a valley comes to be regarded as a means of access to a place).

šʌŋʌl, šʌŋa·l, -ičiŋ y.

1. Chain, handcuffs, manacles. Only recorded in the plural form. Perhaps *šʌŋʌl* would be used of a single link. — *tʌ qʌš šʌŋʌličiŋ* a chain 100 cubits long. 174.5 ff. *šʌŋʌličiŋ dɛli* (or, *wʌši*) *ba·n* they have put chains on them. *šʌŋʌličiŋʊlo ba·n* they are in chains, they are manacled. *tsʌnɛ ʌslʌmɛ šʌŋaličiŋ* the chains of true justice. 88.7.

2. Carcase (skin and bones). Cp. Sh. *šʌŋa·li* chain). 000

ṣʌpˈik x sg. and pl.; also pl. *-ʊts*, N. EOL *-i·nts*. bread, (general term) food, H. *ro·ṭi*. — *tso·rdimo ṣʌpik, ṭuṭa·ŋmo ṣʌpik* early morning meal. *sa·seltʊmo ṣʌpik, sa·m(mo) ṣʌpik* evening meal. *gu·rε ṣʌpik* wheaten bread. 338.12. *šʌpik ʊtsiyenʌs* food taken out with one for journey etc., picnic food. 28.20. *gʊra·nε šʌpik* bread made 7 days after a death. 314.8. *i·sε ṣʌpik uyo·n ṣi·mi* he ate all the bread. 30.8. *gukɔrε šʌpik εti* make bread for yourself. 174.1. *šʌpik besʌnʌṭε dʌŋ εča·n?* with what shall we bake bread? 126.5. Cp. 56.14, 234.5, 272.5, 314.5,16, 328.15—17, 368.2, 373.4, 392.10.

(Cp. Kho. Wkh. *ṣʌpi·k*).

šʌq *-ičʌŋ* y.

1. Wicker-work, wicker, wicker tray. — *šʌq dεli bai.i* he has made wicker-work.
2. N. framework of a raft consisting of a lattice or trellis of poles and sticks.

1. ***ṣʌq*** slippery; worn smooth, threadbare. — *ṣʌq mʌna·s* to slip, slide. *ṣʌq εtʌs* to make slip. *tili.ʌŋ ṣʌq mʌnimi* the saddle slipped. *miri·ŋtsʊm ṣʌq mai.i bi* it (e.g. fish) slips from our (i.e. one's) hands. *γʌmu·ʌṭε ṣʌq me.i ban* we used to slide on the ice. *dɔri.ε xa dʊlu·ʌṭε šʌk numʌn* sliding down from the window by the rope. 38.7. *šʊqa ṣʌq ni bi* the choga has become threadbare. *ṣʌq ni·n gʌṭu* worn, threadbare, cloth.

(Cp. Sh. GB. *ṣʌk bo·rki*, to slip).

2. ***ṣʌq εtʌs***, *ṣa·q ε.* to comb. — *γʊyʌŋ ṣʌq εtʌs* to comb the hair. *ṣa·q εtʌs* to comb slowly. V. BSOS VIII, p. 633.

(Probably identical with *ʂa·q εtʌs* 000
and 1. *ʂʌq*).

3. *ʂʌq* quickly, quickly & secretly. QUB. — *kʊrdi ʂʌq di.u·simi* he quickly took off the shirt. QUB. (he slipped off the shirt?). *ʂʌq nε ts.hu·mi* he carried it off secretly and quickly. QUB. (he slipped away with it?)

In these *ʂʌq* might be referred to 1. *ʂʌq*. On the other hand QUB also gave: —

ʂʌq di.u·sinin senimi = H. *ẓa·hɪr kʌrke kʌha*, he said clearly (?), openly (?).

ʂʌq du·sʊm being come out clear (?).

There is also the passage: — *čəra·ti nε šʌk di.u·sin* (*ga·ršai.i*). 262.13, originally glossed, H. *jʊda ho·kʌr nɪkʌlkʌr*, "separating and clearing out", in connection with, or in place of which QUB seems to have suggested *ʂʌq du·sʊm*.

šər mʌna·s to be scattered (of grain), H. *da·na ka bʌkhe·rna*. (Cp. *šʌršər*?).

1. *ʂər -ko* x big branch, bough. — *a·lto jʌkər šərk'o bim* there was a forked branch, or, there were two branches, forming a fork. 214.8. Cp. 214.8,9. *gʌško . . . jo·ŋε šərko·tsε tʌk no·tʌn* tying ropes to the branches of apricot trees. 316.12.

2. *ʂər εtʌs* to swim keeping the hands under the water.

3. *ʂər εtʌs* to roll out dough. Cp. *ʂa·r εtʌs*.

šəra·y cold, stale, H. *ba·si, ṭhʌnḍa*.

(Cp. Sh. GB. *šʌra·vu* cold (of food). Sh. *šərai.i* is used of stale bread, or food of the day before, also in the sense of breakfast). ^

In Kho. there is *šʌro, ša·r*, cold.

šərʌn, pl. *šərai.iŋ*, y ruins, vestiges of buildings. — *ha·ε šər'ʌn* the ruins

^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000 of the house. 286.17. *šərai.iŋʌṭum bʌr'eˑimʌn kɛ* when they looked from the ruins. 248.1.

šərbʌt y unsweetened "halwa" (a kind of food made of flour and butter). H. *nʌmkiˑn ḥʌlwa.* — *gutɛ šərbʌt ṣɛ* eat this *šərbʌt.* EOL. *šərbʌt dɛtsirčaˑn* they cook *šərbʌt.* 300.5. Cp. 300.1,2, 338.11, 340.10, 342.4. (Cp. Sh. *šərbʌt*). Ar. Prs.?

šər'eˑs, šareˑs. Name of the sacrifice or festival devoted to Dadi at Hindi, — *šər'eˑs ɛtʌs* to celebrate the Sh. 196.5 ff.

šəriˑk h rival, opponent. — *ja ka šəriˑk bai.i* he is opposed to me. Ar. Prs.?

šərma -muts x goat's hair cloth, goat's hair rug, mat. — *šərma bər, šərma pʌṭo* a small hair-rug. *šərma trʌŋ* undergirth (of goat's hair webbing). *šərma yʌši.ʌs* to weave *šərma.* *šərmabuˑdo, -buˑdɪšo* *šərma*-weaver, carpet-weaver.

(With *buˑdo*, probably *buˑḍo*, cp. Sh. *tʌlbuˑḍo*, spider, said to be used in N. Bu. in the form of *tʌlʌbuḍo. Buˑḍo* is possibly connected with the Sh. *buˑyoˑɪki* to weave. *tʌl-buˑḍo* = ceiling-weaver?).

jɛ šərmaˑr giyʌm I got into my rug, i.e. I got fever wrapped myself up. *sa išaˑr k.* [illegible] *šərmaˑr* the sun (has gone) into the winter solstice and I into my rug, i.e. I have got fever.

(Cp. Sh. *šərmd*, pl. *šərmʌjɛ*).

šərmɪnda shamefaced. — *šərmɪnda amʌnʌm* I became ashamed, shy. Prs.

šəro v. *šʊr'o.*

šʌršər sound of grain pouring down 140.7.

(Cp. 1. *šər* and 1. *šʌšər*).

000 *šərum* y.

1. Shame, disgrace, bashfulness. — *u·nɛ šərum api·a?* have you no shame? *gutɛ šərum 'aškiltsom ja·š atiṣ g'omai.ima?* will you be able to remove this shame, disgrace, from my face? 98.2. *ya, šərum* hold your tongue, be ashamed of yourself. 170.18.
2. Ashamed. — *šərum akumai.i ba?* are you not ashamed? *šərum amʌnʌm* I became ashamed. *jɛ šərum, gutɛ jɛ bɛlʌṭɛ tsuča ba* I am ashamed to. How am I going to take him (a thing like) this? 136.19. *šərum numʌn . . . čʌp ɛtumʌn* being ashamed . . . they concealed the fact. 192.6. Cp. 386.20. Prs.

šərumkɪṣ bashful, shy. — *ki·nɛ hilɛ·s šərumkɪṣʌn bai.i* this boy is a bashful (lad). (Prs.).

ṣ-(y)ʌs* to eat. This verb occurs in three forms according to the nature of the object eaten: *ṣi(y)ʌs, ṣu(y)ʌs, ṣe(y)ʌs.* It is dealt with under the form *ṣi.ʌs.*

šʌsk, -ičʌŋ y a kind of willow tree which yields withes. — *šʌskɛ ɣʌšk* a "*šʌsk*" withe.

(Cp. Kho. *šʌsk*, willow, osiers).

ṣʌṣ'a, liberal, generous.

ṣʌṣ'akuṣ y liberality, generosity.

1. *šʌšər mʌna·s* to make a kind of sound, to rustle(?). — *hmul šʌšər numa dʌtu·mo xa gi.ʌčitsʌn* in autumn the dead leaves fall rustling down. QUB. (Cp. *šʌršər*).
2. *šʌšər* x pl. a kind of plant, wild oats, growing in cultivated ground. — *šʌšər du·isʌs* to weed out the wild oats. Apropos of this it was

said that the people of Gujhal don't weed their fields. Some one once did weed his land and subsequently died. This proved an effective warning against the practice. 000

šʌt y power, strength, force. — *šʌt ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is a violent person. *i·nɛ jʊt i·nɛ šʌt nɛ uyu·m inɛ wʌšimi* the small (lad) prevailing, or overpowering him, threw the big one. 106.8. *ja šʌt ɛta ba* I have conquered, I have had the best of it. 198.12. *šʌt nɛ nu·dɪlin* using superior force and beating them. 296.1. (Cp. Sh. *šʌt*)

**-šʌṭ -ʊmʊts* x penis. — *yʌlɪsɛ xa gʊsʌš'ʌtɛ nidilin* striking it (the bear) on the head with this penis of mine. 228.8.

In IYB's vernacular Ms. *išʌṭ, gušʌṭ* occur for *ifʌɣo, gufʌɣo* in 222.10,14. Whether **-pfʌɣo* represents a misstatement of facts, or is a recognised euphemism for **-šʌṭ*, I do not know.

šʌtʌŋ, šʌta·ŋ without reason, unjustly, H. *bi·wʌja, na·hʌq*. QUB. Originally recorded without context in: — *šʌtʌŋ tɛ o·mʌn* don't be so unjust. *šʌtʌŋ tɛ me.i bai.i* he is unjustly thus. *šʌta·ŋ čʌlʌn ɛtai.i* he has done an unjustifiable thing. QUB.

(*šʌtʌŋ* is probably a derivative of *šʌt*; *tɛ* may be the adverb *tai, te.i* thus. *šʌtʌŋ* occurs in Sh. with the sense of "intentionally", "on purpose").

šʌt'ʌŋayo EOL violently.

(Cp. *šʌtʌŋ*. For the termination cp. Sh. *a·šiŋaiyo* suddenly, unexpectedly).

šʌtili.a·r strength, powerful.—*Hʌmača·tiŋ but šʌt'ili.a·r bʌm* the H. were very powerful. 256.3.

(Sh. *šʌtilya·r* strength, abstract noun, with normal ending *-ya·r*).

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šʌti·lo, pl. *šʌti·l-jʋko*, *-ʋtiŋ*; N. hm. *šʌti·lu* hf. *šʌti·li*, pl. *-mʋts*. powerful, strong. — *i·nɛ hilɛ·s šʌti·lowʌn dim'ʌnʌm* the boy had been born (a) strong (one). 104.25. Cp. 106.11, 110.17, 200.10. *u·ɛ šʌti·ljʋko ayo·mai.-iba·n* those strong men are unable (to draw the bow). 170.17.

(Sh. *šʌti·lo*, strong. Cp. *šʌt* and *ʌša·to*.)

š'ʌtiŋɛ, *šʌtiŋə* with force, violently, loudly. — *šʌtiŋ idɛlimi* he struck him with force. *šʌtiŋ ičər ɛtimi* he shouted out loudly. *šʌtiŋə ka.o* (i.e. *gau*) *nɛ sɛnʋmo* . . . calling out loudly, she said . . . 24.21. *lʋkʌn šʌtiŋɛ dur'o ɛti* work with a little vigour, put a little back into it. EOL.

(Cp. *šʌt*. *-iŋɛ* is perhaps the suffix *-ʌŋɛ*).

ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭ, *ṣʌṭ'u·rgʌṭ* round (about); neighbourhood, vicinity. — *ha ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭ* round the house. *ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭ gʌnʌs* to surround, besiege. *ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭ d*-ʌšɛ.ʌs* to surround, hem in.

ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭʋm neighbouring, surrounding. — *ṣʌṭʋrgʌṭʋm ha·kičʌŋ* the neighbouring houses.

šʌwa·rʌn IUB polo-ground.

(Sh. *šəwa·rɪn*, polo-ground. Cp. Bu. *šʌb'ʌrɪn*).

šai.is, *ša·is*, pl. *šai.išo* x blanket. Prov. 4.

šaita·n, pl. *šaita·yo*, devil, mischievous person, swindler. Ar. Prs.

šaita·ni, *šeta·ni* y mischief, devilry. — *khi·nɛ šaita·ni ɛtimi* he did a piece of mischief. Ar. Prs.

šaiyʌd perhaps. — *šaiyʌd ju·či* perhaps he will come. Prs.

(Does not occur in the texts. Cp. *hʌza·r*).

000 1. *ṣ̌au* sg. and pl. blow, stroke, slap in the face, H. *čo·ṭ*. — *hik ṣ̌au ɛr ɛtʌm* I gave him a blow. *bʌbərum ṣ̌au.ʌn ɛtimi* he gave him a smart slap in the face. *ja šau ayɛt'ʌm kɛ . . .* if I didn't strike him, i.e. if I fail to strike him. 150.5. *šau.u nɛ* striking (the polo ball). 158.11. *Alqʌšɛ guyər. hik šau ɛt'ʌma, a·lto šau ɛt'ʌma?* had A. struck your father one blow, or two blows? 82.22. *γʌtɛnčʌṭɛ ṣ̌au ɛtimi* he struck a blow with the sword. *muç nɛ ṣ̌au ɛtimi* he struck a blow with his fist.

(Cp. Sh. *šaũ, šõ·, šo·ŋ*).

2. *ṣ̌au* over-salted (of food).

še, šɛ, -miŋ y wool, Prs. *pʌšm*. —
še.ɛ gʌtu woollen cloth.
še.i sər woollen yarn.

še.(y)ʌs v. *ṣ̌i.ʌs* to eat.

ṣ̌e·nɪski v. *ṣ̌eniski*.

še·pʌlkɪṣ̌, pl. *še·pʌlki.ʌŋ* x sheep (male and female). (Cp. *še* wool).

še·r -ɪšo x tiger. Prs.

šeta·n, šeta·ni v. *šaita·n* etc.

šɛ·l, še·l, -ʌnts, N. *-a·i·nts* x soft snow, avalanche-snow, Sh. *hina·l*. — *šɛ·lɛ mo·s* an avalanche of melting snow. *hərulo šɛl bi* there is avalanche-snow in the nullah. EOL *šɛl gʌlimi, šɛl di·mi* there has been a fall of avalanche snow. QUB. *šɛ·lɛ ts.hil* snow-water (water from melting snow). *šɛli* (i.e. *šɛ·le*) *kɛ bu·lɛ tsil hərʌŋ bila* the snow-water and spring-water pertain jointly to . . . 350.5.

šem St. Pc. of *še.ʌs*, v. s.v. *ṣ̌i.ʌs*.

šɛn -ʌnts, N. *-a·i·nts* x bed of wooden planks formerly used by big people. (Cp. Chilāsi Sh. *šɛn*, bedstead).

ṣ̌ɛ·n h sg. and pl. Shīn.

šɛni, šʌni -čiŋ y vegetable garden. —

000

šʌni.ɛ khoṭkusər ni·mi he went to a vegetable plot, *or* bed, 64.7. *šeni.ɛ khoṭkušo* vegetable plots. *šeni ho·i bitsʌn* there are garden vegetables (greens).

(Cp. Sh. *šʌni*, *šeni*, garden plot, vegetable plot, flower-bed (also *šen*?).

ṣeniski, *ṣe·nɪski* Shīnā, the language of the Shins. — *ɣəriŋ ṣeniskulo ɛča·n* they sing songs in Shīnā. 302.3.

šeri.ʌt y the Shari'at, Islamic Law. — *šeri.ʌte dʌstu·rʌṭɛ* according to the Shari'at practice. 310.6.

1. *ši -miŋ* y.

a. Fire container, fireplace, brazier, forge, trivet, H. *ču·lha*.

A *ši* may be made of mud or be a hole in the ground.

čoma·rɛ ṣi.ɛn a trivet, an iron tripod placed over the fire. 308.3. *ʌsba·bʌn ṣi.ər wʌšimi* he put a vessel in the forge. 162.5,6.

Cp. 356.5. (The cerebral *ṣ-* in the above passages is incorrect).

b. Name of a constellation.

2. *ši·.* breath, snuffle. — *hərɛ ṣi yu·nɪɛ gəru·rum bila* it is warm like the breath of an ox.

N. *ši· ɛl.ʌs* to breathe heavily.

ṣi(y).ʌs, *ṣu(y).ʌs* and *-ṣu·(y).ʌs*, *še(y).ʌs*; *ṣiç-*, *ṣuç-*, *šeč-*.

According to QUB the *š-* of *še.ʌs* and derived forms is not cerebral.

1. To eat, eat up, devour.

Forms from the base *ši-* are used when the object eaten is x sg. and occasionally h sg.

Forms from the base *ṣu-* are used when the object is h sg. or pl. and x pl. (and sometimes x sg. when the object is a large animal).

Forms from the base *še-* are used when the object is y.

000

*-*ṣ̌uyʌs* with the pn.pf. is regularly employed when the object is h and has been recorded with an x animal object.

In the negative, forms from *ṣ̌i.ʌs* and *ṣ̌u.ʌs* take the negative prefix *a-* + a Pn. Pf. even where in the affirmative there would be no Pn. Pf.

The forms from *ṣ̌e.ʌs* take the negative prefix *oˑ-* without any Pn. Pf.

In all cases the Pres. Base is syncopated to *-ṣ̌č-* for *ṣ̌i.ʌs* and *ṣ̌u.ʌs*, and *-ṣ̌č-* for *ṣ̌e.ʌs*.

These points are illustrated in the following:

Obj. h sg. *guṣ̌uˑčʌm* I shall eat you up.

h pl. *but sis uṣ̌uˑmo* she devoured many people. 190.4.

x sg. (inanimate) *ṣ̌ʌpik ṣ̌iˑmi* he ate the bread.

x sg. (animate, large) *bepʌyʌn ya ṣ̌ibi*, or, *iṣ̌uˑmi* the bear has eaten, or, ate, a yak. 152.10.

x pl. (inanimate) (*eˑsomuts*) *uˑŋe be ṣ̌uˑma?* did you not eat the kidneys? 72.14.

y sg. *iˑte ta.aˑm uˑŋe ṣ̌eˑčər but rai di biloma?* had you very much wanted to eat the food? 84,12.

y pl. *xuˑkišu.e ṣ̌eˑyʌs wʌteŋ* the husks eaten by the swine. 373.2.

Negative.

miˑwa (x sg.) *eˑṣ̌!* don't eat fruit.

ṣ̌ʌpik (x sg.) *eˑṣ̌čomo* she doesn't eat bread.

ba·lt (x pl.) *o·ṣo* don't eat apples. 000
pfiṭimʌts (x pl.) *o·ṣo* don't eat cakes of thick bread.
čhʌp (y sg.) *o·ṣi* don't eat meat.
γe·iŋ (y pl.) *o·ṣi* don't eat grapes.

2. To drink.
mʌmu ṣe·mi he drank the milk.
ṣe.ʌs tsil drinking-water.
kʌmʌn niṣin (for *noṣen*?) drinking a little (milk). 338.5.

3. To enjoy possession or use of, exercise rights over, come into possession of, secure. — *Čʌlimda·ns thʌmkuṣ ṣebʌm* the pipe-bearer had obtained possession of the Thamship. 20.4. Cp. 20.9,18, 238.9. *ja do·lʌt ṣeyʌṣo wʌziriŋ* you wazirs of mine who enjoy the use of (batten on) my wealth. 44.10,20. *i·te buṣai.i 'o·ṣʌmi* he did not take possession of, or occupy that land. 252.16. *lik ṣe.ʌs* to take, receive, a bribe. Cp. 92.28, 98.12,14, 236.4-6.

4. To suffer, experience (cp. the use of H. *kha·na*, and Prs. *xordʌn*). — *dʌmija·r ṣe·mi* he suffered trouble.

5. To slaughter (for the purpose of eating), to sacrifice(?). H. *ẓʌbah kʌrna*. — *ʌrba·be ha·le alta huy'e·s ṣučai.i* the master of the house slaughters two goats (for the entertainment of his guests). 338.10. *tsi·r huyʌn Dʌdimor ṣu·čʌm* bringing goats they used to slaughter them in the name of Dadi (sacrifice them to D. and presumably eat them). 196.5. Cp. 300.5, 314.12, 336.7. Prov. 29.

6. To bite.
hʌ·kɔ, khi·nʌnɔ, hʌγurʌ, aṣu·mi the dog, a flea, the horse, bit me. EOL.

S: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

Forms.

000 The following *forms* have been recorded:

Fut. sg. 1. *ṣ̌ičam* 60.9, 62.24, 194.8.
guṣ̌u·čam; *ṣ̌ečam*. 132.17, neg. Interrog. *oṣ̌ečama*. 380.6 (correct the form given in the text).
2. *aṣ̌u·čuma*. 18.7.
3. x *aṣ̌u·či*. 282.8.
miṣ̌u·či. 282.21.
pl. 1. *ṣ̌ičan*. 62.27.
Pres. sg. 1. *ṣ̌eča ba*. 132.15.
2. *ṣ̌iča*. 132.14, 162.16.
3. m. *ṣ̌ičai.i*. 124.8, 306.20, ooo.o.
ṣ̌u·čai.i. 338.10.
x *aṣ̌u·či bi*. 282.14.
pl. 3. *ṣ̌iča·n*. 226.4, 304.20, 328.17.
x *ṣ̌iči.en*. 366.11.
ṣ̌eči.en. 378.1.
ṣ̌u·ču·n. 300.5.
Impf. sg. 3 f. *iṣ̌u·čo bom*. 190.2,3.
niṣ̌u·čo bom. 190.8.
pl. 3. *ṣ̌ič.um*. 314.12.
ṣ̌u·č.um. 196.5.
ṣ̌eč.um. 236.4.
Pret. sg. 1. *ṣ̌iy.am*, *-*ṣ̌u.am*,
ṣ̌ey.am. 98.12.
2. *ṣ̌i·ma*. 30.9.
ṣ̌u·ma. 72.14.
3. m. *ṣ̌i·mi*. 132.14. f. *ṣ̌i·mo*.
ṣ̌u·mi.
f. *uṣ̌u·mo*. 200.3.
x. *aṣ̌u·mi*,
iṣ̌u·mi. 162.10.
aṣ̌u.i (ke). 290.13.
m. and x *ṣ̌e·mi*. 64.9,12, 92.29.
neg. m. *'oṣ̌imi*. 282.16.

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000

pl. 3. *ṣ̌i.ʌn* (? short form);
ṣ̌'emʌn. 236.6.
Perf. sg. 2. *ṣ̌i ba.*
3. m. *ṣ̌i bai.i;*
ṣ̌e bai.i. 20.10,18.
x *ṣ̌i bi.* 68.2, 152.10.
Plup. sg. 3. m. *ṣ̌e bʌm.* 20.4.
pl. 3. x. *ṣ̌i bim.* 222.10.
Impv. sg. 2. *ṣ̌i.* 52.1, 124.1, 152.15.
pl. 2. *ṣ̌in(a).*
neg. *o'ṣ̌u.in.* EOL.
-ṣ̌ Form sg. *guṣ̌uṣ̌*, pl. *guṣ̌uṣ̌en.*
gʌlai'rzio guṣ̌uṣ̌(en)
may vultures devour
you.
neg. *e'ṣ̌iṣ̌.* (*a* + *i* + *ṣ̌iṣ̌*).
gina'ni e'ṣ̌iṣ̌ xa so
long as the "gina'ni"
is not eaten. 326.15.
Pres Part. *ṣ̌icume.* 32.15.
ṣ̌ecume. 46.3.
Past Pc. Act.
With x sg. objects: *n'iṣ̌in:* (The stress recorded in most cases on the first syllable doubtless indicates the presence of the pn.pf. *i-*).
(*ʌspik*) *n'iṣ̌in.* 130.3, 304.20, 330.9.
(*hər.ʌn, buʒo'ʒo, huye'ʂ*). 316.1, 336.9, 373.20.
niṣ̌inin. 370.
With h objects:
sg. m. *ni'ṣ̌an.* 192.4, 200.2.
pl. m. *no'ṣ̌an.* 190.3.
With y objects:
noṣ̌en. 98.14.
noṣ̌e. 104.18, 236.5.
kʌmʌn niṣ̌in referring to *mʌmu* (y) at 338.5 appears to be wrong. *kʌmʌn* has apparently failed to acquire the y quality of *mʌmu.*

328 b

Static Pc.

Art. sg. 1. *ši.am(.an)*. 000

ši.aman jaw berkal may what-I-have-eaten be my share. 212.14.

sg. 3. *šim*, *gušim*, *šim*.

šapik šimar when they have eaten bread. 202.4.

γaiγu gušum may the crows eat you!

guriŋ šim may your innards be eaten!

Infin., Noun Agent, etc.

ši.as. 34.3, 60.9, 62.23, 134.19, 178.21, 314.15, 316.12.

šu.as. 182.8, 200.4.

še.as. 44.10,20, 64.10, 84.12, 172.22, 378.2.

Pres. base + *ar*.

šeṭar. 84.12,23.

šrγiǰum, & *šrγšum*, -*išo*, N. *šəpiǰum*, N. pl. -*išo* smooth (of paper, cloth); slippery, slimy, soft. — *čumo ju.an šrγšum* slippery like a fish.

iška, v. 1. *išqa*, grass.

iška, v. 2. *išqa* spell, magic.

iškaw v. *nirvịškaw*, and *iškor*.

išk'uvi -*muts* x tower, fort. 102.1 ff. (Cp. Sh. *iškuvi*).

išk'ayal y complaint, accusation. — *iškayal etas* to make a complaint. Ar. Prs.

išk.am v. *išqam*.

iškor, *išlor* hunting (with hawks), hawking. — *bese iškorer niča* let's go a-hawking. 4.10. *iškore diš* hunting-ground. 4.16. (ǰ- QUB). Prs.

1. *iškork*, N. pl. -*išo*, yellow, pale, sallow. — *ine vaq iškork manimi* he has become pale.
(Cp. Sh. *iškork*, diarrhoea).

2. *iškork* y brass, copper. — *lardom*

šikirk copper. *šerum šikirk* nickel-plated metal. 000

(The same word as the preceding. Cp. Sh. *šolečo rīl* "yellow copper", i.e. brass).

šik'ast y defeat. — *šik'ast ečhɔ-as* to defeat someone. Prs.

šimbev y Saturday. — *khušle šimbev bila* today is Saturday. (Sh. *šimbev*).

šini y summer (the months Saratān, Asad and Sumbula, approximately 22nd June to 21st September). — *šini di bila* summer has come.

šinimo pertaining to summer. — *šinimo khɔs* the summer season. *šinimo šiŋ* the summer solstice.

šinbiru -muts x black hawk (smaller than the *kiši*).

(Cp. Kho. *šinfirf* "a hunting bird about the size of a *kirda*", which seems to be a reduced form of *šahira firf*, which was also recorded).

širqdan (x) funnel of blacksmith's bellows. It is made of *bašrp* stone. The air from each of the two bellows is discharged into it by a pipe, and is directed by it on the fire. 325

(A word *širq* = tube, quill + *dan*, stone).

-šiqar v. *maršiqar*.

*-šipin, pl. *-šipipo x child's penis. 000

(For the use of a separate word for a child's penis cp. Sh. *boi?* and Wkh. *jak*).

šipiš -iŋ y lucerne (grown for fodder). Prs. *ispišt*. (Cp. Sh. *šipiš*).

1. *šiqa* y sg. and pl., d.pl. *šiqaiŋ*, grass. — *han šiqam ačhive* me a blade of grass. *šiqa dišiɔla* a blade of grass has come up. *šiqa burs* a bundle of grass. *huryam šiqa bilan* there is dried grass, hay. *washer*

329b

000

ẹsqa iγurʌs biṭṣo grass has to be given to the Wazir. 342.9.

2. *ẹ́sqa* spell, charm, incantation, magic, sorcery. — *ẹsqa etʌs* to make a spell, incantation. *iner ẹ́sqa burjariŋ etimi* he practised magic on him.

ẹsq'aċ̣hin, pl. *ẹsqaċ̣hiyo* x a kind of bird.

ẹsqarċin, pl. *ẹsqarċiyo*, h magician, sorcerer.

ẹsqakṣ charming, delightful.

ẹsqʌm, *ẹskʌm*, pl. x *-iŝo*, y *-iŋ*, green, blue; grey (of horse). — *juṭ* (or, *joṭ*) *ẹsqʌm* (grass-)green.

aiγʌl ẹsqʌm } (sky-)blue.
asmʌn ẹsqʌm }

maloŋ ẹsqamiŋ manimiśo the fields have become green. *ẹsqʌm hʌr'al *-manʌs* to become exhausted and slack from eating the first green food of the season, and not continuing to get it. *ẹskʌm haγurʌm* a grey horse. 4.17. *ẹskʌmiŋ hoi* green vegetables, H. *sabz sag*. 62.28.

Cp. 154.20, 188.9,11, 284.15.

ẹsq'amaṣiŋ name of a custom formerly observed in Hunza on the appearance of the apricot blossom. (V. Text No. XXXVI). — *ẹsk'amaṣiŋ Hunzulo aiy'eċian* they do not (now) observe (or, celebrate) the Sh. in Hunza. 320.7.

1. *ẹsq'ar* y shame, H. *śarm*. Prov. 31. (Cp. **-ẹsqarʌs*).

2. *ẹsq'ar -iŝo* x.

a. Wasp, hornet. — *ṭsil ẹsqar* "water wasp". *mel ẹsqar* "wine wasp", EOL "fruit wasp". *ẹsqare adetimi* a wasp stung me. *ẹsqare sel* a wasp's sting. *ẹsqare yurigiṣar gunuŋ ediili senuman* they have said "Don't put your hand in a hornet's nest", i.e. don't have anything to do with so and so.

000 b. (Metaphor.). a quarrelsome person. (Cp. Sh. *ɪškaˑr*).

ṣɪqiˑl -ɪšo fair-complexioned (with grey eyes), grey-eyed, Bu. syn. *buˑšo*. Both terms are uncomplimentary. *buˑšo* is "cat like" and *ṣɪqiˑl* "parrot-like". — *ṣɪkiˑlɪšo sisik paida me.imʌn* fair-complexioned people will make their appearance. 188.2.

šiˑra y juice of fruit, H. *rʌs*. — *šiˑra dušiˑla* juice comes out. Prs.?

°*-šiˑrʌs*, °*-šiˑrč-*, Impv. °*-širi*, to carry off, take away s.t. from s.o. H. *čiˑnna*, *čiˑnleˑna*.

The pn.pf. refers to the person from whom s.t. is taken.

The noun denoting that person is put in the abl. The idiom is therefore not strictly parallel either to the Eng. "to deprive s.o. of s.t." or to the Eng. "to confiscate s.t. from s.o.", unless the pn.pf. can be regarded as an ablative.

taˑɣčiŋ ke ɪfʌɣo Puˑnu.e iširimi Puno took away his foot-bandages and his stick (from him). 210.11. *Toˑle sistsum . . . gut.ʌs ušiˑrčər duˑmʌn* they came to take the corpse away from the people of Tol. 294.21. *guˑt.ʌs Toˑlkuts.ʌtsum ušiˑrumʌn* they (forcibly) carried off the corpse from the people of Tol. 294.22. *jatsum ayʌšir(i)* don't take it away from me. *eˑširi* don't take it away from him. *oˑširi* don't take it away from them. (*ja jʌmaˑɪf*) *nʌmaˑširin motsuˑṇ ɪa* before he, taking (my wife) from you, carried her off. 154.5. N. *hiritsum* (*hirstsum*?) *niˑšiˑri dits.ʌm*; *gusmotsum numuˑšiˑri dits.ʌm* I took it from the man, from the woman, by force (lit. taking it from him (her) I brought it).

(Sometimes the final *-n* of a P.pc.a. does not appear in Nagiri),

Other forms recorded are:

Fut. 1st sg. *gušiˑrčʌm*, I shall take (it) from thee.

Pret. 1st sg. *išiˑrʌm, mušiˑrʌm, ušiˑrʌm*, I took (it) from him, her, them.

šiˑrča N. tea with salt and butter.

šiˑriḍʌko *-mɷts* x the (ceremonially) main wooden post, or, pillar supporting roof of house. — *šiˑridʌku yaˑrɛ moˑrɷšaˑn* they seat her at the foot of the main pillar. 304.19. *pfyuˑʌn həri širidʌgotsɛ tʌk ɛčaˑn* they tie a little barley to the main pillar. 328.8.

(In this last sentence the word was explained as "holy pillar").

(Cp. *ḍʌko*. With this *šiˑri* cp. that in the names of *Širi BʌdʌT* and *Širi Bərai.i Bʌɣər Thʌm*. It is probably an honorific, and identical with Skr. *śrī*).

širijɷn, pl. *širijuˑyo*, x mushroom. — *gɷtsɛ širiˑjuˑyo šuˑʌsər yʌški bi.ɛn* these mushrooms are fit to eat. *gɷtsɛ širiˑjuˑyo oˑšu.in, ɛtsɷlo čɛmiliŋ bila* don't eat these mushrooms, there is poison in them.

(Cp. Sh. *širijɷn* = Kho. *qɷtsi* = "an edible thing found in the ground", truffle(?), mushroom?).

šɪr'ik, N. *-ɷts* x small cakes cooked in oil for the 'Id i Ramzān. Hz. Bu. *ṣiṣər*. (Cp. Sh. *šɪriˑk, š'ɪrɪka*).

šiˑriširɪŋ with a sound of bells, tinkling. 14.2.

(Cp. Sh. *šərʌŋ šərʌŋ*, a chinking, jingling noise). Prs. (Ar.).

šiˑrqaˑwa N. coffee with milk.

šɪru EOL *-mɷts* x very large cake of thick bread (for travelling). (For *šur'oˑ*?

ši·ak y lead (metal). (Lead is found in the Chupursan valley).

ši·ša -mɵls x glass, china ware, china cup. — *čutʌn tsil ši·ša·nɵlo* a little water in a cup. 304.2. Prs.

ṣiṣər small cakes cooked in oil eaten at the 'Id i Ramzān. N. Bu. *šir'ik.*

ši·ti, pl. *ši·teŋ* y. (N. x?), sitting dais in obsolescent type of Burushaski house, equivalent to *mʌn* in the modern type.

(Cp. Sh. *ši·ti*, dais round three sides of a room. Sitting-place in room).

•*-škil*, N. v. •*-skil*, face.

•*-šo·γun* pl. •*-š'oγɵyo* x "any prominence near the genitals", and so applicable to the ilium.

(Cp. Sh., McK. & GR., *šogne.i ā·li*, the ilium).

ṣo·k -ičiŋ y. N. *ša·uq, -iŋ.* loop, noose, snare. — *ṣo·k et.ʌs* to make a loop(?). *bu·kulo ṣo·k et.ʌs* v.t. to strangle (*lit.* to put a noose on the neck). *ṣo·k bišaiy.ʌs* to make a loop. *dɵšu·nʌs ṣo·k* a running loop. *ʌtušonʌs ṣo·k* a fixed loop.

(Cp. 1. *ṣʌk.* Cp. Sh. *ṣa·ko*, Kho. *ṣa·u·k*, noose, loop).

šox N. y cattle-track. — *kute šox gonekʌš di·la* this track is bad.

(Cp. Hz. 1. *ṣoq*).

ṣo·lto -mɵls x new shoot, twig. — *toṣ pha·num ṣo·ltu.ʌn* a newly-grown shoot (of a pollarded tree).

(Cp. Sh. *ṣo·vlu*, twig, shoot).

šon, šo·n, pl. h and x *-o·ŋo· -o·mo* blind. — *mayo·n šono·mo ba·na?* are you all blind? *šon* •*-m.ʌn.ʌs* to become blind. *trʌp šon bai.i* he is stone-blind. *šon kuro·n*, pl. *šon kuro·yo*, *šono·ŋo kruno·ŋo* blind (*kuro·n* is an

000 expletive). *h'erčumʌṭe je šon ʌmʌna* by continuous weeping I have become blind. 360.6.

šȯnmumu·yo -muṭs x, N. *šümumu·yu -muṭs* a kind of mouse (said to be blind, with a long nose and a smell).

N. small mouse, H. *čhʌčundər* musk-rat (but it is improbable that the animals denoted by the H. and Bu. are the same).

(*šon-* blind. Sh. has *šuŋmumu·yo* mouse, GB. gives it with *ṣ̌-*).

šoq -ʊṭs x big boil (medical), H. *da·na;* McK., GR. abscess. — *šoq dufʌltʌs* to burst (of a boil).

A *šoq* is larger than a *šoṭo*.

1. *ṣ̌oq -ʌnṭs* x a narrow sunk track down an earth-cliff. (Cp, N. *šox*).
2. *ṣ̌oq -ʌnṭs, -ʊṭs* x sole of boot. *gʌpe ṣ̌oqʌnṭs* hide soles. *gʌp šoq wʌši.ʌs* to put on a hide sole.

šoqʊm, šoqʊm, pl. x *-ɪšo*, y *-iŋ* loose (of clothes, shoes), roomy, spacious, wide (of house, road etc.). — *šoqʊmišo šoqamuṭs* loose chogas. Nz. *šoqʊmiŋ čʌpai.iŋ* loose "chapans". Nz. *gʌn, ha, šo·qʊm bila* the road is wide, the house is spacious.

In this case the antithesis is *čhʌnum*. *šo·qʊm manʌ·s* v.i. to become loose, stretch.

(Cp. Sh. *šo·k*, slack of a tennis-net).

šo·r y disturbance. 358.1. Pre.

šoṭo -muṭs x boil (medical); McK., GR. abscess. A *šoṭo* is smaller than a *ṣ̌oq*. !^

(Cp. Sh. McK., GR. *ṣ̌uṭ*, abscess. Kho. *šuṭ*, boil, abscess).

**-ṣ̌qʌr.ʌs *-ṣ̌qʌrč-,* Impv. **-ṣ̌qʌr* to be ashamed.

Pres. sg. 1. *aṣ̌qʌrča bo.*

Pret. sg. 1. *aṣ̌qʌrʌm.*

!^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 11b, p. 544 - Analyst]

000 Impv. sg. 2. *goʂqʌr.*
pl. 2. *mʌʂqʌrin.*
Infin. pn.pf. sg. 3. m. *ɪʂqʌrʌs.*
(Cp. *ʂɪq'ər*).

ʃu -*omots* x drift-wood carried by a stream. — *sinda ʃu·omots du·ʒi bi* the river has brought down drift-wood.

1. *ʂu·* rest, repose, ease. — *ʂu etʌs* to rest (from time to time), to breathe out. *duŋ ʂu eti·n* rest for a little, take a little rest.
(Cp. Sh. *ʂu*, rest, etc.).

2. *ʂū· etʌs*, to blow (with bellows). — *pfultu·ŋi.ents ʂu· etʌs* to blow bellows. *eye er ʂu ečubo·m* his daughter was blowing (the forge bellows) for him. 160.17. Cp. 162.3 ff., 164.26 ff.

3. *ʂū· etʌs* to smell (v.t.) — *nʌs ʂū· etʌs* to smell a smell. –
(Cp. Sh. *ʂū· tho·zki* to smell).

ʃu·a sg. and pl.

1. Adj.: good (in all senses), fine, nice, superior, excellent, well (in health), well-to-do.
ʃu·a hʌɣurɛn a good horse. 6.13. *ʃu·a gʌʃoŋ nupel* putting on good clothes. 316.4. *ja hine ʃu.a·n dimʌnimi.a?* has this (child) of mine been born a good one?, i.e. is he going to turn out a good man? 86.26. *ʃu·a sa·ʌʃulo dimʌnimi* he was born in a good (auspicious) hour. 88.1. *ʃu·a nʌs* a nice smell, sweet perfume. *ʃu·a humʌlkum gotsərʌs eisʌn de·ri* send me a good active (quick-moving) man. *thʌme hin ʃu·a akabərʌnər hukəm etəmər* when the Mir has given the order to a superior elder. 336.13. *gohe hərʌltiŋe guriŋ ʃu·a etimi* these rains have made the wheat good, i.e. done good to the wheat. EOL.

uyo·ntsom šu·a hʌγur ja·r jo give OOO me the best horse (of all). Cp. 112.3,8,14. *šu·atsom ke šu·'a gʌtoŋ* the best of clothes. 373.37. *šu·a dako·ma?* have you come well?, i.e. welcome! *thʌm, u·ŋe gʌšu gošpu·rtʌro šu·a ba·na?* Tham, are your daughters and sons well? EOL. *u·n ha·le γenʌnts šu·a ba·na?* are your consorts well? EOL.

In the following *šu·a* is perhaps a noun.

IUB *šu·a horki*, H. *ne·ki ka tuxm*;
QUB H. *ni·k 'ʌmʌli*, whose actions are good.
IUB *šu·a gʌn*, H. *ne·ki kʌ ra·sta* the way of righteousness, the path of virtue.

2. Adv.: well.
gute du·ro šu·a ne etimi he did this job well, and perhaps in *šu·a homʌlkom* and *šu·a dako·ma?* in the examples above. *šu·a mi.a·m* I shall drink well. 126.16.
bu·t šu·a se.iba you say well. 36.1.
3. Interjection: good! yes! (expressing compliance).
gute čʌγa de·yelin wʌzirər senimi, "Bu·t šu·a ke je bu·t xoš amʌnʌm" having heard this statement he said to the Wazir "Very good, I am much pleased" (the force of the *ke* is uncertain). 4.9. *rιza go·nʌn. Bu·t šu·a . . . riza amʌnʌm* Agree to this. Very good . . . I have agreed. 114.18. Cp. 122.19, 124.28. 136.16, 166.8 etc.
4. *šu.'a· ke* approximately about, almost, H. *taqri·ban, tʌxmi·nʌn.* — *mu·to Šimša·'ər šu·'a ke 10—15 hakičʌq mʌnišee* at the present day in Shimshāl there have come

000 to be about 10—15 houses. 272.11. *Čur'ʌm mʊnda·q imʌnimi. šu·a kɛ pfiti·k pfʌtʌq nʊmɹ gʊtsərʌs mʌnimi.* C. grew up. Creeping on all fours he could almost walk. 242.20. *adɛli bʌm, šu·'a kɛ jɛ jʌt amʌnʌm* he (had) struck me and I almost became an old woman. 230.6.

It is here glossed *'ʌnqʌri·b.*

šu·akuṣ̌ y, goodness, kindness, virtue, H. *ne·ki, bhʌla·i.* — *šu·akuṣ̌ nɛtʌn* doing good. Prov. 21. *u·ŋɛ bu·ṭ šu·akuṣ̌ ja·r bila* you are very good to me. EOL. *u·ŋɛ šu·akuṣ̌ɛ gəru·rʊmkuṣ̌ ja ʌsʊlo bila* gratitude is in my heart for your goodness, i.e. I am very grateful for your kindness. EOL.

*šu.(y)ʌs, *-ṣ̌u(y)ʌs,* v. *ṣ̌i.ʌs.*

šu.ai.(i) probably only a modified form of *šu·a* due to a following palatal sound; occurs in: — *šu·ai.i i·čər* a fine voice. *šu.ai yɛtsʊm* we had seen him handsome. 122.15. *šu.'ai.ɛ dʊsu* good! bring it. 68.25.

In the last it probably stands for *šu·a yɛ.*

šʊgu·li, N. *šʊɣu·li, -muts* hf. friend, (female). (Sh. *šʊgu·li,* female friend).

šʊgu·lo -tiŋ hm friend (m.). — *ja ji·ɛ šʊgu·lo* my bosom (*lit.* soul's) friend. *lɛ ji·ɛ šʊgu·lo* O beloved friend. 50.19. Cp. 48.11—56.7, *passim*, 370.9, 374.10. (Sh. *šʊgu·lo,* male friend).

šuɣu·m, šoɣʊn, pl. *šuɣu·yo,* x a sour, red kind of cherry (the fruit); pl. *-iŋ* y the tree.

šʊɣʊri, N. *šʊɣu·ri, šoɣori, -muts* x pear (a hard kind).

(Cp. Sh. *šʊgʊr'i* pear; Kho. *šʊɣʊri,* a kind of pear).

ṣ̌u·k ɛtʌs to lap, sip. — *miriŋɛṭɛ ṣ̌u·k ɛtʌs* to lap (water) scooping it up

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000 with the hands. *ine ʂu·k ɛčai.i* he laps it up (roasted barley grains put in buttermilk in a spoon). 328.11. (Cp. Sh. *ʂu·k tho·ṛki* to sip, suck up. eat up).

šʊkʊr thanks. — *but šʊkʊr ɛtimi* he thanked much. *šʊkʊr ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is grateful. *šʊkʊr nɛ hʊru·šʌn* we shall abide giving thanks. 34.15. Ar. Prs.

šʊkʊrgʊza·r thankful; as a noun in: — *šʊkʊrgʊza·r ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is grateful. (Ar.) Prs.

šʊkʊrkɪṣ thankful, grateful. (Ar.).

šʊkʊro y Friday. 298.11. (Cp. Sh. *šʊkʊr*.

šʊkʊru ɛtʌs to give thanks. — *xʊdai.ər šʊkʊru ɛtʊmʌn* they gave thanks to God. 284.2. (Ar.).

šʊku·rʊm v. *šʊqu·rʊm*.

1. *šu·l, šul* y love, affection, sympathy, H. *mʊḥʌbbʌt*. — *u·i hərʌŋ bu·t šu·l bila* there is much love between them. *ki·nɛ hilɛsɛ ka bu·t šu·l bila* he loves the boy much. *ki·nə hilɛsə i·nɛ ka šu·l bu·t bila* the boy has much affection for him. *maka šu·l ɛtai.i* he has sympathised with me. *mo·imu šu·lʌṭɛ* out of love for her daughter. 66.22.

Also adjectivally: — *i·nɛ ka šu·l bai.i* he is fond of him. (Cp. Sh. *šu·l*, love).

2. *šu·l* y conversation. — *o·ltʌlik šu·l ɛča bʌm* the two of them were conversing. *šu·l bilʊm* there was conversation.

(Probably the same as 1. *šu·l*. In Sh. the expression *šu·l sohbʌt* has been recorded).

3. *šu·l* y pain (from cold). — *ariŋʊlo, oṭisʊlo šu·l gi·mi* my hand, my foot is tingling (as after being very cold *lit.* pain has entered my hand etc

334a

000 4. *-*šu·l* y labour-pains, travail. — *mʊšu·l gi bila* her labour pains have come on. *mʊšul gičilʊm mu·i bɛsʌn at'imʌnimi* her labour continued, but no son was born (to her). 102.2. *ja o·smo tʌ kʊtsʊlo mʊšʊl gimi* my wife was in travail for 100 days(?) 102.5. Cp. 108.9 ff.

IUB gives only the form *ʊšu·l*.

The following is from a Ms. of IYB: *gʊsmu mʊšʊltsɛ hin gusʌn hʊrušʊbo. i·nəmʊr mušʊltsʊu gus se.iba·n* a woman attends at (*lit.* sits at) the woman's labour. She is called the labour-woman (i.e. midwife).

(This word is probably in origin the same as 3. *šu·l*. Cp. Sh. *šu·l* and pl. *šu·lə*, labour pains).

ṣ̌u·lbʌlikɪṣ̌ kind, sympathetic.

ṣ̌u·li -mʊts x barrel (of gun), spout (of water-vessel). — *tobʌqə ṣ̌ʊ·li* gun barrel. *jʌqər ṣ̌u·limʊtsʌŋɛ tobʌq* a double-barrelled (shot) gun. *ħʌn ṣ̌u·li.ɛ ka tobʌq* a single-barrelled gun. *mʌšərb'a ṣ̌u·lilo dɩljʌm* I will hit (with an arrow) the spout of the water-vessel. 260.10 ff.

(Cp. Sh. *šu·lo*, muzzle (barrel?) of gun, spout of water-vessel).

šʊmoqa·r x a kind of black-eyed hawk. Prs. (*šʊnqa·r*).

šu·n -ʌnts x vine. — *ḍʌŋʌliski šu·n* a particular kind of vine. 264.27.

šʊnʊṭ -išo x lynx.

ṣ̌u·ŋ, -ʌnts; N. *šʊŋ, -a·i·nts* x a long narrow track, narrow lane (between houses); path, track; N. dry and narrow nullah; H. *gʌli, ku·ča*. 368.11. — *ts.hilɛ, mo·sɛ, ṣ̌o·ŋ* channel of water, of mud-flood. *huy'ɛsɛ ṣ̌u·ŋ* goat track. *ha· ṣ̌ʊ·ŋ* small open space before door of house.

The word appears in the P. N. 000 *Həra·ṣ̌u·ŋ*. 248.3, 256.8.

ṣ̌u·ŋ εtʌs, v. 3. *šũ· εtʌs*, v.t. to smell. (Cp. Sh. *ṣ̌ũ· tho·ɪki* v.t. to smell).

šʊq'a, N. *šu·q'a*, *-mʊts* x choga (a loose woollen cloak, the usual outer garment of the country). — *šʊqa yo·lʌs* to put on a choga. Cp. 378.4, 380.11. (Cp. Sh. Kho., *šʊqa* choga).

šʊqʊm v. *šo·qʊm*.

ṣ̌ʊqu·rʊm -ɪšo sour (as of vinegar, buttermilk), bitter. Cp. Prov. 5.

šu·ra y pl. nitre. Prs.

šʊrε.a·r, *šuraiya·r*, *šʊri.a·r*.

1. Gladness, happiness, rejoicing. — *šuraiya·rε ka* with pleasure, gladly. *šʊrε.a·r 'εčʌn* let us make merry. 373.20. Cp. 370.10.
2. As Adj.: — *u·ŋər yʌški bi·m šʊri.a·r gumʌnʌs* it was right for thee to be merry, rejoice.

(Sh. *šʊri.a·r*, happiness, rejoicing. In Sh. *-ya·r*, *-a·r* is a suffix used in forming abstract nouns).

šʊri.ε·ṣ̌, *šuriy'e·ṣ̌*.

1. Happiness, enjoyment, rejoicing. — *šuriy'ε·š εti* enjoy yourself, be happy. 122.25. *šʊri.ε·š εčεn* let us make merry, let us rejoice. Cp. 368.17.
2. As Adj. — *šʊri.εṣ̌ gumʌnʌs yʌṣ̌ki bim* it was right for you to rejoice. (Cp. *šʊrε.a·r*. Sh. has also *šʊri.e·r*).

šʊr'o x sg. & pl., d.pl. *-mʊts* a large cake of bread (two feet in diameter and two inches thick, cooked in the embers of a fire). — *hʌn šər'o·ıcʌn nεtʌn* making a *šʊro*. 332.2.

šʊru εtʌs to begin. — *u.i·tsε mʌna·sər šʊru εtʊmʌn* they began to separate (from each other). 110.22. Cp. 382.4. Ar. Prs.

šʊšo·likɪṣ̌ *-ki.ʌnts* hf a supernatural female who exists in the whirlwind and does injury to mortals. 176

She is explained as a H. *čʊre·l* or Sh. *bʌl'a.*

či·pʊphʊṣ̌ɛ šʊšo·likɪṣ̌ the whirlwind witch. The word is also used as a term of abuse for an ugly, ill-dressed old woman. *šʊšo·likɪṣ̌ ju.ʌn mʌnʊma* you have become like a Sh.

šu·šu suffering from ague. — *jɛ šu·šu amaiya ba* I am suffering from ague. 000

(Cp. Sh. *šʊšu ša·l*, cold fever, ague. Kho. *šu·šu*, *šʊšu*, ague).

šu·t ỵ a sour decoction made from apricots and used as vinegar, especially by Shins. Wakhis use *qʊru·t*. *šu·t* is put in *ḍauḍo.* [263]

(Cp. Kho. *šʊt*, sour as of unripe grapes).

š'utin pl. *šut'iyo* x the four big stones surrounding the hearth in a house. 304.18. (Cp. *pfərɛtsin*).

šʊṭu·ko *-mʊts* x.

1. Bud.
2. Round button made of cloth.

(Cp. Sh. *šʊtu·ko,* with the same meanings).

šu·tʊr a kind of mushroom, or truffle(?), Punj. *gučči,* Sh. *šʊnu·tʊr.*

(Not known to QUB. GB gives Sh. *šu·ṭ*, mushroom. I have *ṣ̌u·ɔt* toadstool).

ṣ̌yu ṣ̌yu, ṣ̌yu ṣ̌i.u ɛtʌs to whistle.

(Cp. Sh. *ṣ̌yu· tho·ɪki;* Kho. *ṣ̌yu· korik,* to whistle).

T, TH, and Ṭ, ṬH

1. *tá,* *-mʊts* x leopard. — *ta ʊ.ɪʃ* leopard's skin. Cp. Prov. 13.
2. *tha* hundred, one hundred. — *hik, a·lto, iski, hʊnti tha* 100, 200, 300, 900.

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000 *tʌ kʊtsʊlo* for a hundred days. 100.5. *thʌ sʌlo* 100 moulds of salt. 274.10. *tsindi ta rupiˑa* 500 rupees. 304.9. *uˑɛ tha uyoˑn Kɪsərɛ* all those 100 men of the Kisar family. 110.21. Cp. 102.19, 164.1, 310.11. Lov. 13.

ta.aˑm y food. — *bɛ šuˑa ta.aˑm detsirčai.ɩ* what good food he is cooking! 124.11. *gutɛ ta.aˑm uˑŋ besʌntsʊm ɛtˈʌm?* what had you made this food of? 138.21. Cp. 84.9 ff. Ar. Prs.

taˑbi.a obedient. Ar. Prs.

thaˑiko v. *thaˑnʊm.*

taˑj y crown. 88.4. Prs.

taˑki so that. — *taˑki . . . uˑŋtsʊm mʌddʌt duˑmərčʌm* so that I may seek help from you. 22.7. Cp. 34.13. Prs.

taˑlim y instruction, education. — *taˑlim gʌnʊm bai.i* he is educated. *taˑlim ičim bai.i* he has been given instruction. *taˑlim ɛ.ikinʊm bai.i* he has been taught. Ar. Prs.

taˑlumʊts, daˑlʊmʊts x pl. swollen glands, mumps (?), septic throat (?) — *taˑlumʊts du bi.ɛn* mumps have come (to s.o.), i.e. (s.o.) has caught mumps.

It is said that a skilled woman puts her finger in the patient's throat and presses out the matter. (This can hardly apply to mumps). The black off cooking pots is applied as a remedy.

1. *thaˑn* place, spot. — *hithaˑn* one place, a certain spot. *hithaˑnɛ hʌɣʊrɛ iˑtsu bila* at one place there is the hoof-mark of (his) horse. 288.1 ff. Cp. 190.1. *hitaˑnər niˑči biˑm* (the bear) was going somewhere. 228.13. *be.ʊrʊm thaˑnɛ alamičiŋ dɛlaˑn* they have put up flags in a number of places. QUB. V. s.v. *hitaˑn.*

(Cp. H. *thaˑn*?).

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000 2. *thaˑn*, pl. *thaˑyo* x piece, or roll, of cloth (muslin etc.). H.

3. (*mɛn*) *taˑn*, pl. *taˑyo* x (old) clothes. — *mɛn taˑnʌn yoˑl* put on a set of old clothes.

thaˑnum, pl. hxy *thaˑɪko*, *thai.iko*; also hx *-išo*, y *-iŋ* high, elevated, lofty, tall. — *thaˑnum hiˑr* a tall man. *thai.iko*, or *thaˑnumišo hiˑri* tall men. *ċiṣko thaˑɪko bi.ɛn* the mountains are high. *tom thaˑɪko bitsʌn* the trees are tall. *thaˑnum hʌɣuts* a high mountain-pass. *uˑŋɛ taˑrif thaˑnum goˑčʌm* I will exalt your reputation for you. 98.6. Cp. 362.8. *thaˑiko joˑŋɛ šərkoˑtsɛ tʌk noˑtʌn* tying (the ropes) to the boughs of tall apricot trees. 316.12. QUB also: *th'ai.ikəroˑik baˑn* they are tall people.

thaˑnumkuẓ y height.

tan'us, pl. *tʌn'ušo*, mortar (of stone or wood, for pounding things in). — *dʌnɛ tanus* stone mortar. *huˑnə tanus* wooden mortar.

(In association with this word *yʌṭkus* was given as "pestle").

thaˑŋ -iċiŋ y.

1. Royal residence, palace, Mir's fort, Bu. *thɛˑŋuẓ*. *thʌmo taˑŋ* the Mir's residence. Cp. 10.3, 24.13, 212.21, 222.3, 328.4.

2. Mir's kitchen, royal cookhouse, Kho. *rʌteɹni* (bakehouse). *ṣʌpik*, originally *šuroˑ ɛtʌs thaˑŋ* the Mir's bakehouse, kitchen.

ṭhaˑŋ *-ʌtʌs v. *ṭhʌŋ* *-ʌtʌs.

ta.očiŋ y pl., sg. *ta.uts*, foot-wrappers, leg-bandages, strips of skin wound round feet and ankles, Sh. *ta.otɛ*. — *ja ta.očiŋ kuraˑti mʌniṭsʌn* my leg-bandages have become hard, stiff. 128.21. (*ta.očiŋ*) *taiyʌsər oˑr muškil*

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jučila they encounter difficulty in putting them on. 132.4. *ta.očiŋ . . . nult·ʌn* (Ppa. of 2. *-*ltaiyʌs*) putting on foot-wrappers. 128.23, 130.10, 132.2, 212.9. Cp. 128.21 — 132.3 passim, 210.9 ff. (Cp. Sh. *ta.ole*).

1. *ta·p* y arrangement, condition, H. *tərti·b*. — *u·ŋə ta·pʌn šu·a bila* your arrangement is a good one. 60.18. *duro·we šu.a ta·p bila* it is a good arrangement of the work. QUB. *hʌɣur šu.a ta·polo bi* the horse is in good condition. QUB. *go·r ta·p ɛčʌm* I'll punish you. QUB. *šu.a ta·pɛ hirʌn bai.i* he is a good type of man (?). QUB.

2. *ta·p* evil, bad (thing). H. *bura*. — *ta·pʌn dimʌnimi.a?* has he been born an evil thing? 86.27. *ta·pɛ bər bila, bər tʌ·pɛ bila* it is an evil saying, it's a bad business.

QUB gave the following: *ta·p* = *ya·ẓki* = unworthy, inferior. — *ta·pɛ hirʌn bai.i* he is a wrong kind of man, H. *na·mumkɪn, na·muna·sɪb*. *ta·pɛ dər'o ɛčai.i* he does bad work (?). *ta·pɛ ta·pɛ ɛtimi* he did ill, he acted badly (?).

(It seems probable that 1. *ta·p* and 2. *ta·p* are the same word, 2. *ta·p* being perhaps differentiated by a lengthened vowel and low tone to denote inferiority or contempt. In the last example I marked the first *ta·pɛ* as having a high tone and the second as having a low tone, the meaning being perhaps "good and bad", implying predominantly bad. In regard to the principle involved v. BSOS Vol. VIII. 1936. p. 634).

ta·rif y fame, reputation, renown. — *ja ta·rif bu·t bila* I have a high reputation(?). 118.18. *bu·t ta·rife pa·dša bʌm* he was a king of great renown (glossed: H. *mʌšhu·r*). 122.6. Cp. 98.5. Ar. Prs. 000

ṭha·rk -iŋ, -ičiŋ y walled enclosure (constructed round shrine, or saint's grave). — *mu·to ʒa ine . . . o·ltirum diš To·lulo ṭa·rk ne bila* up to the present the place he showed them in Tol is there, made into an enclosure (lit. they having enclosed?) 294.19.

tha·tine, th'ʌtine, cold, i.e. without clothes. — *ʌko·le ča·mine ke ṭa·tine be·rum den di·miwʌsumʌn* we have remained here hungry and cold (unclad?) for some years. 34.10.

ṭa.u ṭuṭʌŋ, ṭa.u ḍuṭʌŋ, pitch dark.^1

ṭa.ułe v. *ṭa.očiŋ.*

ṭ(h)a·yʌs v. 1. *thaiyʌs.*

ta·za fresh. Prs.

ta·zi (hu·k) greyhound. Prs.

tab'ʌŋ, ta·bʌŋ, y pl. bridle and bit, H. *lagʌ·m.* — *ta·bʌŋ eti* put a bridle on (the horse). *ixʌči tabʌŋ etumʌn* they put a bridle in his mouth. 78.22. *i·mo hʌyʊr γenʒle tabʌŋ tili.eŋ asba·b uyo·n ne·igin* putting a golden bridle, saddle and all equipment on his horse. 76.10.

tʌbi·b hm physician, doctor. Ar. Prs.

tʌčʌp overwhelmed, exterminated, finished off, H. *tʌbʌ·h, γʌrk*; completely, entirely. — *tʌčʌp čup etimi* he went quite silent, he didn't say a word. *tʌčʌp bel nimi* he perished without heirs. *tʌčʌp bel etumʌn* they exterminated them. 240.8. *uyo·ŋ u·kʌr tʌčʌp etumʌn* they all finished themselves off, i.e. slew each other. 32.6.

(Cp. Sh. *tačʌpig·n,* massacre, extermination. Kho. *tačʌp,* vanished,

^1 [see Corrigenda et addenda, category 116. p 544 - Analyst]

000 *tʌpačuk bik* to sink into water and disappear).

təɖʌk quite, wholly, completely. Bu. syn. *tʌčap*. — *yuřsoru.s təɖʌk* (substitute for *tərʌq* in the text) *bel oruʼn* you have completely extirpated his fathers (i.e. his father and father's brothers). 242.15.

thʌɖʌm mʌnaʼe to go lame (of an animal). (Cp. Sh. *təɖʌm boʼzki*, to stumble).

təɖʌq quite clear smooth ground, overflow of water.

təɖʌq mʌnaʼe, təɖaʼq m., v.i. to spill, overflow (on a small scale, e.g. of liquid in a vessel), to melt (and flow?). — *čai.i pi.ali.olo təɖʌq mai.ibila* the tea in the cup is spilling over the edge. QUB. *tal'ʌso tʌlpiʼolo ts.hil təɖʌq mʌnum ju.'ʌn* like water in a shallow vessel spilling over. QUB. (An expression applied to foolish people who talk much, or to a person with small means who would do great things). (Cp. *təɖau*).

təɖau mʌnaʼe v.i. to spill over, overflow (of things on a big scale). — *sinda hoʼl ne təɖau mai.ibila* the river is overflowing, spilling over, its banks QUB.

təɖau etʌs to scoop out, bail out. — *gotsilulum ts.hil hoʼl ne təɖau eču'n* they are bailing water out of the irrigation channel. QUB.

The reduplicated form *təɖatəɖau* denotes repeated spilling over. *pfəri.e ts.hil təɖatəɖau mai.ibila* means that the pond is brimful and that the water is swinging backwards and forwards and spilling over the edge. QUB.

(Cp. *təɖʌq mʌnaʼe*. The Sh. *təraiwei*, which seems to be used of the over-

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flowing of a river, or of water lapping at the edge of a river, is probably the same word).

thʌɣʌy, pl. *thʌɣoṭiŋ*, *y* pergola, framework supporting vines.

ṭʌɣər -ʒio x big sack.

(Cp. Prs. and Wkh. *ṭʌɣər*).

ṭʌɣʌy *y* wrought mud (for building); bog (?). H. *gara*, Prs. *gil*. — *burum ṭʌɣʌy* dry, i.e. stiff, mud. *ket ṭʌɣ'ʌyan ke xa ay'al'?a* even this mud has not fallen-down. 170.9. Cp. 276.4, 334.6. (Cp. Sh. *ṭʌg'a*).

1. *ṭhʌk -ʒio* swindler, cheat. — *ṭhʌkʌn bai.i* he is a cheat. *kure ṭhʌkʒio ba·n* these people are swindlers. (Cp. Sh. *ṭhʌg*). H.

2. *ṭʌk -ants* x strings for fastening front of choga, button.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭʌk*, Yasin Kho. *ṭak* button, strings for tying women's veil).

3. *ṭʌk* exact, equal. — *teq 40 kuts mʌnimi ke* when exactly (?) 40 days have passed. 80.17. *ṭʌk *-ʌmʌnʌs* to equal, rival, vie with. *ṭʌk aiy'amʌnʌm* I was unable to compete; come level with. IYR H. *barabari ne karʌʌka*.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭʌk*, equal to, enough for, sufficient for. *ṭʌk wai.o·zki*, to be equal to, to be a match for).

*ṭʌk *-ʌtʌs* to tie, fasten, tie up. — *i·mo jiŋeṭiŋ dumo·ɣus i·mo e·le kirte ṭʌq etimi* pulling out her sleeves he tied them in front of his own neck. 146.15. *hʌɣur ṭʌk eti* tie up the horse. *i·lte ṭʌk etin* tie them (the horses) up. Na. Cp. 64.10, 310.10, 316.12, 355.16.

(Cp. 2. *ṭʌk* and Sh. *ṭʌk tho·zki* to tie, fasten).

thʌk etʌs, tʌq etʌs to knock in (a peg), to knock s.t. 000

The first form and meaning were given verbally by IYB. The second form probably represents the same word. It occurs in:
(*i·riŋ*) *tʌq etumʌn* they gave his hand a knock. 242.18.

(Perhaps *ṭhʌk*. Cp. H. *ṭhʌkṭhʌk* and *ṭhō·kna*. Cp. Kho. *ṭʌk ṭʌk korik*, to knock at the door).

tʌkli·f y trouble, worry. — *u·ŋ i·nər bese tʌklif ečhiča* why do you worry him? *tʌkli·f aiyæchi* don't worry me. Ar. Prs.

tʌksi·r y offence, fault. Ar. Prs.

ṭʌku·r N. barber. (Cp. Sh. *ṭhʌkur*).

tʌrpa, QUB *tʌqpa* y news, information, H. *xʌbər*. — *ja·n tʌxpa gaiyʌm* I shall go and get news (whether the King will see you). 136.25. (Cp. Sh. *tʌkpa*, known, H. *ma'lu·m*. Balti *hrtʌxpa*, information). Tib. (*rtagspa*).

tʌxša EOL, *tʌqša* QUB, *-miŋ*, *-iŋ* y niche, recess (in wall).

(Cp. Sh. *tʌkša*). Prs. (*ta·qča*).

tʌxt y throne, howda, travelling-litter. — *a·sma·ntsum . . . hʌn tʌxtʌnețe Šahri Ba·no dumu·tsumʌn* they brought Š. B. from the sky on a litter. 14.2. *tʌxt e rʌwa·n* travelling litter. 78.3. *Gilte tʌxtʌțe huru·timi* he took his seat on the throne of Gilgit. 384.18. Cp. 92.5. *hastowʌțe tʌxt n'e·ibišen* putting the howda on the elephant. 76.20. Prs.

tʌxta pu·s (*nimaːze*) y praying-carpet, skin used as a mat for praying on, Prs. *jai nima·z, musʌlla*. Skin used as a bed-quilt. 288.2. Prs.

1. *tʌl -miŋ*, EOL *-iŋ*, y.

a. Ceiling, roof (from inside). — *mi ha· tʌl bʌli·la* our house has been cooled. (Metaph.) *ayafe* *tal balibi* 000 sorrow, or misfortune has fallen on me. QUR. Perhaps also under this head come the expressions: —

. . . *tal balibi* I, you, etc., have become hungry, *chamine gusana*. . . . *tal dovibi* = *guri wali bi* (you) have become hungry (?). QUR.

b. Palate. *yafum tal* roof of mouth.

c. Eyelid (upper). *ailtine yafum tal* my eyelid. (Cp. Sh. *tal* ceiling, *talo* palate).

2. *tal* -*iŋ*, N. -*miŋ*, y birch tree.

3. *tal* -*jo* x pigeon. — *talo taljo* . . . *durumi.s* seven pigeons have come. 12.16. *taljeik duyan* some pigeons have come. 148.6.

4. *tal* stagnant, standing, slow-flowing. — *tsil tal maniba* the water has become spread out like a lake, or marsh (H. *jhil*). *sinda tal* the slack (water) of the river (?).

5. *tal* -*iŋ* y convolvulus, bindweed.

thal'a gently, slowly, quietly, softly. —
thala thala eti do it gently.
thala gutsharas to go along slowly.
thala senas to speak low, whisper.
gorenimoteum asense tal'a doŋ'arubai.i the mullah enquires of the bride quietly, in a low voice. 302.16.

talaq y divorce. — *talaq* *-thi.as*, — *ti.as*, — *d-ilsas* to divorce s.o. *ine yusaar talaq ecibimi* he divorced her. 586

The customs of divorce are stated to be as follows: When a man divorces his wife he presents her with five rupees, representing the old *darks paci* (v. s.v. *dark*). He has also to make payment to the authorities. He pays the Mir a fee, i.e. Rs. 12, but the Wazir and Trangfa take turns in receiving it in place of the Mir.

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586 The divorcing husband has further to provide six portions of butter, one for the Mir, one for the Wazir and one each for the Moqaddoms of the "Four Tribes". One of the last is designated by the Mir "*ayarm*" (senior) for a period of 2, 3, or 4 years. The Mir passes on his butter to this Moqaddom, and the Wazir bestows his on some friend. These portions of butter are called *phalko* q. v.

Women used to be able to divorce their husbands if they had no children within two years (presumably when this was owing to failure on the man's part).

They can still be given divorce by order of a tribal council (*jirga*), but the right is seldom granted.

beriski talaq, "Dom's divorce". This term is applied to the divorcing of a wife on account of bad conduct. In this case her dowry is not repaid to her and neither *tark*, nor *phalko* is given by the divorcing husband. He may on the other hand recover a fine from the wife's father. The Doms themselves had originally no divorce and did not pay taxation. The Mir has now introduced them to both these amenities of the higher civilisation. Ar. Pro.

000 *talum*, *tal aso* -*mulo* shallow (of water, bowl etc.). — *tal aso khapan* shallow spoon. EOL.

1. *talaš* search, seeking for. — *thamanar talaš etsuman* they searched for a King. 386.2. Pro.
2. *talaš*, *talaš* effort, endeavour; haste; quickly, without delay. —
talaš eti make haste, hurry.
talaš ne ju come quickly, come at

000 once. N. *talei juvin* come quickly. (So also in Kho.). Prs.?

talab y pay, salary. — *talab ov bila* he gets pay. Ar. Prs.

thaleṭiŋ v. *ṭiŋ*.

thaləkaṭs y.

1. Period of seven days. — *hik thaləkaṭs bila* it is a week.
2. The seven days following a death, after which certain observances are carried out. V. 314.7 ff.

thaləkaṭsum appears to be used as an ablative with temporal significance: *taləkaṭsum daman ke hərkum kəle diruiəm* after the seven-days they bring the master of the house also out of the house. 314.9.

(*thale*, seven + *kaṭs*, days q.v.).

talʹənas, *tale(y)*-, Impv. *talen*, *-in*, Fpa. *neltʹalan*, to go round, to cross over (a pass); to return, to circle round (of bird, aeroplane).

The negative prefix is *o*-, but it appears to be accompanied by an *-l*-. Thus I recorded the Fut. 3 sg. *oltalaimi*, and the neg. Impv. *otalen*, but added an *-l*-, *oltalen*, whether as an optional addition I cannot say.

Pret. 1. sg. *talenam*. — *kayeiṣ(um) talenas* to cross the pass. *khulto oltalaimi* he won't cross today. *hal-talenum muṭar* the sphere of communal labour beyond Khaibar, lit. "across the bridge" (?) *talei bi* it (the female goat or sheep) is seeking the male, appears to belong to this verb. [illegible] *talenas*. 1. To go round, revolve round, appears to be used as an expression of well-wishing or honour. Cp. the Persian *dowr i sarat gardam*; and the Kho. γorum I go round. The idea is probably: "I circulate round you to ward off danger or harm". *tal'eyʌm ga herr* I am going to turn. Look out oxen! 246.15. 2. To go round, petition to, worry, pester. *auwa talribʌ* you are worrying me. (Cp. **-italʌnas*). 000

tal'eno, pl. *tal'enomots*, x faggot. — *talenomotse phʌ*, 394.9, *phʌrʌ talʌnomots* 394.12, fire-faggots, burning faggots.

(Cp. Sh. *tal'eno*, *tal'ʌno*, *tal'ono*, faggot; *agurʌ talona* burning faggots).

thale v. *thalo*.

th'ʌlo.ʌlum, *thalo.'ʌlum*, N. *thalolum*, seventh.

1. *t'ʌli*, *-muts*, *talents* x ascent or descent of a mountain. — *Traghal burj tharanum t'ʌli.an bi* the Traghal Pass is a very high ascent.

2. *tali*, *tale* occurs only as a postposition or adv. in a few expressions: — *i-dipuw tali* (*or*, *tale*) round about. 300.10, 394.9. Cp. § 84. *guse lupa heli tali dʌltas bi* this choga is good on the outside. EOL. *ali tali dʌltas apaiti bi* it doesn't look good on the inside. EOL. *yaw tali* below. EOL. *hʌrangʌ tali* between. (Cp. *talʌnas*?).

thʌli.o, N. *thale.o*, *-muts* x wicker-basket, N. open-mouthed basket.

(Cp. Sh. *thʌl'o*, GB *thʌly'o*, basket. Kho. *thʌl'o*, bucket).

thʌliun -mots, x the first and last sunlight striking on the mountain tops. — *sa thʌliun* "the sun on the distant hills, shade all round the speaker". *thʌliun manimi* the sun has quite gone, but its light still appears on the mountain tops. *talirnamots tam manimie* the sunset glows have gone off the mountains. EOL.

1. *t'ʌliẓ*, pl. *t'ʌli.ʌŋ*, y swaddling-clothes, the cloth in which an infant is wrapped. 854

The child is laid on the cloth with, in winter, a supply of dried cowdung to keep it warm and to absorb its urine. In the hot weather sand is substituted for cowdung.

The child is then rolled up in the cloth and the resulting bundle is tied round with a bandage, *tʌli·ẓe bʌn*, (H. *pʌtti*).

The verb used to describe the process is *-*ltʌli.ʌs*, from which *tʌliẓ* is probably a derivative.

Čurʌm tʌlɪšolo bʌm Ch. was in swaddling-clothes. 242.17. (Cp. Sh. *tʌli·ẓ*).

2. *tʌl'i·ẓ* -*iŋ* y large spindle on to which spun yarn is wound from small spindle, and from which it is eventually wound off into balls. 000

joṭ ganćʌṭum thi·rtum tʌl'i·ẓʌṭe imʌltərčuˑn. Ho tʌl'i·ẓtsum lo·ṭo di.u·ljaˑn they wind the spindleful of yarn from the small spindle on to the *tʌli·ẓ*, and then they wind it from the *tʌl'i·ẓ* into a ball.

thʌlo h x y; *thʌle* x seven, — *thʌlo hi·ri* seven men. *tʌlo gušiŋʌnts* 7 women. 180.10. Cp. 116.2, 192.10. *tʌlo tʌljo* 7 pigeons. 16.14. *thʌlo hakičʌŋ* 7 houses. *thʌlo badʌŋ* 7 paces. 312.10. *thal'ʊas* 7 months. *thalekuts* (v. s.v.) 7 days. *tʌle den* 7 years. Cp. 210.2. *thʌle heši* 7 times. *thʌle kum* 7 pairs, sets. *thʌlo ečəko·n* "The Seven Brothers", the name of a constellation conceived as representing seven brothers on a journey, one of whom got left behind. (Cp. Wkh. *hūb təruṭ*, the Great Bear. Sköld). 821

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000 *tʌlt'ʌq -ɪšo* h beggar, mendicant; poor, impoverished. — *u·ŋɪ bʌba tʌltʌq 'etʌm* I have made your father a beggar, reduced him to penury. 142.6. *Pu·no tʌltʌk imʌnimi* Pur·o became impoverished. 212.18.

(Cp. Sh. *tʌlt'ʌko*, "thin", poor(?), starved ?).

tʌltʌqu·yo, pl. *tʌltʌqu·y-ɪšo*, *-ɵmuts* poverty-stricken, destitute; hereditary poor-man. Used as a term of abuse and contempt.

1. *thʌm -o* hm ruler, sovereign, king, chief, "Mir". Used specially of the hereditary rulers of the states of Hunza and Nagir. It is not ordinarily substituted in stories of foreign origin for the Persian *pa·dša*.

The term is being displaced by *Mi·r* which is used by outsiders and has been adopted by the Indian Government.

The pl. *thʌmo* is used as an inclusive term for all the members of the ruling family, and also, it would appear, as a respectful singular. *thʌmo uyo·n Sʌfdər Xa·nɛ ka ni bʌm* all the members of the ruling family had gone off with S. Kh. 346.3.

It is probably singular in the following: *thʌmo uyʌ·rum čap etumʌn* they kept it secret from the Tham. 192.6. *thʌmo ʊpʌči . . . ju·čʌm* he used to come to the Tham. 208.10. *thʌmeʌ besʌn uyo·mər sa·l oča·n* the Tham makes them take precedence in everything. 348.2. *thʌmo ʌmulər niʌs mʌnimi ke* when the Tham has to go anywhere, 348.3. *thʌmo tha·ŋ* the Mir's (*or*, Mirs'?) palace, residence 212.21, 328.4.

000 Used as a title [illegible] follows the personal name.

The word in normal use in the sg. and pl. occurs repeatedly in texts No.s 35, 37, 38, 40, 41.

The following are further references: 6.2, 24.1, 116.4, 240.2, 260.2, 266.20, 274.9, 278.6, 294.13, 300.11 ff., 314.14, 350.4.

(For the relationships of the word see: "A new Central Asian Language" by F. W. Thomas, J.R.A.S. April 1926, p. 313).

2. *ʈʌm*, Nz. *ta·m*, closed, shut. — *gute hiŋ ʈʌm bila* this door is shut *hiŋ ʈʌm e* (or, *eti*) close the door. *i·tse hiŋ ʈʌm ne* closing the door after him. 52.6.

(Cp. Sh. *tʌm* (GB *ʈʌm*) *tho·rki*, to shut).

3. *tʌm delʌs* v.i. to bathe, wash, swim, H. ɣʊsl k., *nʌha·na*, *tairna* — *tʌm* *-ʌdilʌs* v.t. to wash, bathe. *sindulo* (or, *sindʌʈe*) *tʌm delʌs* to swim in the river. *mu guse pfərilo tʌm deljan* now let us bathe in this pond. 14.1. *gušiŋʌnts u·riŋćiŋeʈe ʈər ne tʌm delja·n* women swim reaching forwards with the hands under the water. QUB. N. *beli·s tʌm delʌs* to swim like a dog (*lit.* sheep). (This also I think refers to women's swimming). *tʌm e·dilumər* when they have washed (the corpse). 310.7. *ja Mɪssi Ba·ba tʌm modi·lʌm* I gave "Missy Baba" a bath. EOL. *tsilulo tha·m eti* dip it in the water. EOL.

(Cp. Sh. *tʌm dɘrki* v.i. to bathe, swim).

4. *ʈhʌm etʌs*, (*mʌnaw*) to sweep, clean; to clear out, make a clean sweep of. — *isumʌlaʈe ʈhʌm eti* sweep with

000

a (yak's) tail. *ɣfoɣpʌsʌʃe ʃhʌm eti* sweep with a besom. *dukʌnʌ ṭʌm ne* sweeping the shop. 166.16. *gʌn ɛr ṭhʌm ɛtɛr* in order to sweep the road for him. 358.16. *guɾ bitsumʌn . . . ṭhʌm ne tawmi* clearing out all the wheat there was, he carried it off. 142.1. Cp. 172.19. *guɾ ṭiṭi.ulum ṭʌm manimi* the wheat was cleared out from the pit. 140.9. Cp. 140.14.
(Cp. Sh. *ʃhʌm thoṛki*, to sweep).

5. *ṭʌm—ṭʌm taʃ čhor* a smooth, perpendicular cliff (a clean, slippery, or smooth cliff).

6. *ṭʌm* a disease that attacks wheat. — *guɾe ṭʌm ni·bila, guɾe ṭʌm dʊwila* the wheat has become affected by *ṭʌm*.

ṭʌma y greed, covetousness; greedy. — *ṭʌma gʌne* out of greed. *bʊt ṭʌma sisʌn* a very greedy person. EOL. Ar. Prs.

ṭʌma·ku y sg. a single tobacco plant, y pl. tobacco. — *čilime ṭʌma·ku* pipe-tobacco. *nʌswaɾe ṭʌma·ku* snuff. *ṭʌma·ku mo·n(ʌn) bi* it is a tobacco plant, *or*, contemptuously, a very small quantity of tobacco. *ṭʌma·ku muwʌnts (bi.e)* the stalks of the tobacco plant pounded. Prs.

ṭʌma·m all, entire. — *je juin, ṭʌma·mʌn ju·in* now come, all of you come. 82.2.
(Whether the *-ʌn* is the Bu. suffix of "oneness", or the Ar. adverbial suffix, is not clear). Ar. Prs.

ṭʌma·ʃa, pl. *ṭʌma·ʃa.iŋ*, N. pl. *-miŋ*, y.

1. Amusement, game, play, diversion. *ṭʌma·ʃa etʌs* to play, amuse, disport o.s. (of children or adults). *ṭʌma·ʃa eča·ma?* are they playing (games)? *jotimuts ka ho·lpa ṭʌmaʃa etʌsʊr ni·mi* he went out to play with the children. 264.8.

2. Spectacle, display, public entertainment, "sports", a "show". — *mew ṭʌma·ṣan eči* he will provide us with a spectacle. 116.6. *gu·imo tiṣajum ṭʌma·ṣʌw boren* watch the spectacle from the top of your roof. 388.5. *gʊre gʊyare ke ṭʌma·ṣar ayo·ṣičiŋ nʊṭʌn jurčan* the women folk also dress up and come to the entertainment, "show". 330.2. OOO

In the following it is either the genitive or used adjectivally:
ṭʌma·ṣa hʌγʊrʊn bi it is a show horse, i.e. a wonderfully good horse. Ar. Prs.

ṭʌma·ṣakiṣ forming a spectacle, worth looking at; ridiculous. 116.3. (Prs.).

ṭʌmʌnča -muts x pistol, revolver.
(Cp. Psht. *ṭʌma·nča*, Sh. *ṭʌmʌnča*, also given as Persian by Steingass).

ʌm'ʌnnakiṣ arrogant, contemptuous of others, H. *maγrur*, *mast*. (Ar. Prs.).

ṭʌmbʊk, pl. *-ʌŋo*, *-uts*, N. *-i·ŋuts*, x popinjay, y the sport of shooting at the p. — *ṭʌmbʊk dɛlʌs* to shoot at, *or* to hit, the popinjay. N. *ṭʌmbʊk di·ṭʌʌs* to engage in shooting at the popinjay.
(Here *di·ṭʌʌs* possibly refers to making one's horse gallop down the course, cp. *taʌγʊra di·ṭʌʌs*).
(Cp. Sh. *ṭʌmbʊk*, Kho. *ṭʌmbʊk*, *ṭʌmbʊŋ*).

thʌmi·ni, last year. — *thʌmi·ni dɛn* last year. *thʌm'ine khu.in* last year and this year *ṭʌmi·ni γuw dɛn ke* last year and the year before. 214.12.

thʌmi·nimo pertaining to last year, last year's. — *thʌmi·nimo dɛn* last year. *tam'inomutsum* from, since, last year. 314.14.

ṭʌmlʌm N. y pl. sheet lightning.

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000 *thʌmkuš* y "tham"-ship, kingship, sovereignty. — *M. M. N. Xaʌne thʌmkuše* during the thamship of M. M. N. Khan, in the reign of . . . 106.4. 116.17, 238.9, 346.8.

tʌmtʌm etʌs IYB to strike metal, to beat clothes (in washing them). (Not known to QUB. Cp. 3. *tʌn*).

tʌm'us, pl. *tʌm'ušiŋ*, y the hot weather days after the solstice, the dog days. — *tʌmus etʌs* (*bila*) (it is necessary in the dog days) to break up and soften ground.

The plural is said to be used where several fields are in question.

•-*th'ʌn*, pl. •-*thaiyo*, x top, tip, point; vertex, centre line of top of head, parting line of hair. — *čhiše ithʌnulo*, *tome ithʌnulo* on the top of the mountain, of the tree. *čhiše itʌnər ni·mo* she went to the top of the mountain. 108.11. *sele ithʌn* the point of a needle. *ithʌn dikʌrʌs*^! to divide the hair down the middle of the head.

This is done with a small stick *gʌnč-eše* (*lit.* spindle).

gutʌn trʌq nuko gudeljʌm splitting you down the centre line of your head I shall hit, *or* kill you (the meaning is: I shall strike you on the top of your head and cleave you in two). 148.23. Cp. 230.6.

N. *i·t'ʌnulu* (i.e. *it'ʌnulum?*) first, opposed to *mu·šulu* last.

(Cp. also Bu. •-*thʌnʌs*).

1. *tʌn* bastard. — *tʌn duku·mʌnum* you bastard born. *tʌn pfo·puš*, bastard. (Cp. *tʌno*).
2. *tʌn* only recorded in: *tʌn lʌq* quite naked, stark naked.

(Probably Prs. *tʌn*, body. Cp. Sh. *tʌn nʌnʌ* stark naked).

![See corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.544- Analyst]

000 3. *tʌn* the noise of beating, beating with a noise; smacking. Also reduplicated: — *tʌntʌn, tʌtʌn.* *tʌn nɛ delimi* he beat him (implying noise). *gʌtuŋ tʌn(tʌn) ɛča·n* they thump, keep thumping, the clothes (in washing them). *indiliŋ tʌtʌn ɛtimi* he kept thumping his breast. *gu.a·ɛ tʌtʌn ɛ·tʌs* to slap, smack, a child.

(Cp. Sh. *tʌn tho·ɽki* to beat, smack, (the breast)).

1. *tʌna·s, tai(y)-*, Ppa. *nult'ʌn* v.t. to pound (y objects). — *gʊr hičʊkʌn thəiba·n* they pound one "*čoq*" of wheat. 314.1.

Fut. sg. 1. *thaiyʌm.*

Pret. sg. 1. *thʌna·m.* (Cp. •*-ltʌnʌs*).

2. *tʌna·s*, pl. *tʌna·šo* x̱ a pounder, beater (used when washing clothes).

(Presumably the Noun Agent of 1. *tʌna·s*).

1. •*-thʌnʌs*, pl. •*-thʌnʌšo*, x centre line of top of head, top of mountain. — *it'ʌnʌsɛ xa ni·dʌlin* striking him on the centre line of his head. 280.2. Cp. 280.6. *čhi·ṣɛ ithʌnʌsər du·simi* he went up to the top of the mountain. (Cp. •*-thʌn*).

2. *thʌnʌs*, pl. *thʌnʌšo*, x wooden ladle (at water-cisterns for public use). — *ɣʊlkʌʈum thʌnʌs* the cistern ladle.

tʌndu·r N. v. *tʌnu·r.*

tʌndʊrust, N. pl. *-išo*, healthy, in good health. — *tʌndʊrust ba·n* they are well. Prs.

tʌnɛ·lo v. 2. *tʌno.*

tʌnxa y pay, salary. — *duwa·sumʌn tʌnxa* pay remaining over, i.e. arrears of pay. Ar. H.

1. *tʌno* lower end of an animals gut where dung collects before it is expelled. QUB. (= Punj. *ojhɽi* IUB).

2. *tʌno, tʌne·lo,* pl. *tʌne·lo-mots, -tiŋ).* 000
bastard, base-born. (Cp. *1. tʌn*).

tʌnu·r, -iŋ, -i·iŋ, -miŋ; N. *tʌndu·r -iŋ,* y oven (hole in the ground). Prs.

1. *tʌŋ.*

a. Adj. hard up, in straits; vexed, annoyed. — *ʈi.ʌsər šʌpi·kɛ tʌŋ bʌm* he was hard up for food to eat. 34.3. *horu·tʌsər padša tʌŋ imai.i bai.i* on her sitting down the King becomes vexed. 120.16.

b. Noun y scarcity, shortage. — *Hunzolo tsilɛ but tʌŋ bilum* in Hunza there was great scarcity of water. 352.8. Prs.

2. *ʈhʌŋ* N. up to, as far as. Hz. to the furthest limit of, H. *a·xɪr sɪrretʌḳ.* — *um ʌmulirɛ tʌŋ niču baʔ kolerɛ tʌŋ* as far as where (= how far) are you going? as far as here, i.e. how far . . .? . . . so far. *Səriqol ʈhʌŋ na·n daiyʌm* I went to the furthest point of S. and returned. QUB.

(Cp. Sh. *ʈhʌŋ,* up to, + dat.).

ʈhʌŋ *-ʌtʌs, ʈha·ŋ* *-ʌtʌs,* v.t. to push, shove. — *menʌn ʈhʌŋ etʌs* to push s.o. *gukər utsi tʌŋ eti* push yourself against them, i.e. jostle them. 256.6,10. *ʈha·ŋ* denotes slow, gentle action, and so is used of helpful pushing. *goltu·rʌʈɛ yʌʈɛ gusɛ čarʌʈɛ ta·ŋ a* with your horn push me up on to the top of this cliff. 132.20,22. Cp. 144.1. *horγo dʌl hʌγur ʈha·ŋ ečomɛ di.u·simi* pushing the horse up the slope he got it to the top. *ʈhʌŋ etʌs* to push the earth to either side, the equivalent of harrowing, with a shovel.

(Cp. Sh. *ʈhʌŋ tho·ɪki;* Kho. *ʈhʌŋ korik,* to push, shove).

tʌŋgi y dearth, scarcity. Prs.

1. *tʌp*, pl. *-oŋ*, EOL *-uŋ*, y leaflet, petal; leaf, page (of book). — *iski tʌp ʂɪqa* 3-leaved grass, i.e. trefoil, clover. 777

Specimens with four or more leaflets are searched for, and those with 4 and 6 leaflets are considered "lucky".

(Perhaps the same word is to be seen in Sh. *tʌpi bʌt*, very thin stone, shale).

2. *thʌp -ičʌŋ* y night. — *thʌp uyoˑn* all night. *sa thʌp* day and night. 116.15. *tʌpɛ*, *tʌpɛ.i* at night. 4.16, 94,1. *thʌpmo* at night. *iˑtɛ th'ʌpɛ.i* (or, *thʌpər*) that night. *trʌŋ thʌp*, *thʌpɛ trʌŋ* midnight. *kuˑlto niˑm thʌp* last night. *ɛˑr tʌp mʌnimi* it became night for him, i.e. night overtook him. 234.2. *tʌp bilʊm* it was night. 198.1. Cp. 358.7, 384.9. Prov 26. 000

(Cp. Chilāsi Sh. *tʌp*, dark).

ʈʌpʈʌp with a tapping sound. — *hərʌlt ʈʌpʈʌp mai.ibila* the rain is tapping down. *ẓu yaˑr nɛ ʈʌpʈʌp šɛl'iči.ɛn* the apricots are falling tap, tap, tap.

(Cp. Sh, *tʌptʌp*, dropping, spitting of rain).

1. *tʌq* *-ʌtʌs.*

V.t. to break into pieces, smash, cut up. — *sʌnduqʌʈɛ dʌn isərk tʌq nɛ gʌtʊm di.usin* smash down a stone on the box and breaking it up take out the clothes. 24.18. *gutʌs tʌq nɛ* cutting up the corpse into bits. 226.8. *čʌp taˑq* (i.e. *tʌq*) *nɛtʌn* cutting up the meat. 338,14, 340,12, 384.23.

V.i. *tʌq mʌnʌˑs*, *tʌq* *-mʌnas* to break in pieces, be smashed, crushed. — *ikərɛŋɛ tʌq imʌnimi. iˑsɛ tʌq imʌnʊm čʌma . . .* (the brooch) broke in pieces of itself. The brooch that was broken in pieces. 164.18. *tʌq*

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000

mʌnumɪšo bi.ɛn, tʌq mʌnumiŋ bitsa, refer to things broken up.

(Cp. Sh. *tʌk tho·ɪki* v.t., *tʌk bo·ɪki* v.i., to break etc.).

2. *tʌq*, v. 3. *ṭʌk, ṭʌk *-ʌtʌs*, and *thʌk ɛtʌs.*

tʌqʌbbʊr, tʌqʌbbʊri y arrogance wagger. — *tʌqʌbbʊr(i) ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is arrogant, he puts on side. Ar. Prs.

*tʌqsi·m *-ʌtʌs* to divide, apportion. Ar.Prs.

1. *ṭər.*

a. Bit, fragment, half, small piece, IUB H. *ṭukəṛa, ni·m, ri·za.* — *dʌn ṭər mʌnimi* the stone was broken to bits. *yu·ṭis ṭər mʌnimi* his leg was broken (in pieces?). Cp. *ṭərumṭər.*

b. Small field (smaller than *mʌl* a piece of a field. — *mʌlə tər* hal a field. EOL.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭər*, piece, half a chupatty; *ṭər tho·ɪki* to cut, cut in two, sever).

2. *tər* blow with open hand, cuff. — *tər e·ɛti* give him a cuff.

3. *tər* quite, completely, very.

Only recorded in:

tər dʌγʌnʊm(ʌn) bai.i he is a very robust man. *hʌγʊr tər dʌγʌnʊm(ʌn) bi* the horse is sturdy, fullbodied (?).

(Perhaps a variant of 5. *dər.* Cp. Sh. *tər bu·ro*, all light-coloured ?).

1. *təra·zu -mʊts* x scales (for weighing). Unknown till recently, except fo weighing gold. Prs.

2. *təra·zu* the name of a constellation, Libra (?). Prs.

tərʌḍo, tərʌṛo lazy, idle, slack, feeble, H. *sust.* (Cp. Sh. *tərʌḍo*, slack and incompetent).

tərʌḍe.i y slackness, idleness.

(This would be the normal form in Sh. of the abstract noun corresponding to *tərʌḍo*).

000 *tərʌm*, v. *thʌqʌm*.

1. *tərʌq*. 242.15. V. s.v. *təḍʌk*.

2. *tʌrʌq* Hz. & N. poor.

tʌrau, v. *tʌḍau*.

thər'ɛnum, pl. *thər'e·iko*, *thər'ɛnumɪšo*, N. *tʌreya·ko*, narrow. — *gʌn tʌr'ɛnum bila* the road is narrow.

thər'ɛs, pl. *thərɛ·šo*, orphan (lacking both parents, or one). — *yu·u* (i.e., *yu·y*) *ʌpʌm thərɛs* fatherless boy. *mu·u ʌpʌm thərɛs dʌsin* fatherless girl. *i·mi ʌpom thərɛs* motherless boy. *mumi ʌpom thərɛs dʌsin* motherless girl. *u·ŋ tərɛs hile·s* you fatherless boy. 70.22.

(Cp. Sh. *thərɛ·s*, parentless orphan).

ṭhər'i·, *-muts* x polo-ball.

Originally local, made of chenar wood, now of bamboo-root, imported from India.

theri·tsɛ du·n catch the polo-ball.

ʌme·ulo tər'i yʌmi the polo-ball hit my tooth. 158.11.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭər'i*, GB *ṭhairi*).

415 *təriŋ -ičiŋ*, N. pl. *-ičʌŋ* y an animal's skin prepared for use as a bag for holding milk, butter etc.; also inflated, for rafts, or as a support for swimming, H. *mʌšk*. — *maručɛ* (QUB *maruči·ɛ*) *təriŋ* a chillie, capsicum capsule.

(Cp. Sh. *təri·ŋi*, skin for holding milk).

000 *t'əriṣ̌*, *təreṣ̌*, pl. *t'əri.ʌŋ*, y gap, hole (large). — *tərišʌn bʌlimi* a (big) hole appeared. 54.5.

tərk -ičʌŋ, y byre, hut for animals, IUB *mʌwe·ši rʌkhne ka mʌka·n*. — *bu·a tərk* cow byre. *huy'ɛ·sə tərk* sheep and goat house. 108.23,25, 386.9.

tərk'a·n, *tərka·ʌn*, *tərk'ʌn*, pl. *tərk'aiyo* h a person who is not liable to have to carry loads. 342.7.

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tərkʌŋ *-ičiŋ* y stable, H. *iṣṭʌbʌl*. — *iˑtse tərkʌŋgolo tʌk oˑtin* tie them (the horses) up in the stable. *hʌγure tərkʌŋər dumoˑmo* she came to the horses' stable. 108.21. Cp. 118.2. *tərkaˑŋ*. 356.8.

tərkʌš quiver, x (wooden), y (of leather). Prs. (*tiˑrkʌš*).

tərkoˑŋ, *thərkoˑŋ*, y sg. and pl.
1. Feathers of an arrow. — *huˑntse tərkoˑŋtse čərkoˑwe duˑnimi* the cliffs closed on (caught) the feathers of the arrow. 156.8.
2. Fin of fish. *čhumo tərkoˑŋ*.
3. Blades of mill-wheel. Also recorded for N. with this meaning (*tərkuŋ*).

(QUB gave *t-* and *th-* as alternatives, also *thərtoˑŋ*).

ṭhər mʌnum outsider, interloper. A term of abuse used by original holders of land to immigrants. 264.1.

tərmuk *-ičiŋ*, N. *tərmuk -ičʌŋ*, y stone-bow, pellet bow, H. *guleˑl*.

(QUB *t-*, IUB *ṭ-*. Cp. Sh. *thərmuk*).

ṭəro *-muts* x cowdung beetle.

ṭərumṭər in pieces, in bits, H. *ṭuˑkṛa ṭuˑkṛa*. — *iˑse ʌšdər ṭərumṭər etimi* he cut the monster in pieces. 282.17. *jʌme . . . ṭ'ərumṭ'ər mʌniš* may the bow break in pieces! 172.5. Cp. 172.8.

(Cp. 1. *ṭər*. *ṭərum ṭər* = piece from piece).

thʌs *-miŋ* y smoke. — *gʌluŋ . . . tʌsare etimi* he held the clothes to the smoke. 14.9. Cp. 16.20. Prov. 29.

tʌsbihʌmuts x pl. rosary. QUB gave also *tʌsbih*.

(Cp. *tʌsbiˑamuts*). Ar. Prs.

tʌskaˑs, *tʌskič-*, Pret. sg. 1. *tʌskaˑm*, Impv. *tʌske*, neg. *oˑtʌski*.
**-tʌskʌs*, **-tʌskič-*, Pret. sg. 1. **-tʌskʌm*.
Pn.pf. *i-*, *mu-*.

000

1. To draw, pull, drag. — *itaskas* to drag (a man, rope, wood). *mutaskas* to drag a woman.

   The form without the Pa.pf. seems to be used in:

2. To draw (a bow). — *jamu (y) taskare bila* the bow is to be drawn. 168.20. *tamu taskurman . . . mut'askin* (ppe). 170.5. (*tamu*) *taskirumi*. 170.16. 172.5. *jamu ja taskuwar* when I draw the bow. 172.5.
3. To smoke (tobacco, opium). — *afyum* (y) *taskare* to smoke opium. *tilam* (x) *taskare* to smoke a (tobacco-) pipe. EOL recorded N. *sigaret* (x) *taskare* to smoke a cigarette. *tamaku* (y) *taskare* to smoke tobacco.

tasmo -*miq*, N. pl. -q, y strap. Prs.

tasvir, *tasbir*, -*iq*, y picture, photograph. — *tasvir di.usas* to take a photograph. Ar. Prs.

taj *-*manas* to slip. — *taj akuman(i)* don't slip. *guts dat taj mi.manas bila* this is a place where we slip, i.e. this is a slippery place. (Cp. Sh. *taj bozki*).

1. *taj* -*miq* y slippery perpendicular cliff, smooth cliff.

   Also as an adj. smooth, slippery. — *taj thar*, *tam taj thar* a smooth perpendicular cliff (which is impassable).

2. *thaj* the j- form of *thaiyas*, to go out (of doors). q.v.

taj taj noise of rubbing. Given as the equivalent of *jirq jirq*.

tasb'iumuts, *tasr'iumuts*, x pl. prayer-beads, rosary.

(Cp. *tasbihamuts*. From Ar. *tasbih*).

'tapi -*muts* x a wooden vessel (large and shallow).

402 *ṭhaṭakas*, pl. *-kaṭo* x a piece of wood suspended so that with one end resting on the revolving upper millstone it leans against the tray into which the grain falls from the hopper. The vibration produced by the millstone is communicated by it to the tray and causes the grain to flow slowly through into the hole in the revolving millstone.

000 *taf ayar* v. *daf ayar*.

tafapal, *tafayar* Ha. & N., *-ṭiŋ* x bat (animal). — *tafapal ju.'an hil'esan bai.i* he is a thin, weak (*lit.* bat-like) youth. QUB. (Cp. Sh. *taltorpan*, bat).

ṭhaṭaqas, pl. *ṭhaṭaqaṭo*, x a kind of bird, redstart(?).

524 *ṭ'alaq manaṇe* to play a game resembling draughts with small stones on a diagram scratched on the ground. It is much played by children, but, though gambling is not much practised in Hunza, it can no doubt be played for money and the meaning I was originally given was "to gamble". — *ṭ'alaq mai.ṭiṇe* they are gambling. *ṭ'alaq manaṇe sis* a gambler.

000 *taf'ar*, N. *taf'ar -ṭiŋ*, x tailless rat, which is found up in the summer grazing-grounds.

ṭ'aṭas, pl. *ṭ'aṭaṭo*, x an article in an unfinished state, e.g. a roughly forged metal article, a garment cut out and basted, a roughly fashioned wooden article, e.g. a block of wood roughly shaped with an adze to be made into a bowl on the lathe. — *ṭhoroŋ i.ṣe ṭama ṭaṭas dimanimi* the rough form of the brooch came into existence of itself. 166.2,8. Cp. 166.9,19,22.

One can also say: — *maṭe ṭ'aṭas*.

000 *har ṭaṭʌn*, a field, a house unfinished, in the course of construction.

And of a small child beginning to talk: — *bʌriŋʌ ṭaṭʌlo eċʌi* he is making attempts at words.

(Cp. Kho. *ṭhaṭʌn*, piece of wood for making a vessel, which has not yet been put on the lathe).

*-*t'ʌtʌs* -*iŋ* y palm of the hand, H. *hathelī*. — *gut'ʌtʌriŋ* the palms of thy hands.

1. *ṭaw'a·* hard, severely, Bu. *daŋ*, H. *saxt*. — *ṭa.otiŋʌr ṭawa·* γʌmʌ *mʌkʌn* hard frost having laid hold on the foot-wrappers, i.e. they having been frozen hard. 132.3. *ṣʌpi ṭaw'a· hurʌṭi manʌi bi* the bread has become very hard.

The word is said by some to be also used of a person severely ill, but this was denied by QUB. (Cp. *ṭaa*).

2. *ṭaw'a·* y a loud sharp noise, a crack, bang. — *ping ke ṭiʌri hakʌnʌ* *ṭʌmi ke ṭaw'a· maiʌbila* when the polo-stick and the ball strike each other there is a crack. *tumʌq nupʌli ṭaw'a· manimi* the gun exploding there was a bang.

ṭaw'aṭum.u (*etʌs*).

1. The report of a gun.

2. To answer back violently.

tawʌkal y faith, trust in God. — *tawʌkal ne bilʌmi* putting his faith in God he fired. 102.23. Ar. Prs. (*tawakkul*).

tawʌn, pl. *tawʌniŋ*, y fine; fined. — *tawʌn etʌs* (*-*ʌtʌs*) to fine s.o. *buṭ tawʌn imʌnʌi* he has been heavily fined. Prs. (*tavān*).

tawīd entrusting, committing, charging with. — *wazīri ile tawīd ecimi* he committed the wazirship to him. 98.8. Ar. Prs. (*tafwīḍ*).

tai, tai, te.i, te, Adv. and Adj.: thus, so, in such manner, as it is, like this; such, H. *waisa.* — *te aiyetin* don't do thus (to him). 158.19. *tai bert ṣapa ke am'umaṅasmo* a… so she was not unduly depressed. 58.15. *te.i γuniki? bam* so revolting (evil) was he. 116.9. *besa te* (or, *tai*) *me.iba?* why are you like this? 144.22. Cp. 218.2. *uyoṛuhe.e tai.i darom.in* 'aiːru the great do such things (*lit.* such a thing). 74.12. Cp. 80.3, 120.14. 000

thai.sko pl. of *thowsam.*

tail, teil, te.il, teil, pl. *-juko.*

1. As it is, so, such, like this, H. waisa, aisa. — *teil bila* N. (*dila*) it is so. *teil fat e* leave it as it is. *fat etimi te.ile* he left it as it was. 160.9. *teil seilaṭe* in this manner, thus. 142.9. *teiljuko* such persons (as this). 170.19. *te.iljuko ike ja etuba* such (dreams) as those I (can) interpret. 74.14. Cp. 64.28, 66.19.
2. Most frequently the word occurs with the suffix *-aṭe.* — *tailaṭe, teilaṭe* etc. in this wise, in such wise in this manner, thus, etc. *teilaṭe je juċam* in this manner I shall come back. 106.21. Cp. 78.11, 94.2, 158.11,15, 202.4.

(*tai* + *l.* Cp. the *-l* in *akhil* and *bel-*).

teil.aŋasa v. *tele.*

taiyaːr, taiːar ready, near to, on the point of. — *taiːar etas* to make ready. *badša wer ham hera taiːar etam* the King had made (people) prepare a house for them (or the *e-* may re-enforce the *wer*). 36.12. *barbγar taiːar im'aṅimi* he approached near

000

to puberty. 244.5. *taiʌ·r mʌna·s* takes the following verb in the simple Infinitive, the Infin. + *ər*, or the Present Base + *ər*. *ʌ̈dər du·sʌs taiʌ·r mʌnimi* the monster was on the point of coming forth. 282.11. Cp. 242.9, 328.31. *dʌγoıcʌŋ oyo·n fʌš mʌna·sər taiya·r mʌnimi* the flour is all on the point of coming to an end i.e. is almost all used up. *do·iqʌlčər taia·r manimi* he came near to reaching them, i.e. he nearly overtook them. 144.8. Cp. 388.5. *ma ke taiʌ·r ma·nin* do you also be ready. 4.14. Prs.

1. *thaiyʌs, tha·yʌs, thʌč-*, to go out (of fire, lamp). — *pfu thʌči·la, thʌči* the fire is going out, will go out. *pfu čhʌγorum numʌn thʌmi* the fire becoming cold went out. *phu tha bila* the fire has gone out. *phu tha·yʌs bila* the fire is about to go out. EOL. *filta taj ʒa* until the wick (i.e. lamp) goes out. 314.3.

(Cs. *estayʌs*).

2. *taiyʌs, thʌč-,*¹ Impv. *ta*.

a. To follow, pursue. The person pursued is expressed by *-tsi, or takes the suffix *-tsi*.

i·i Šahri Ba·nomatsi taiyʌsər rai etimi he himself decided to follow up Sh. B. 26.26. *u i·tsi thʌmʌn* (or, *thʌ ba·n*) they followed him. 162.19. Cp. 164.1. *u·tsi ta·mi* he followed after them. 120.25, 144.8. Cp. 38.8. *i·tsi thʌčume* pursuing him. 212.15, 262.18.

b. To take effect, be effective. *kintse besʌn ke thaiyʌs api* nothing has any effect on him, i.e. nothing can injure him. 110,10, 144.19. (Cp. 1. *-ltaiyʌs).

¹[see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p 544- Analyst]

000 3. *ʈeiyas*, *ʈei-*, Impv. *ʈa*.

To put on, pull on (something on to one's feet or legs, e.g. socks, trousers). *ǰorob ʈeiyas*, *ǰupalliŋ ʈeiyas* to put on socks, trousers. *ʈeiyasar ve mušké̇l ǰutila* it comes difficult to them, i.e. they have difficulty in putting on (the leg bandages). 182.4.

Fut. sg. 1. *ʈeiam*, Pret. sg. 1. *ʈeiyam*, 3. *ʈami*. (Cp. 2. *-ʈteiyas*). *ʈum* in *ʈum doŋ* very hard. (Cp. *ʈamar*?). !^ *ʈeiyurm* a rare kind of yellow-eyed hawk.

(Prs. *ʈeiyurm*, *ʈeiyurm* the white goshawk (Phillott Eng. Pers. Dict.).

ʈu.i v. *ʈui*.

ʈel v. *ʈail*.

ʈele, *ʈele*, *ʈel* there. — *ʈel ekele* there and here, i.e. here and there. *ʈele ʃal oti* leave it there. 48.9. Cp. 34.3, 42.13, 210.16, 222.3, 224.3, 262.3, 298.9.

Dat. *ʈelar*, *ʈelaǰar* thither, there (with verbs of motion). — *ʈelar nimi*, *ʈelaǰar nimi* going thither. 4.16, 6.2, 108.23,24.

Abl. *ʈelaǰum*, *ʈelum* thence. 224,4. *ʈelaǰum nimi* he went off from there. 6.7, 108.30. Cp. *ʈailaǰum* 238.11. *ʈeu hir ʈelum duro hailar ǰuli ke* the man going out from there, when he comes to his home. 234.12. (Cp. *ʈele*).

ʈer, *ʈer* -*aniŋ* y.

a. Summer grazing ground up in the mountains, mountain pasture, H. *ʈerorpoh*, *ʈarpato*. — *huy*ʹ*eu ʈeraniŋar ʈalʹum* they take away the flocks to the (summer) grazing grounds. 222.1, 224.2,3.

b. Wild (of plants that grow uncultivated in pasture land). —

! ^ [see corrigenda at Ibidem, category 116, p. 544 — Analyst]

000 [illegible] γaṣa wild onion. Cp. 190.3, 210.8, 226.15.

[illegible] -[illegible] y a labiate plant, that grows chiefly in the revetting walls of fields. — ([illegible] + [illegible]).

[illegible] a certain number, so . . . — [illegible] [illegible] Kiser [illegible] in the course of some days Kiser arrived. 133.8. (Cp. [illegible] and [illegible]).

[illegible].

1. A certain quantity, so much. — ama [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but nowadays people do not pay so much heed to it. 220.4.

2. It occurs frequently in the form: — [illegible] at this point (of time), upon this, thereupon. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] . . . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they saw (no one). Thereupon S. B. left her clothes on the [illegible]. 14.5. Cp. 14.2, 26.3,15, 30.17, 33.14, 42.18, 118.1, 130.8, 188.12, 198.8, 204.8, 212.10, 208.5, 223.4 etc.
([illegible] + [illegible]).

[illegible] v. [illegible]

[illegible], Abl. and Adj. form of [illegible] q.v., from there, belonging to there, of that place. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the people of the place. 143.5, 280.2.

[illegible] y two weeks, fortnight. — [illegible] [illegible] in a fortnight. [illegible] [illegible] a month.

*[illegible], -[illegible] y bride's plenishing, trousseau, jewelry (provided by her parents) — [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there was a book, he gave it to his daughter in her dowry. 69.2. Cp. 70.3, 148.22, 308.5.

*[illegible], pl. [illegible] (and [illegible]?), y royal residence, palace. Cp. Bu.

350b

ṭharq. — (badša) *ine hapalizum ḥuṭ arbriṣum* (the king) used not to come out of his palace. 2.3. Cp. 30.11,13, 42.25, 172.21 ff., 178.2, 222.4. (Cp. Sh. *ṭhargo?*). 000

ṭher dirty, soiled. — *ṭikajo ṭer manila* it has become dirty with earth(?). *guṭe dil ṭher bila* this place is dirty. *ugo gaṭeŋ ṭher manitsan* your clothes have got dirty.

ṭeri v. *ṭhe'ri*.

ṭerk N. *-ṭrnin*, *-iŋ* dirty.

(Leitner gives this form, as did Ne. who, however, stigmatised it as Sh. Cp. Sh. *ṭrṭ*, GB *ṭhrak*).

ṭrṣ -miŋ y oath. — *ṭrṣ etas* to take oath. *ṭrṣ 'etas* to make a person take oath. *ine ṭrṣ 'eti* make him take oath. *hḱimeṣo ṭrṣ etas di bila* it has fallen on this man to take oath. *Lari Manoriŋcum ṭrṣ manij* let there be oath by L. and M., i.e. I swear by L. and M. 94.13. *Xurru ṭešor etasi imaniai* Kh. agreed to (taking) oath. 260.9. *ḥeri ṭrṣ ḳori oḱo etan* making many oaths and undertakings with them. 242.17. (Pre. *'ahd o paimaru*). Cp. 260.8 ff.

ṭrši -miŋ y roof (external aspect). — *ṭrṣajer duwasuo* she went up on to the roof 164.14. *ṭrṣajum ṣu maliṣi* he fell down from the roof. Cp. 102.17, 174.10, 184.8, 228.6, 298.5. (Cp. Sh. *ṭaši*).

1. *ṭhi* simple, plain; empty, unoccupied; for no special reason, merely, gratis, for nothing. — *ṭhi ṭshaq* a plain, i.e. smooth bow, *gus* ("*sirah ḥumaru*") *awṭ etas ṭi dpraiam* expending (all he possessed) he had remained empty, i.e. he had nothing left. 272.11. *besan etin? ṭhi ba* what are you doing?

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I am free, I am just doing nothing. EOL. *ṭhi huruṭas ba* I have been sitting idle. EOL. *bes dukuruma? ṭhi daiya ba* why have you come? I have come for no special reason, I have merely come. *ṭhi jučai* he gave it to me gratis. *ṭi aiurčičam* I won't give it to you unconditionally. 104.9.

2. **ṭhi**

a. Other, else. — *da ṭi (sic) ke bara* and there are also others (other people). 158.25.

It appears to be principally used in combination with Indef. Pron.s. *gute ĕsqa ṭi menale ayeṛi* don't tell about this to anyone else. 118.18. *ṭi menene deli bai.i* someone else has killed it. 136.7. *ṭi besan ayeṛa, waŋ je aiṛu* don't give me anything else (but) marry me. 118.24.

b. Postposition: other than, apart from, besides, *and so:* except, but, without. — *khinelum ṭhi men bara?* are there others besides this man? *guselum ṭhi besan bi.a?* is there anything besides this? *han . . . beli-aṇelum ṭhi besan apim* there was nothing but one sheep. 266.2. *hukumelum ṭhi* without orders. *jaelum ṭhi waŋ hinuman ni* you go on alone without me. Cp. 2.9, 104.9, 378.2.

ṭiḱ *ṭiḱ* y pl. (also sg.) earth, ground; rust. — *ṭiḱulo dalimi* he flung him on the ground. 174.17. *ṭiḱulum muranj dudila* mist is rising from the ground. *ṭiḱ yarum senimi* from beneath the ground he said . . . 252.5. *yaṭe ṭiḱ girimi, hik alimi* he threw in earth on the top and filled up (the pit). 84.21. *γaḵanj ṭiḱe je bila* earth has eaten the sword, i.e. the sword has

000 become rusted. *have tik burj ther bitsam* the (earth) floor of the house is very dirty. EOL. *tik birʌnj* "ground-mulberry", i.e. strawberry. *tike bayo* (*manare*) to become the share of the earth, i.e. to be wasted, thrown away, IUB *mark ki bayo, ya'ne barbad hona.* Cp. 26.2, 82.25, 84.5, 196.11, 220.2, 250.16 ff., 312.5.

tiko, tiku, -muts x.

1. Spot, mark. — *i·ltumutsu i·lapar tali barum tikumuts . . . edar* they make white spots round hi eyes. 300.10. *ifatilo barum tiku l* there is a white mark (star blaze) on its forehead. 186.7.
2. Piece, scrap, patch (of hide, leathe cloth). — *gaps tiko* a piece of hid, (ox-, camel- etc.). *gaf'ulav tiko wadi.as bi* a patch is to be put on the cloth, the cloth is to be patched.

(Cp. Sh. *tiko*, spot, mark; H. *tikā* mark made on forehead).

thiril -mig y. — *taramuke thiril* piece of leather attached to strings of stone-bow in which stone is placed.

tiri °*-alas*, *tirle* °*-alas* to forget. V. s.v. °*-alas*.

1. *tirli* N. -mig y "leather of pellet-bow". (Cp. Hz. Bu. *thiril*).
2. *tirli*, pl. *tilag*, N. *tirlimig*, *y* walnut tree. Cp. 200.1—6.
3. *tirli* x *sg.* and pl. walnut. — *tirli.e hare, tirli.e bal(iq)* walnut kernel. *tirli.e fatori* half of walnut shell. 136.16.

tili.aq, tili.aq, y pl., d. pl. *-ĉiq* saddle. — *tili.aq erç* pommel of saddle. Cp. 78.18. *tili.aq ecoti*, or *ecopi* put on the saddle. *tili.aq deri eti* take off the saddle. Cp. 6.17, 6.11, 78.10, 000 78.19 ff., 188.2. (Several times recorded as *tili.en*. Cp. Sh. *tilen*).

ṭim ṭam noise of banging, beating. — *uisi dum ṭim ṭam etuman* laying hold of them they gave them a drubbing.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭhim ṭhocki*, to beat the breast with closed fist).

ṭin, ṭim, -jo x bone. — *pimi.e ṭin* the shin bone, *ṭinjo mapar* (*-ar.at*) smashing the bones (to extract the marrow). *ami.emin' ilte ṭinj'ovolo berondumete mai.'ivai.e* there will be the rings on the bones of his fingers. 80.23. Cp. 70.21, 82.8 ff., 202.1, 224.9, 281.24.

(Occasionally recorded as *ṭiṅ* and the plural as *ṭiṅjo*. Cp. *-ltin*).

1. *ṭiq, ṭiṅ, -antsa* x. —

a. Peak (of mountain), top (of hill); IUB summit, pointed thing. H. *coṭi*, *markdar ciz*. — *Bubulimatiṅgate* (*Bubulimo ṭiṅ*) *ṭiṅ* ... shoving her up on to Bubuli's Peak (the name of a mountain peak). 144.1.

b. Stretched up, erected. — *isumal ṭiṅi me ṭiq etimi* (the horse) erected, or stretched out, its tail behind. 156.10. *bury gurd ṭiq etiyo* don't stretch up your neck too high (said to a proud or insolent person).

(Cp. perhaps Kho. *ṭhiq*, high place, steep slope).

2. *ṭiq* v. *ṭiqan*.

ṭiqan, pl. *ṭiq'aiyo*, x.

1. Egg. — *ṭiqanan detsiri* cook an egg. *altu ṭiqai.e* two eggs. *ṭiqanulum burum dal* white of egg. *ṭiqanulum tshorik dal* yolk of egg. *gargarumutsi ṭiqan usutimi* the hen laid an egg.

2. A lump of butter. — *mʌltʌṣe tiq̣ʌn* a lump of butter, being the quantity obtained from one skinful (*ṭerig*) of milk. 3 or 4 *tiq̣aiyo* make 1 *mʌltʌṣ*. 000

(*ṭ* IUB, Morg., *Zar.*; *t* QUR. The sg. form *tiq̣ʌn* is certain, and it is further attested by the form of the plural, but it is not certain whether there is not also a subsidiary form *tiq̣*. Owing to the fact that the sg. is usually used for "an egg", "one egg", one assumes at first that the -*ʌn* is the suffix of "oneness". It is possible that the native mind has been affected in the same way, cp. γʌ ‖ γʌʌn. I originally recorded sg. *tiq̣*, and EOL has *tiq̣e wʌl* and *tiq̣e puluqʌr* egg-shell, and also *tiq̣* by itself. Biddulph has only *ting* and Leitner gives *ting* and *tiqʌn*. The last is the ordinary Ng. form).

tiq̣hal IYB x a kind of medicine, tonic. — *tiq̣hal ṭi bai.i* he has taken "*tiq̣hal*". (Unknown to QUB).

ṭhiq̣ ṭhʌq̣ *-*ʌlʌs* to push, shove (s.o.), H. *dhʌkka*. — *tiq̣ tʌq̣ ne biṛi ne ɡuṛumi* shoving them he threw them out (from under the boulder). 160.2. (Cp. *ṭhʌq̣* *-*ʌlʌs*).

ṭiphik IYB 1. Quite full, brim full.
2. Well filled-out (of horse).
(Cp. Kho. *ṭip* full, and Bu. *bik* full).

ṭhir round stone, pebble. — *ṭhir nʌʌ mʌṭhiv dilʌas bʌʌn?* the stone going brings down a walnut, doesn't it?

This is a kind of proverb expressing perhaps the idea that starting with something worthless one acquires something of value.

thirtum -tio x full bobbin, yarn wound on small hollow stick 5 or 6 inches long. — *gase thirtum* bobbin of thick thread, i.e. wool yarn. *jure thirtum* bobbin of thin thread, i.e. warp yarn. *dozuqum thirtum ju.an manuma* "you have become like a tangled bobbin". 293

1. *fis, fiw*, pl. *tifante, tifirgo* x excavated hole in ground, pit, grain-pit. — *gfalow fis* grain-pit. *fis etimi* he made a pit, hole in the ground. 66.20. *tifi.u·lum* (or, *tifantewlum*) from in the pits. 140.9. Cp. 12.16, 84.2—5, 140.2. (Cp. Sh. *diw*). 000

2. *fhis -miq y* error, mistake, misdeed, fault; mistaken, wrong. — *girmiinum fhis bila* what is written is wrong. *gute fhis ne girminei.i* he has written this wrongly. *fhis etas* to make a mistake, commit a fault, miss (a mark). *hin huyeltartaane ka tis etimo* she misconducted herself with a shepherd. 288.4. Cp. 222.7. *haiunor, comor, tis etimi* he missed the mark, the markhor. *fhis manare, fhis*-manas* to be in error, go wrong, go astray, go missing, be confused, or interchanged (of things). *oltalik hororqulo han gunts fis manimi* (or *umanuma.te*) between the two of them there was a mistake of one day (or, they went wrong in regard to one day). 52.12. *oltalike fhis manimi* the two of them missed (the mark). 282.1. *huyee fhis mani bi* the goat has gone missing. Cp. 234.1, *huyee fhis mani.en* the goats went missing.

(Cp. Sh. *fira*, UB *fhis*, error, misdeed).

tiny'an -iq y earthquake. — *tike tiqan* 1. Earthquake. 2. IUB a strenuous, valiant man, H. *mehnati bahadur*

353b

000 *a·dimi*. QUB originally of a strenuous cultivator or field-maker, also used of a person who frightens others.

(I also recorded the word as *ti·ɣʌn*, which seems to have had IUB's authority, but was emphatically denied by QUB).

1. *ti·ɉ*, pl. -*miŋ* & *ti·yʌŋ*, y wind, wind-storm, H. *hawa*, Prs. *ba·d*. — *ti·ɉ ma·i bila* there is wind (storm). *ti·ɉ di bila* a wind (storm) has come up. *ti·ɉ dusi·la* a wind (storm) has sprung up. Cp. 122.12. *ɣʌyu ti·ɉʌlu du·ʌlimi* the chikor flew down the wind. *ti·ɉe de·ɣapapʌlimi* the wind bore it away. *ja·tse ti·ɉʌn yʌmi* a wind struck me. 368.12.
2. *ti·ɬ* -*iŋ* y plough-share (Turki, of cast-iron, brought from Kashgar).

   (Cp. Wkh. *ti·ɬ*, plough-share).
3. *thi·ɬ* drop, small quantity of liquid. — *ti·ɬen bu·l bilum* there was just a trace of a spring. 276.14. (*ɣʌtopo·sulo*) *ċʌlʌn del tiɬ eta·m* they pour a few drops of oil into the depression. 220.5.

tiṣċi -*miŋ* y. (also -*mu·ts* if object is x), span (tip of thumb to tip of little finger, both extended). — *hik tiṣċi, a·lto tiṣċi* one span, two spans. (Cp. p. XXIII).

ti·ṣk -*ʌŋ*, N. pl. -*iċʌŋ*, y dagger. — *ti·ṣk bilum mundi·lʌɉe iɣurkimi* the dagger there was he brought down on her breast, i.e. he had a dagger and plunged it in her breast. 198.6. *ti·ṣkʌk* (or, *tiṣkʌɉe*) *mudʌlʌm* I stabbed her with a dagger. 198.10. Cp. 198.10 ff., 218.4 ff.

ti·ti N. y plague.

ɉi·ts °-*ʌlʌs* to pursue after, chase. — *da u·mi ti·ts m'olumʌn* then they pursued after their mother. 194.6.

000 *thiyʌs*, *thi·č-*, Impv. *thi*, Ppa. *nuth'in*, v.t. to pour, pour out (water, wine, tea etc.).

Fut. sg. 1. *thi·čʌm* I shall pour. *čai.i thi* pour out the tea. (*ʌrʌq*) *e·r ti bʌm* they had poured out (liquor) for him. 86.20. ~~*awʌtʌṭe ṭsil thiyʌm*~~ I poured water on my body, i.e. I washed myself. Cp. 306.18. *ṭsil nuti·n ʌskuriŋ guse.ulo o·s* pouring water into (the vessel) put the flowers in it. EOL. Cp. 220.2.

thiyun ɛtʌs, N. *thi·yaũ ɛtʌs* to sneeze.

toba an expression of repentance. — *toba tʌksi·r ɛtʌm* I expressed repentance (for what I had done). Ar. Prs.

tob'ʌq -*uts* x gun. — *tobʌq bišaiyʌs* to fire a gun. (V. note at end of *bišaiyʌs* 2.). *čʊra tob'ʌq*, *muk'a* (or *mukai.i*) *tob'ʌq* a shot-gun. *hʌn šu·li.ɛ ka tobʌq* a single-barrelled gun. *a·lto jʌqər tobʌq* a double-barrelled gun. *tobʌq šu·li* gun-barrel. *thi tobʌq* smooth-bore, large-bore matchlock gun. *uru·si tobʌq* rifled small bore matchlock. *tobʌqɛaki* (or, *tobʌqʌṭe*) *do·li bʌm* they had shot them (killed them) with guns. 344.5. *tubʌquts i·se yʌkʌlʌṭər bišʌmʌn* they fired their guns at it. 134.12. Cp. 38.6, 42.15.

(Cp. Bu. *tomʌq*, Sh. *tomʌk*, *tormʌk*, Kho. *tho·sk*, Psh. *topʌk*). Prs.?

to·ɣəli v. *tuɣuli*.

-thoɣ'oyʌŋ y pl.

1. Child's first hair up to 6 months of age. — *ithoɣoyʌŋ* (baby boy's), *muthoɣoyʌŋ* (baby girl's).
2. Hair very fine in texture. QUB.
3. The hair growing on the top of the head. QUB.

ithoɣuyʌŋ ne ithoɣorʌŋ fʌt ɛ shaving

000

the hair on the top of his (the child's) head leave his fringe. QUB.

(From *tho·ṭ* new + *γoyʌŋ* hair?).

tohmʌt y accusation, blame. Ar. Prs.

ṭo·k complete, whole, entire, H. *pu·ra*, *sa·lɪm*. — *ṭo·k api* it (bread, wood, field etc.) is not complete. *ṭo·kʌn* a whole (thing). IYB. *tok* undivided land. EOL.

1. *töl -jo* x snake. — *mɪtsi gʌta·s tol* a snake that bites us, i.e. a biting snake.

2. *töl -jo* x awl (cobbler's). — *čhumʌri tol* an iron awl. *čuk etʌs tol* a sewing awl.

to·l etʌs v.t. to weigh.

(Cp. Sh. *tolo·ɪki*, to weigh, measure, H. *to·lna* to weigh).

to·le Nz. there. — *to·ler*, *to·lor* thither. *to·lum* thence. *to·lum ine da·l numa i·mo yuyele ni·mi* thence he arising went to his father. 368.7. (Cp. *te·le*).

to·li measure. — *gose berumʌn to·li me.imi* what may be the measure of this? *to·li etʌs* to measure. *to·li u·yʌs* to issue to persons according to measure, or weight.

In time of scarcity the Mir may thus issue grain, on loan. (Cp. *to·l*).

1. *to·m* (sg. and pl.?), pl. *-iŋ*, *-eŋ*, Nz. *-i*, y tree. — *badʌms to·mʌn bila*, *to·meŋ bitsa* it is an almond tree, they are almond trees. *to·ms ufim* the trunk of the tree EOL. *to·mulum tsil* sap of a tree.

(Cp. Sh. *tum*, *tom*, tree, which also may be used as a plural).

2. *to·m* y perspiration, sweat, (from illness or weakness), H. *pasi·na*, *'ʌraq*.

th'omʌl the smoke of burning rue (*supandur*), or of *gulgul*. — *tomʌl manʌ'ale* smoking rue and thin bread. 304.16. Cp. 338.19. 000

ʈhoˑn coriander (grown in vegetable plots for its seeds). Pj. *dhʌniya*, Sh. *nʌski*,

toˑnts night till dawn(?) (in connection with the Thumushèling fire).

toˑntsʌtsɛ girʌtʌs to dance at the Thumusheling fire. 306.18.

(Metaphor) *uˑɛ hihin niˑdɪli toˑntsʌtsɛ duˑsumʌn* appears to mean: "they have come out for a fight openly with everyone's knowledge, as if they were turning out for the *toˑnts*". QUB.

1. *ʈoˑŋ pfeˑʈo* a kind of pear.

(Cp. Kho. *ʈoˑŋ* pear, Sh. *toˑŋ* a kind of pear).

2. *ʈoˑŋ* convex. — *toˑŋ čʌma* a convex brooch, big, heavy and very strong. 164.15. So QUB, and the translation of the text appears to be wrong. *ʈoˑŋ daˑu* a convex griddle. QUB.

(There is a Sh. word *toˑŋ, toˑŋi*, probably with *ʈ-*, which appears to have somewhat the same meaning).

toˑp, -uts, -išo, x cannon, Prs. H.

ʈoˑp mʌnaˑs dripping (of water). — (Metaphor). *ʈoˑp maimɛ ɣəričai* he bucks, chatters continuously. Also *ʈoˑpo ʈoˑp.*

toˑpi N. *-muts* x woman's cap.

(Probably not H. *ʈoˑpi* cap, hat. Cp. Bu. *toˑpo*, also *top ɛtʌs*, to put on a cap).

ʈopidaˑr (*tobʌq*) *-išo* x percussion-cap (gun), nipple (gun).

(Pseudo-Prs., H. *ʈoˑpi* cap + *daˑr*?).

toˑpo pfʌrtsin Hunza woman's cap, oldman's skullcap. (Cp. *toˑpi*).

1. *ʈóq, -uts, -ʌnts, -aiʌnts*(?) x land near cultivated areas maintained as pasturage by irrigation and divided into sections, (as opposed to natural

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mountain grazing-grounds, *te·r*). — *toqər ts.hu·in* take (the animals to graze) to the grazing-ground.

2. *tŏq* y mud where water has collected, H. *ki·čʌr*.

   (Cp. Sh. *tŏk*; Kho. *toq*, *tʊq*, mud on road etc.).

3. *ʈoq -uts* x log. — *gʌlɛ ʈoq* a juniper log. *γʌši·lɛ ʈoq* a log of firewood.

toq'ʊm, -uts, -išo, N. *tʊqo·m* x, "numda", felt put under horse's saddle, H. *nʌmda*, Prs. *'ʌrʌqqi·r*.

(Cp. Sh. and Kho. *tʊqʊm*, Wkh. *tʊgo·m* same meaning). Turki ?

thor ɛtʌs to snort (of a horse).

to·rɛmo to·rɛma-, v. *to·rumo* and *turma-*.

ʈo·ri, -muts, -miŋ, x and y.

1. Bit, piece, portion, small part, quarter (of flap of bread, field etc.). — *isken ɛčukoṅ ba·n, usko ʈo·rimuts otin* there are 3 brothers, make 3 portions for them. *ʌšdərɛ to·rumuts* the fragments of the dragon. 284.1. *ʈo·ri -miŋ* quarter of a flap of bread. *wa·lto ʈo·rimiŋ* four quarters.

2. *ʈo·ri -muts* x plug, cork, bung; stone with a hole in it used to regulate flow of irrigation water. — *to·ri.ɛ tsil Kərimaba·dər osʌs mira·s bila* it is the custom to lay on to Karimabad the water of the *ʈo·ri* (a stone with a hole in it which allows a certain amount of water to pass through). 350.4. *hinɛ to·ri* door-handle. EOL.

   (Cp. Sh. GB *ʈo·ri*, cork, handle of door or drawer).

torima alto·lum Nz. twelfth. (Cp. *turma-*).

t'orima h'ikulum Nz. eleventh.

t'orimi·lum Nz. tenth.

1. *ʈo·ro*, pl. *ʈo·rumuts*, x log (used in

000

building etc., as distinguished from 3. *ʈoq*).

(Cp. Sh. *ʈo·ro*, big log, stump of tree).

2. *ʈo·ro* crooked, contracted and bent (as of fingers with cold).

(Cp. Sh. *to·ro*, crooked, bent).

to·rum so much (as that). — *i·sə pfu·t t'orum ma·l n'i·en homa·r gi·mi* the dīv carrying so much (i.e. all that ?) property entered the ford. 176.1. (Cp. *te·rum*).

1. *to·rumʌn* Nz. as much as that, so much, that much H. *utna*. — *to·rumʌn ʌčhi* give me that much. *berumʌn dʌɣo·ʌn u·nʌle bitsa ke t'orumʌn uyo·n ja·r ʌɣun* as much flour as you have give me so much, i.e. give me all you have.

(*to·rum* + *ʌn*. Cp. *te·rumʌn*).

2. *to·rumʌn*, *to·rumu.ʌn* a set of ten, a decade. (*to·rumo* + *ʌn*).

to·rumo h x y, *to·rimi*, *to·rim* z ten.

h. *to·rumo hiri* ten men.

x. *to·rumo e·mi.ʌnts* his 10 fingers. 80.18.

y. *to·rumo ha·kičʌŋ* 10 houses. 272.11.

z. *to·rimi den*, *he·ʃi* 10 years, ten times. Cp. 38.1, 226.10.

to·rim ha 10 months.

to·rim kuts 10 days.

to·rim kutsʌnmo ju come after 10 days.

to·rimi is also used in counting.

to·rumʌn, *to·rumu·ʌn* a set of ten.

to·rumʌn mʌltʌrʌŋ 10 pieces of butter. 314.13.

toʃ, *thōʃ*, x pl. *thowa·nts*, y pl. *thowa·ŋ*, *thu.a·ŋ*.

1. Adj. new, fresh. — *thoʃ xʌbər bila?* is there fresh news? *to·ʃ gər ne* making a new marriage. 248.21. *thowa·nts hʌɣorifo biʌn* they are new horses. *duˑtsʌk thowaˑŋ bitsa* the things are new. *gʌtuŋ tu.aˑŋ ne.ibil* making him put on new clothes. 32.8. 000

Tu.aˑnts the "New Settlements". 322.9.

2. Adv. newly, recently; anew, afresh. *thoṣ̌ dimʌnum hiles* a newly-born boy. *bušai.i toš trʌŋ ečʌn* let us divide the land anew. 250.15.

tošʌk, tušʌk, -uts x mattress (small), cushion on saddle. Prs.

•-toˑto, pl. *•-toˑt-omiŋ, -imiŋ, -ʌmiŋ* y paw; small hand (of child or woman). — *mʌtum hukʌns itoˑto its ta.aˑmər desku biˑma?* had a black dog put down its paw in the food. 84.13. *wʌziˑr . . . itoˑtʌm'iŋʌṭs gutsərimi* the wazir proceeded on his paws, i.e. on all fours. 80.1. *mutoˑtulo dun hoˑle wʌšimi* seizing her by the hand he threw her out. 114.7.

ṭ'otu blood-stained, covered with blood.

tra in: *traˑ dʌŋ*. very hard.

trʌn etʌs to fire (a gun), shoot.

(Cp. Sh. *trʌn thoˑrki*, to fire (a gun)).

1. *trʌŋ* half, mid-; division, share; party. — *hik trʌŋ* a half. 114.17 ff. *trʌŋen* a half. *iˑski trʌŋ* three and a half. *trʌŋe trʌŋ, trʌŋtsum trʌŋ*, a quarter. EOL. *trʌŋ thʌp, thʌpe trʌŋ* midnight. *trʌŋ gʌn, gʌne trʌŋ* half-way. *trʌŋ makuči* the dead centre, right in the middle. *hik, aˑlto, iski, tsindi trʌŋ* 1, 2, 3, 5 equal parts, or shares.

(x or y according to the nature of the object).

aˑlto trʌŋ double (share). *waˑlti trʌŋ* four pieces, four portions. *trʌŋulo, trʌŋulum* as one's share. *uyoˑnʌtsum jaˑ ʃu.a trʌŋulo ʌčiˑma* you have given me as my share (what is) better than (what you have given to) all th - thers. 112.8,14. *jaːr trʌŋolum ʌći bi.i* he has given me (this place) as my share. 112.18. *besʌn jaːr trʌŋolo aːr juːći bi ke* whatever comes (i.e. falls) to me as my share. 372.3. *trʌŋ etʌs, trʌŋ* *-ʌtʌs to divide, divide up among, apportion. *je ma buśai.e trʌŋ maːćʌm* I shall apportion your land among you. 110.24. *i·mo daulʌt uːer trʌŋ ne* dividing up his property among them. 366.4. Cp. 54.19, 110.26, 114.11 ff., 148.14, 372.5. *trʌŋum trʌŋ manumʌn* they were divided into parties. *Gilte sie aːlto trʌŋ manumʌn* the people of Gilgit divided into two parties. 386.1. (Cp. Sh. *trʌŋ*, half, etc.). 000

2. *trʌŋ, -ićʌŋ*, y girth (horse's) H. *tʌŋ*. — *śorma trʌŋ* girth made of goat's hair webbing. *baːla trʌŋ* circingle of leather. (Cp. Kho. *trʌŋ*, girth).

trʌŋfa, -fiŋ, N. pl. *-muts*, hm. headman of village. In most villages there are 2 or 3 trangfas. — *Bʌltite trʌŋfa* the Trangfa of Baltit. 318.2. [622]

(Cp. Sh. *trʌŋfa*, Balti *trʌmpa*).

trʌp″etʌs to slap, smack. — *gu.iː trʌp ai.e* dont smack your son. QUB. *hʌγur trʌp eti* smack, touch up, the horse. QUB. *uːe uriŋćiŋ trʌp etuman* they clasped hands. (From the sound). QUB. !

trʌp ken stone-blind.

thrʌq -iŋ y open crack (in wood, wall etc.), cleft; Adj. split, etc. — *thrʌq nimi* it became cracked, it cracked. *thrʌq etʌs* to split, cleave (lengthwise). 86.14. *i·te bat aːlto trʌq etimi* he cleft the stone in two. 204.12. Cp. 200.1. *ʌśʌn trʌq ne* splitting the top of my head (for me). 290.6.

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! [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000 *frag *-manere* v.i. to split in two. 180.12,18. Cp. *frag *-étas* v.t. 148.22, 180.4,9, 226.9, 280.2.

(Cp. Sh. *frak thoiki*, to split, tear in two. Kho. *frag*, crack, cleft, fissure).

frago -mośo x grasshopper, locust.

frip hik quite full.

fhur étas to spit. 294.6.

(Cp. Sh. *fhu thoiki*, Kho. *fhuk*, to spit).

fhu.ruq y pl. of *fhur*.

fshaq v. *fshaq*.

554 837 *fhugur -ićo* x.

1. He-goat (used for breeding from).
2. (Metaphor.) a man granted right to exercise his sexual powers without restriction throughout the State. It is said that this right used formerly to be accorded to notable warriors in Hunza and Nager. Cp. entry *burt*.

(Cp. Sh. *fhogor*, *fhogor* unconstrained he-goat).

000 *furyoli*, *furyoli*, *-mośo* x male lamb, male young sheep (castrated), — *hik*, *iski*, *dendue furyoli* a 1-, 3- year-old male sheep. *halkus.an ya furyoli.an bi?* is it a female or male young sheep?, *mahrum ira furyoli.an bi* the black ewe is a male lamb. 64.10,26. Cp. 60.16 ff.

fuk a division of the night; a doze, short sleep. — *hik fuk(an) bile* one *fuk* remains before dawn (about half an hour before first daylight). *fuk altto*, *fuk iski*, *fuk walti* 2, 3, 4 *fuk* before dawn. *girne fuk* the *fuk* before dawn. *hik fuk amana baiy.am* I had dozed for a little. QUB.

fhuk étas to peck (at). — *gargaresho hay fhuk éti bi* the hen is pecking at

060

the millet-grain. (Cp. Kho. *ṭuk dik*; Sh. *ṭak ṭak thoki*; to peck).

ṭhurki shame, disgrace, H. *śarm*. — *ja ke ugṛ ṭurki ja.as dororo.an.aŝe akhi mai.i bi.an* they are behaving thus because of a thing which entails shame on you and me. 96.16.
(Cp. perhaps Sh. *ṭhuki*, spittle).

ṭokoro, pl. *ṭokoromeṅ*, *ṭokoroŝo*, section of dry pumpkin, section of poppy capsule; slice of gourd. — *mordakoye ṭokoro* (section of?) dry poppy-capsule.

ṭukir *-manaṁ to keep dozing and waking. — *ṭukir amai.imo gon manimi* while I was going on dozing and waking dawn came.

ṭokuri v. *ṭsakuri*.

1. *thum*, pl. hx *-ŝo*, y *-iŋ* other, another. — *thum hiran ke dimi, da hin ke dimi* another man came and then one more. *thumeŝo ṣis duvarn* other people have come. *thumeŝo guŝiŋaŝ* other women. *thumeŝik duman* others have come. *thumiŋ maliŋ* other fields. *thum gunis jaṛ ja* come to me another day. *thum gan.ane naŋain* they going by another road. 122.2. *thum kok holaŋe suman?* otherwise, how else, did you bring this (grain)? 60.13. *thuman* another one, something else, something different from. *thuman dimi* another one has come. *ja kaldartum thuman etimi* he did something other than my order (i.e. he disobeyed my order). *khinetum thuman ke juvai.i* another man than (besides) this one is coming.
2. *ṭum*, *ṭom*, (*thum?*) why?, what else? — *amulo bai.i ke ṭum ayuruyum?* wherever he is why doesn't he come? 80.17. *padikumaiṙ ṭum je ayuruyama?*

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turúm why won't (shouldn't?) I come to a king? I will come. 74.30. 000

turum, however, can not be a truly interrogative particle; if it were, the verb would not also take the interrogative suffix -*a*. It appears to be an expression of affected surprise.

turum etas to run the point of one's finger forwards over the surface of a drum so as to produce a noise.

tum'aq IUB. *tum'ak* N, -*ets* v. *tukaq*.

tumar, *tumar*, -*iŋ* y amulet, talisman, H. *ta'wīz*. — *zaferane tumar* a saffron amulet. Cp. 356.2. (Cp. Sh. *tum'ar*, amulet).

tumaŋ sg. & pl., d.pl. -*ints* x Hz. & N. shell of nut or fruit-stone that contains the kernel. — *tilis tumaŋ* walnut shell. *ḱanis tumaŋ* shell of stone of apricot etc.

(Cp. Sh. *tuma*, fruit-stone).

thumuśiliŋ QUB, *thumiśiliŋ* y sg. a fire-festival celebrated at the winter solstice if it falls on Tuesday, otherwise on the preceding Tuesday. In the early hours of morning a fire is made at a public place with burning faggots brought, nominally, from every house in the village. There is then dancing round it and certain songs are chanted. Proceedings terminate with the appearance of dawn. The ceremony is supposed to commemorate the burning of Shiri Badat the cannibal king of Gilgit, and his return to life. This legend was probably originally acquired from the Shins. The Tham takes part in the celebrations at Baltit which are more elaborated. 796

The three weeks or so of mid-winter are described as the Thumushiling season.

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The barley of the preceding harvest is supposed to be first brought into use after the Thumushéling. V. 334.7. 796

aṣaro ṭuvrdimo . . . ṭumūšeliŋe ṣ/ṣu bišdara on the Tuesday morning they make the T. fire. 306.17. 000

ṭumṭaŋ dark, darkness and dust. — *ṭumṭaŋ manimi* it has become dark (owing to a storm).

(Cp. Kho. *ṭumṭaŋ*, very dark; Sh. *ṭumṭaŋ*, very dark?).

ṭhumuk *-ɛtas* to create, present, make appear. — *gute ḥayur uyŋe nasibulum Xudaye ṭumuk etimi* by your good fortune God has created (*or* made appear) this horse. 6.17. *γarib hiranc baṭor nikin ikar ṭumuk etimi* entering into the skin of a poor man he revealed (*or*, presented) himself. 254.22.

ṭhumuk manas to meet, come upon, light upon; make one's appearance, turn up. — *jaṭe ṭhumuk manimi* he met me (on the road). *hin ṭaš guṣɪŋ ṭumuk manumo* an old woman turned up (on his way), i.e. met him. 228.13. *ite xazinaŋate ṭumuk amanam* I have come upon the Treasury. 54.8. Here given as an alternative for *ṭat*. *hin . . . hiran ṭumuk numan* a man turning up. 282.22. *ḥaγurate ṣuljan . . . ṭumuk manimi* he appeared riding on a horse. 284.16. Cp. 282.2, 288.2. (Cp. Sh. *ṭhomuk bozki*, to meet by chance).

ṭan, *ṭon* hard, taut. IUB. H. *saxt*.

(Cp. Kho. *ṭan* tight, (of string etc.), tight-full, of a box).

ṭeṇḍ quarrelsome. — *ṭeṇḍ hiran* a quarrelsome man. QUB. Pn.

ṭep *-ɛte* a roll of cloth (muslin etc.). (Cp. Kho. *ṭep*). Pn.

000 *tʊpuꞏwi* x & y an inferior kind of apricot (tree).

tʊqoꞏm N., v. *toqum*.

1. *tur, -iʌŋ, -ʌŋ,* y horn. — *turʌtse iꞏse ċiʃʌtse taꞏŋ ne* pushing him up with his horn on to the mountain. 132.22. *γenisɛ turʌŋ* the golden horns. 136.5. IUB. *tʊr duꞏsʌs* 1. to come up, grow (of horns); to become famous, H. *siꞏŋ nikʌlna, naꞏm hoꞏna*. *ine tʊr dusila* he has become noted (for good or bad). QUB. (Cp. *-*ltur*).
2. *thor -ʌnts* x whip, whip-thong. — *thore yʌn* whip-handle. *iꞏne hʌγor tʊr delimi* he whipped up his horse. 146.17. *hʌγor tʊrʌk delimi* he gave the horse a cut with the whip. 146.15. Cp. 150.12, 276.14, 278.3. (Cp. Sh. *thor* whip).
3. *thuꞏr* a little, "what one throws out of the hand at one time". — *pfʌlo tuꞏrʌŋ aγun* give me a little grain. 138.29. *iꞏte kuꞏtuʌr pfʌlo tuꞏre* (read: *tuꞏr*) *er eꞏtumʌn* they put a little grain in the bag for him. 140.6. *dʌγoꞏʌŋ thuꞏrʌn* a little flour.

   (Cp. Puniali Sh. *tuꞏr(ʌk)*, (*a*) little).
4. *ʈur mʌnaꞏs* to talk slander, run down s.o. — *uꞏe uꞏi hʊrʌŋ ʈur mai.ime baꞏn* they are talking evil (of s.o.) among themselves. QUB.

tʊraꞏs, tʊruꞏċ- v.i. to rip. — *ċoqa . . . tʊruꞏmi* (the seam of) the choga ripped. 378.4. St. Pe. *tʊrum* ripped.

(Possibly the same root is to be seen in Sh. *thoroꞏrki*, to open, undo).

tʊrʌq -iċiŋ y a large kind of poplar of which the roots are injurious to neighbouring cultivation.

(Cp. Wkh. *tʊrγɔꞏq, toγraꞏq*). Turki.

tuꞏrʌrʌs, tuꞏrʌnʌs; pl. *tuꞏrʌrʌċo* (and *-ʌċo*) x a kind of large black beetle.

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DOO **ṭherg'o** -ṣ, -miṣ, y halter, headstall. (Cp. Sh. *ṭhergo*, *ṭhergo*, headstall).

ṭerpəf tasteless, insipid; slack.

ṭerk.ʃ IUB pugnacious, quarrelsome person, H. *Loγomoris*. (Queried by QUB).

ṭoromo- ten, in the numbers 11 to 17. V. §§ 187 ff, also ṭovomo-, *ṭorimo-*. —

ṭoromo-hin (h) -han (x y) -hik (x) 11.

ṭoromo-altan (h), -alta(-to) (x) -altə (y x) 12.

ṭoromo-iskan (h), -usko (x y) -iski (x) 13.

ṭoromo-walto (h x y), -walti (x) 14.

ṭoromo-ts.hundo (h x y), -ts.hundi (x) 15.

ṭoromo-mišindo (h x y), -mišindi (x) 16.

ṭoromo-thalo (h x y), -thalo (x) 17.

ṭoromo-alṭ.ambo (h x y), -alṭ.ambi (x) 18.

ṭovomo-, (ṭoromo-) -hundo (h x y), -hundi (x) 19.

(The forms for 18 and for 14 (x) and 17 (x) are not authenticated).

ṭoromo-hik tha 1100.
ṭoromo alto tha 1200.
ṭoromo hikolom 11th.
ṭoromo.uski.olom 13th.
ṭoromo ts.hundi olom 15th.

ṭoromo alto dos 12 years. 190.7.

ṭoromo alta ṭsir 12 she-goats. 194.8.

ṭoromo altərtsaium from 12 (goats). 194.12.

ṭoromo ṭsundoman moriŋ sis 15 superior persons. 330.3.

ṭoromo ṭsundi ṭuŋ γʃalu.e 15 "ṭuŋs" of grain. 342.7.

ṭ'uru, ṭ'uvu, pl. ṭ'uvumuts x medium-sized pumpkin, N. gourd with a waist (smaller than *ṭerpəf*). 384.21 ff. In the H. version: "*kaddu*".

(Cp. Sh. *ṭuru*, *ṭur'u*, small bowl, wooden vessel; *ṣiṣais ṭurṣ* = human skull?).

ṭ'urum bugle. — *ṭ'urum dolimən* they blew trumpets. (Cp. Kho. *ṭurum* bugle).

360b

000

ṭum, pl. *ṭuḍ'aq* y grave, tomb, pl. graveyard. (Cp. *-ḍiṣ).

ṭumburi, N. *ṭukmuri*, -muts x tipcat, the small piece of wood that is hit. — *ṭukmuri dolas* to play at tipcat. *ṭumburi se maltrai* he threw him right over (in wrestling). QUB.

The stick with which the *ṭumburi* is hit is called *ɣalṭraŋ*.

ṭuqpur, *ṭuq'ur* -ḍo x a round vessel made of willow or walnut wood with a lid. 342.3.

ṭokow, *ṭokowan* sufficient, H. *kuṣ*, QUB; some quantity of, H. *thoṛa bahut*, IUB. — *ṭokowan gi'ulo bilas* there is a sufficient quantity of grain. *ke ṭokowan buṭ duwaimi* then a considerable spring (of water) came out. 292 B. *ṭokow waqt manimi* sufficient (?) time has passed. QUB.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭokow*, much, many, very).

ṭuḍaq y pl. graveyard, cemetery. (Pl. of *ṭum*).

ṭuṣ'aṭ, *ṭuṣ'aṭ*, -ĉo, -wo forward, spoilt (of a child who wants everything and goes pushing in everywhere); IUB. mischievous, restless, H. *ṭeṛh*, *c'alkela*.

(Cp. Sh. *ṭuṣ'aṭo*, mischievous, rude; hasty in action).

ṭuṣorqhe, *ḍuṣorqhe*, very early morning, twilight. — *ṭa.howdimo ṭuṣorqhe* early tomorrow morning. *jimalo ṭuṣorqhe ja apaiw ju* come to me early tomorrow morning. (Cp. *ṭuṣaq*).

ṭuṣorqmo, *ḍuṣorqmo* very early in the morning; pertaining to early morning (before dawn). — *ṭuṣorqmo pfurde basi'ila* dew falls in the early morning. *ṭuṣorqmo ṣapik* early morning meal.

ṭhurthale spitting seven times (a form of abuse). (*ṭhur* + *thale*).

000

[illegible], [illegible], dark. — [illegible] [illegible] pitch dark. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the evening has grown dark. EOL. [illegible] [illegible] in the dark grave. 312.12.
(Perhaps a reduced form of [illegible]. Cp. Sh. [illegible]. Also recorded in Kho.)

[illegible] y darkness. — [illegible] [illegible] the darkness of no-moon.

[illegible], -[illegible], x a wooden "penny-whistle".
(Cp. Sh. [illegible], flute, pipe).

[illegible] Hu., [illegible] N., -[illegible] x a kind of small biscuit or cake, — Hu. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], to buzz.
(Used of the noise made by a fly, or flying beetle).

[illegible] -[illegible] y strap, band, of cloth.
Used as a depreciatory term with hide. (V. BSOS Vol. VIII. 1936. P. 629). — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a piece of hide. QUB.

TS and TS.H.

[illegible] standing, erect. — 12 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he set up 12 stones (one in front of another) in front of himself. 148.15.

[illegible] archery. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 316.7, i.e. the wazir rides down the ground to shoot at the mark with bow and arrow.
[illegible] refers to the horse: he "brings" that is gallops it down.

[illegible] -[illegible], -[illegible], x a bin for grain etc., large chest in which the flour for a year is kept; N. wooden chest with lid for storing grain. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] she takes her away to get flour from the bin. 306.3. Cp. 306.4, 332.10—334.8.

[illegible] -[illegible] y sluice, sluice-board. — [illegible] [illegible] on removing the sluice-board. 304.5 ff.

361b

000 (Cp. Sh. ṭaʌlo, sluice, sluice-board).

ṭaʌal -ants, x heap. — *γi̇ldı.e ṭaʌal* a heap of grain (as formed when winnowing). *uʌrts ṭaʌal* a heap of broken straw. *ṭike ṭaʌal* heap of earth. *hari.e ṭaʌal* the name of a constellation(?) (*lit.* "the heap of barley").

ṭaʌan ṭaʌan quite straight.

ṭaʌmaq 398,14., error for *ṭaʌmaq*.

ṭaʌmi'ik, ṭarmiik, y sauce, relish (of pickles, walnuts etc.). — *gurats ṭaʌmi'ik ke doomeıčaru* they bring along with it ṭaʌmik of gurat. 342.5. Cp. *sarar ṭarmiik*. Nz.

Used also to express a small quantity of a food, e.g. *čhapı ṭaʌmi'ik*, "a small quantity of meat", denoting according to QUB "a little soup". *ltaru ṭaʌmi'ikan*, a little ltaru, i.e. enough for one ṭaʌmik. QUB.

(Cp. Sh. ṭaʌmiks, recorded as a decoction of bitter almond kernels in water).

ṭaʌan, N. pl. -ants.

a. Straight, direct. — *ıtıʌr ṭaʌan ni, ṭaʌan.ıtıʌr ni* go there straight, direct. *ṭaʌan ṭaʌan* quite straight. *ṭaʌan γa.ʌf ne* straight up.

b. True, right, correct; truth, right. — *urγ ṭaʌan ne* speak the truth, say truly. 104.1. Cp. 78.19, 78.10. *je gute ṭaʌan bila* this that I say (*lit.* this of mine) is true. 104.2. *ṭaʌan ke ṭaʌan* in very truth, sure enough. 218.13. *le.i nujum urγ ṭaʌan, gutin be* O astrologer, you were right, she has been delivered. 102.8. *ṭaʌan!* true! (ironically), to be sure. 118.14,19. *gute ja ṭaʌan* (or, *haq*) *bila* this is my right. *ine hrahs ṭaʌan api* he

000 has no right. *tsʌhʌne* truly; in truth, in fact, indeed, really. *tsʌhʌne ac ba* you say truly. *tsʌhʌne sen* speak truly, speak the truth. *tsʌhʌne bʌa hʌγurum bi* in fact there is a fine horse. 6.12. *gute tsʌne γʊnʊrʌ bila?* is this really gold. 48.21.

-tsʌhʌnas, *°-tsʌhʌi(y)-*. Impv. *°-tsʌhʌn*, Ppa. *n°-tsʌn*, to count, reckon, consider as. H. *ginna*, *hisab karna*. — *γupe niʌanimi* he counted the pebbles. 82.22. *nitsʌn* counting (the men). 302.12. *gunʌnʌ nitsʌn* counting the days. 104.16. *utsʌhʌiʌam* I shall count them (people, sheep, money). *je gʊimo daruʌʌγo jʌn atsʌn* count me as one of your hired servants. 368.6.

tsʌhʌne, *tsʌhʌne* every time (that something occurs), whenever. — *gu hina ʌʌnum tsʌne akil hʌkarʌ gutʌm* at the conclusion of each month I'll give you a sheep like this. 62.22. *dʌiʌʌm tsʌhʌne hʌpik jutʌm* every time that I come they give me food. QUB.

tsʌnduru y Monday. (Cp. Sh. *tsʌnduro*, Monday).

tsʌhʌnaʌi y truth, reality. — *tsʌhʌnaʌe mʌtlʌb* the real purpose.

tsʌhʌnaʌ -iŋ y gap, interval, interstice (between planks in door etc.). — *ʌme tsʌhʌnaʌ* the space between my teeth.

tsʌp etʌs to touch, put the fingers to. — *meza tsʌp etʌs* to touch the table. *tsʌp ne dal etumo* putting her fingers to it she picked it up, i.e. she snatched it up. 108.5. *bʌʌ tsʌp metʌn* making him touch the seed (with his fingers). 344.2. *Thʌme tsʌp ne bʌ ne . . . hʌrudʌi* the Tham touching (the bowl with his fingers) and suck-ing (his fingers) . . . sits down. 240.1. Cp. 70.7. 000

(Cp. Sh. ṭap thoiki to touch; Kho. ṭaqpeik, to put the hand to, to touch, feel, with the hand).

*-ṭaλapaman, *-ṭaλapaṇ(y)-, to sew. When the obj. is y there is no Pa. Pt. — gale ṭaλapan sew the cloth (x). pali ṭaλapaigam I shall sew the cotton cloth (y). QUB. ṭaλapanum paling sewn clothes, ready-made clothes. 20.12.

ṭaqpi -ming y tweezers. (Cp. Kho. ṭaqpi, ṭarpi,- tweezers, tongs).

ṭaλaq *-etas to slander, speak ill of s.o. — ṭaλaq etimi he slandered me. QUB.

ṭaq ṭaq etas v.t. to shake up and down. — ite haler ṭiŋo askure ṭaq ṭaq etasar . . . having put the bones in the skin, on shaking it up and down . . . 224.9.

-ṭar suffix "to" etc. (-ṭe + ar. V. § 72, vi.)

1. ṭar, sg. and pl., h sentry, watchman; watch, guard (collective). — baditsiman jaw asuke ṭar hurutasar hakum duruar ask permission from the king for me to sit on guard with you. 86.23. ṭarar gus etimi he called out to the guard. 88.4. ine ṭikarwale ṭapane ṭar hurutuṇam watchmen (verḷ) used to sit in the tower at night. 192.3. (Cp. Sh. ṭar, watch, guard).

2. ṭar etas v.t. to tear, tear off, split, cut open. — ja paling ṭar ačeṭi don't tear my clothes. ZOL. kafan dunge metan ṭar etimi i measuring the shroud he tears it off. 210.4. haraṇ ṭar ne splitting a log. 88.14. ine bele ṭar eča cut open that sheep. 64.27.

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Cp. 88.8, 90.4. *tar manas* v.i. to tear. 000

(Cp. Sh. *tar thoiki*, *barki* v.t. & v.i., (of cloth), to tear, to tear off, split).

3. *taḥar manas* v.i. to drop, fall (of tears, rain), to be sprinkled. — *mo.ucan ime ṭakilar tar maniṣi* a tear of hers fell on his face. 282.12. *harall bəran ke maiguruse tar ma.imo* (or, *mamabimo*) is she the rain that she should fall on all of you? 362.12. *taḥar etas* v.t. to sprinkle. *tshil taḥar etas* to sprinkle water.

(Cp. Sh. *aje tar bili*, "it has begun to rain". *Wai tar tar thoiki* to sprinkle water).

tarpo-in, pl. *tarpuyo*, hm sentry, watchmen. 43.15. (1. *tar* + *guin*).

taḥaril, pl. *taḥaraŋ*, double pl. *taḥaraŋiŋ*, *taḥaraŋiŋ*, y.

Sg. One part of the door-frame, door-post, threshold. — *gu... taḥaril* door-sill, used as a term of contempt for a man of low class. *ha.ra tarile uvo harlar nal'a etis* ... coming to the house they (each) place their foot simultaneously inside the threshold. 304.17.

Pl. Door-frame (posts, lintel and sill). — *kuk taraŋ . . . bese eu'a?* why have you brought this door-frame? 170.2. *hiŋe taḥaraŋ* door-frame. *ha taḥaraŋ* door-frame of house. *bsia taḥaraŋ* door-frame of garden. Cp. 170.7,9, 388.9 (written *taraŋ*). Double pl. Door-frames.

(Cp. Kho. *taroni*, door-frame, part of door-frame).

taaf standing; halted, waiting. — *taaf manas* to halt, wait. *ganele taaf manuwai* he has halted (i.e. is standing still) on the road. *taaf man's*

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000 halt, wait. 144.9, 146.28. *taṣin* (?) = *taṣ maṇin.* 144.17. *taṣ maṇuman* they halted. 144.17. *taṣ diṣn awaram* I got tired standing up. EOL. N. *um taṣ dukoimi* he made you stand up. *taṣ etas* (*-etas?) v.t. to stop. *iṣe burum-ete ṭmdilele taṣ etimi* he stopped the boulder on the hillside. 394.7.

taṣtaq maṇare to keep jibbing (of a horse), to keep retreating, withdrawing (of a man, from fear). QUB.

taṣkaṭaq maṇare to trot.

taṣaiṣ, taṣoiṣ x the two weeks of moonlight, the new moon, H. *Azlevl*, QUB the moon up to its 15th day. — *taṣaiṣe hian* the part of the month when there is moonlight.

1. *-ṭae* suffix "on", "upon" etc., v. § 72.

It is difficult to allocate the following: — *iṭae hin haṭilo hiraṇ ban* besides (him) there was also a strong man. 200.10. *iṭae etas* v.t. to separate. *Kiseri'e u'iṭae maṇiman burum etuman* the Kisari clan began to separate out. 110.22.

In these there may be a word *-iṭae separate, apart, or they may be based on *-ṭae. V. also *-ṭai.

2. *-ṭae* enclitic particle with verbs giving the sense of "would (have)", "should (have)", "might". V. §§ 313, 351.

*-ṭai Postposition, used only with the Pn.pf.s. V. § 74, after, on. — *waziri ṭai taṣiṭ etimi* he conferred the Waziriship on him. 98.8.

a. It occurs principally in dependence on the following verbs: *baɣalbras* (relating to the subject), *dunas* (occasionally), *gortaas, galare, ɣaare,* 2. *beiyas, yanas* qq.v.

364 a

000 *ɪ́tsi gʊvɪ́nin* run ye after them. V. also s.v. 1. *tsi*.

b. Otherwise it is found in certain phrases with the suffix *-ʌʃɪ, -əʃɪ*. — *ɪ́tsɪrɪʃɪ ni.as* to track, follow up s.o. *hin ɪ́n ɪ́tsi.ʌʃɪ* one after another, in Indian file. *ɪ́tsi.ʌʃɪ hilɪrʌ.an ke dimi* and a boy came after him. 64.6. Cp. 176.8.

c. **-tsɪ́rʌʃɪ* appears to be used as a noun denoting the ceremonial carried out at the death of anyone: funeral rites, obsequies. — *u.ɪ́rʊmʌr utsi.ʌʃɪ ɛt.as dʌstur* the custom in regard to carrying out funeral observances for persons who have died. 310. title. Sg. *ɪ́rʊmʌr ɪ́tsi.ʌʃɪ. mʊtsɪrɪʃɪ ɪskɪkɪtsɪ čʌrʌγ sʌp.ɛlɛman* they lighted the 3-days' lamp as an observance of her death. 244.21.

The idea probably is "what follows after" a person, cp. the Sh. *pər fʌ́tʊ thʌrʊ́ki* "to do before and after", i.e. to carry out the rites and ceremonies consequent on a man's death. Perhaps there is some analogy with the Latin "exsequiae".

d. *ɪ́tsi, ʌ́tsi* separately. — *dʌ́tʊmʊn ɪ́ʌtʌr ʊγʊrʊ́ki ɪ́tsi dori'ʌrʊ* they grind the ration of flour for eating in autumn, separately. 334.7. (Cp. *ɪ́tsɪ*, s.v. 1. *-tsi*).

tsʌ.hɪ́ʌr, -ɪ́ʊ and *tsi.ʌrɪ́ʊ* young bull, steer. Also used as a term of abuse. — *hik, ʌ́ltʊ iski, wʌ́ltʊ dʊnkus tsʌ.hɪ́ʌr* a 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-year old bull. *hɪrɪ ɛt.as tsʌ.hɪ́ʌr* an ox employed for ploughing (from 3 or 4 years of age). *hɪrɪ ɛt.as manɪ bi* it has become fit to plough. *tsi.ʌrʊ bʊtʊrɪ́ʊ* bull-calf. 104.21.

According to QUB *tsʌ.hɪ́ʌr* is used as a depreciatory term for a full-grown ox, *hʊr*.

ta.hi.as, *ta.hiy.as*, *ta.hiċ-*, to go down, subside; to catch (of fire). 000

Fut sg. 3 ta.hiṛi. — *gu.imo diṡolo ta.hi·* sit down in your place. QUR. *suṛt ta.hi· bila* the earth-cliff has fallen down. QUR.
ha·ŋe gʃu ta.hiṛmi fire caught the house, i.e. the house caught fire.

When people have dressed up in bright coloured clothes one may say metaphorically: *gʃu ta.hi· bila.*

(Cp. the trans. *°-ʌlti.as*).

°-tai·ʌṡe v. *°-tai* (3).

ta.hirgi·r, N. *-ʃiŋ*, she-goat. — *bu·ṛu ta.hirgi·r* female markhor. (Cp. 1. *ta.hi·r*).

tsi·k N., recorded only in: *haltsi·k*. — *thori haltsi·k m.ani bi·m* the polo-ball had gone out.

(Cp. Hz. *ċi·ki* and Sh. *ṭori haltsi·k bi·l(i)* the polo-ball went out, and Bu. *hala*, Sh. *ha·lu*, goal).

ta.hil -miŋ y water. — *i·ne γe·nsi . . . tsil dumo·i.am* he used to make the queen fetch water. 20.5. *hikum sisik tsilʌn.ʌṡe ui hiraŋ ċal numʌn* a few people quarrelling among themselves over a water-supply. 42.19. *tsil(ʌn) uiγa·m* I shall drink a little water. 146.4. *bapʌyum ta.hil* boiling water. *ie.as tsil* drinking-water. 172.22. *ta.hilʌṡe °-mʌnas* to fall into the water and be drowned, to be wasted. *amulo tsilʌṡe mumʌnumu.a nusen* saying: "she will have fallen into the water somewhere and been drowned". 244.21.

(IYB Ms. has *albatta amulo tsilo* (or, *tsil?*) *gaṛimumu...*,
dolat uγo·m ta.hilʌṡe etimi he wasted all his possessions. *ṭo·mulum ta.hil* sap of tree. *γu·lulo ta.hil* water

in the belly, i.e. dropsy. McK., GR. 000
N. *tail ǰuwgas γakal* up-stream.
tail gutawas γakal down-stream.
horkiṣ taḥil irrigation before ploughing. *γaṣo taḥil etas* to do the second watering (when crops are beginning to come up). *taḥil γulas* (*γalas*) to turn irrigation water on (to a field etc.). *mal taḥil γulas bila* the field is to be watered. *malor* (*malolo*) *taḥil γalas* to water a field. Cp. 262.5. *bašor taḥil bikoiyas* to turn water on to the garden. *taili γali* turn of water (where a supply of irrigation water is shared by a number of persons). 262.4, 266.16.

For water-supply terms vide Text No. XLII passim.

Other references: 124.11—130.24 passim; 106.20 ff., 262.19,20, 264.2, 292.6 ff., 304.2, 266.11, 384.14.

taḥilγalγanas, -γanaṣo, x a soft blister caused by a burn.

taḥilṣiŋ y wet and slippery place.

taḥilowum watery, thin (of soup etc.), dilute. Ar. Prs *raqiq*.

1> *taḥirum* y pl. -iŋ.

1. Fine (of powder), finely ground; small, minute, (of writing) etc. — *taḥirum daγoraŋ*, *taḥirumiŋ daγoraŋ* fine flour, H. maida. *Kitab taḥirum γirmiwum bila* the book is written in small characters. QUR. *taḥirum kitab γalanǰ eγarumaiṣa ba* I am unable to read a book in small type. QUR.
2. Inferior, minor. — *taḥirum kaderiṣ* the lesser retainers, minor servants. 236.4, 240.6.

-taimo from. V § 127.iii. — *gutaimo duwasiṣ ba* if he demands them from you, if he asks you for them. 210.14.

365b

1 ^ [See corrigenda & addenda, category IIb, p. 544 – Analyst]

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Cp. 34.13, 58.25. *itsimo dey'arulara* they enquire of him. 312.16. *i-ts'imo ʼts ltil cacaŋ mai.i bila* water is dripping from them (y pl.). 130.20. *motsimo* from her. 174.24. *utsimo yar* in front of them. 124.5, 34.23. **-tsimo jur̥y.as* to have an émission of semen either in coition or in a wet dream. *itsimo dirmi* he had an emission, or wet dream.

(Abl. formative from **-tsi*).

ts.hindarʌ, ts.hindi.as, ts.hindiṛ- to lean on, lean against (v.t.). — *dakolar, baltar, ts.hindas* to lean against the pillar, the wall.

(The Pres. Base originally recorded, *ts.hindar-*, was denied by QUB).

ts.hind'ar -iŋ x bull (entire). — *bu.a tsindar mai.i bi* the cow is seeking the bull. *tsindar har(e)* uncastrated ox(en).

ts.hrndi v. *ts.hondo*.

ts.hindi.ulum, N. *tsindi'ulum*, fifth. — *je tsindi.ulum imam bā*. I am the fifth Imam. 294.11.

1. *ts.hiṛ* sg. and pl.; also pl. *-ṛuts*, x, she-goat (full grown). *ts.hiṛ bi.an* there are she-goats. *han ts.hirs* (or, *tsir.aṣo*) *daran* a (goat's) kid. 370.9, 374.9. *hanuman.an giri tsir.an bi* there is a female ibex by itself. 102.20. Cp. 108.12. *burum ts.hiṛ* a female markhor. Cp. 102.21, 194.8 ff. 342.15. (Cp. N. *ts.hegir*).

2. *ts.hir* line (of men etc.), H. *qatar*. — *ts.hirulo* in a line, in file. *a·lto ts.hir maṇin* get into two lines. *hani.e ts.hir* a string of kernels, i.e. kernels strung on a thread, like a necklace. *ts.hirtsa* in succession, in turn, one after another. 128.9, 170.5, 302.3, 318.5, 340.5. *har gunts hiŋ*

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tsiŕ ne yuṫam they used to give . . . each house in turn. 380.5.
(Cp. Sh. *tsiŕ*).

3. *tshir* time, occasion; set (of clothes). — *jaŕ altó (iski) tshiŕ ja, ayum* give me — a second, third, time. *dasinmor iski w'alti tsir patis galuŋ étum* they furnish 3 or 4 sets of cotton clothes for the girl (bride). 304.10. (IYB Ms. *tsir*).

1. **-tshiŕ -iŋ* y gut, entrail; pl. entrails, bowels, intestines, H. *antaṛiān*, Sh. *jiji*.

Usually in the plural.

gutsiŕiŋ ṡom may your entrails be devoured! (a woman's curse).

2. **-tshir -iŋ* y breast (of sheep or goat). — *baskarélo itsir thamor ḳaleb ne duuśum* roasting the breast of a wether they bring it to the Mir. 338.15,16. *azumor itsíre hanik étan* they prepare a dish of the breast (of the goat) for the "akhund". 314.5. (IYB Ms. *itsir*).

3. **-tshiŕ -iŋ* y custom, habit, practice, H. *'ādat, dastur*. — *itshiŕ bila* it is a custom. *ja atshiŕ bila* it is my habit. *ine itshiŕ bilum sisan bai* he is a man of good habits. QUR. (IUB **-tsir*).

tshirzi, tshiriŕ, pl. *tshiraŋ, tshiraŋ* y root. — *tshirzitsum dipiŕtsas*, or, *diuṡas* to pull up by the roots, eradicate (tree or person). *bayarólo tshiriŕ* root of evil (term of abuse for a rascal), H. *fsad kā jaṛ*. *uŋe dušmane tsirik deipiŕiar* in order to pull up the roots of your enemy. 94.16.

tsom, -ómuc, -óŋo, hm slave (bought or homeborn). (Cp. Balti *tsom*, slave).

tshor early, quick, soon, immediately; first. — *da tshor ja ayaćer ju* come to me again soon. *tṣhor dimanum hilas* first born boy. *tṣhor diγenum meʋan* early ripened fruit. *tṣhor eti* make haste. *da tsor jučam* I'll come (back) again soon. 25.1. *tsor Tarakutsan thamo giraćor deičai.i* the Mir makes one of the Tarakuts dance first. 318.1. Cp. 74.3, 80.8, 318.7, 332.1. (IYB Ms. *tsor*). 000

tṣhormo,[!] pertaining to former times. H. *qadīm ka*. QUB.

tṣhordimo pertaining to early morning, early morning (when it is light; later than *γurγurγiko*). — *tṣhordimo khen* morning time. *tṣhordimo šapik* the early morning meal. *hor tsordimo* every morning early. 8.16. *aγaro tsordimo* on Tuesday morning. 306.17. Prov. 11. *tṣhordimo jilor* early morning at sunrise time.

tṣhordine, *tṣhordiner*, *-er*, morning, tomorrow morning, next morning. — *khulto tṣhordine* this morning. *jimalo tsordine* tomorrow morning. 124.14. *tsordine* tomorrow morning. 124.22, 126.18, 130.4, next morning. 128.6. *tsordiner*, *-er* tomorrow morning. 128.17,22, 130.10,18, 288.7, next morning. 6.1, 124.27, 234.18, 286.9.

tṣhorum early, former. — *tsorum zamana.ulo* in early times, in former days. 190.1, 232.1, 274.1.

-tṣhu, pl. *-ŋ*, *-tṣhoŋ*, y track, footmark. — *γurγias itṣhu* his (its) footstep. *haγurc itsu* the horse's hoofmark. 288.1. Cp. 6.3, 240.21,22.

tṣhum, pl. hx *-iśo*, y *-iŋ* heavy, slow; patient. — *tṣhumiśo hiri*, *gušiŋanc* heavy, or, patient, men, women. *tṣhumiŋ baldaŋ* heavy planks. *tṣhumiŋ baldaŋ bitsan* there are

! [see corrigenda et addenda, category 16, p. 544 - Analyst]

heavy loads. *besanʌn tʌhʌrum manimi?* how heavy may it be?, what does it weigh? *tʌhʌrum mani'e* be patient. QUB. 000

tsum v. *sum*.

tsumfʌlikʌt v. *sumfʌlikʌt*.

tʌhʌndo hxy, *tʌhʌndi* x, five.

h *tʌhʌndo hiri, gʊsiŋʊʂ* five men, women.

x *tʌhʌndo hʌγʊrʌŋ, tuqʌmʊts* five horses, chogas.

x *tʌhʌndo malʊŋ* five fields.

x *tʌhʌndi hʊn, den, hɐʂi* five days, years, times.

tʌhʌndikʊm five sets, pairs.

walto tsundowʌn diltʌriŋ 4 or 5 (bowls of) buttermilk. 324.1.

tsʌndi čʊq pfʌlʊ.e šapik bread (made from) 5 *čʊq* of grain. 342.12.

tsʊp x and y (according to object), finger's breadth (measure). — *tsʊpʌn* (*bi, bila*) (it is) one finger's breadth. *usko* (or, *iski*) *tsʊp* three fingers' breadth. *waltsʊp(ʌn)* four fingers' breadth (fingers separated laterally unless otherwise specified). *dʌlsin* (v. *d*°*-alsi.ʌs*) *waltsʊp* four fingers' breadth (fingers together). *dacʌqʌr* (v. *d*°*-ʌcʌqʌrʌs*) *waltsʊp* four fingers' breadth (separated).

tsʊponʊs N. cold in the head.

(Cp. Sh. *tsipʌn'ʊrʊ, tsʊpʊnʊrʊ*, GB *čhopʌrʊ*, cold in the head, having a cold in the head).

°*-tʌhʊγʌs, tʌhʊγʌs*; °*-tʌhʊrʊ-, tʌhʊrʊ-*, Ppa. *n*°*-tsʊn, nʊtsʊn*.

1. To take away (to), carry off, carry away, lead away.

The Pn.pf. is used only when the object is a human being.

For recorded past base parts v. § 289.

With *h* object:

000 *ìasti vásurucoe átuodum* you are going to take me away on a litter. *Čilimdarne "gutsurìasa"* ... on C.'s saying "I will take you away (i.e. marry you). 26.11. *matan iítsu bim, nitsum* (the horse) had carried him far away, having carried him away. 8.19. Cp. 8.8, 10.2, 22.17, 24.10, 24.14 ff. (Marry?), 30.2, 72.12, 76.23, 80.22, 106.19 ff., 154.5, 264.6.

With *x* object:

uyo hayur tsuman, nutsun they took away horses for them, having taken them away . . . 36.10. *hasto tsuman B. Jamhure higire* they led away the elephant to B. J.'s door. 76.21. *padša ... tsuyas ... hasto ... dortsas* the King has sent you the elephant that takes him out. 76.22. *... uyum gušpurer ... tsutsum* they take (away) the kidneys to the senior Gushpür. 338.17. Cp. 68.12.

With *y* object: —

čumur uyum ... dukaneátar tsutsi he carried off all the iron to the shop. 172.20. *... xabar tsuca* let us take news to the King. 6.7. *ja jamanule ... tsutso bom* "my wife was carrying the smell (of meat)", referring apparently to the peculiar cravings of a pregnant woman. 104.7. Cp. 48.5, 54.18, 78.2.

2. *-tsahuyas v.t. to marry (used of either sex). — *khine falane ei mutsunai* this man married the daughter of So and So. *gus ine hir itsumo* the woman married that man. Cp. 18.19, 24.14 ff., 30.14, 48.2, 118.24 ff.

Bu Lorimer L-3 (1930-4, 1934-5) 1935
AV? Burusho AV?

W.

000 wa O! Ho! An exclamation of invocation, to draw attention, express surprise, etc. — wa *hagaaʹdo* O friend! 53.3, wa *api* O grandmother! 235.4. wa *gorga* *niwiʹan* Ho, may the crows eat them! 314.11, wa Ho there! 342.2, 322.2, 334.4. wa denoting surprise. 64.10.

It appears introducing lines of verse v. 404.1 ff.

It is perhaps the Persian wa "and" in: *Xodaigaw* *mama* wa *apo* farewell mother and father! 212.12. In: wa *thoma* *aslom* *ulas* *ine* *doiy.am* it was glossed as meaning H. *bilkul*, quite. 98.12.

waʹda y undertaking, promise. — *ine* *waʹda* *etomolo* *dim.asam* the one born under the agreement that had been made. 104.23. Cp. 106.2, 100.23. Ar. Prs.

*-*warias*, *warias*; *-*walj*-, *-*warij*-, *warij*- to be lost, get lost, go astray.

This verb is used only with h and x subjects. When the subject is y it is replaced by the verb *halanyas*. The Pa.pt. is used both with h and x animate subjects, but not invariably with either.

asilar *ilumaltom* *ase* *niwal* *warilimi* after B. had taken A for a walk, wherever A went to he was lost, he disappeared. 70.18. *le* *guwarilum* O you lost one, O you fugitive! 264.9. *ja* *hiras* *ovi* . . . *warilum* this son of mine had got lost. 368.16. Cp. 370.16. 373.21. *warilum* *ire* *masal* the parable of the lost son. 372. *iwarias*, *iwarij*-, to be lost (of an animal). *wa* *guwaljeman* you will get lost. *ma* *awalin* don't ye get lost.

368b

haγur, hír, warimi the horse, man, got lost. mowarimo she got lost. ja dorryo warimi my stick was lost. u dorryoa ur'imi their sticks were lost. QUB. 000

(Trans. 2. *-urpalas).

walíkum four sets, four pairs.

walíkuts(an) four days. 333.1.10.

walti altar eighty. — walti altaran hakorin 80 retainers. 316.2.

walti altar torumo, — torimi ninety.

waltilum, N. waltirilum, fourth.

walti traŋ four pieces, four portions. — guse gʰiri walti traŋ eti divide this cake of bread into four pieces. QUB. huladi walti traŋ man'imi the land was divided in four. QUB.

walto h x y. walti, wal- x four. — walto hiri, haγurtsho, dango, phalango four men, horses, stones, grains. walti saw 4000. walti den, hoti four years, times. walti giram the four communities. 308.1. duwaso (hiri) walíuwan dotsu bring four knives (men). KOL. walíuts four days. walan four months.

walto iskiliŋ v. *-skil.

walto guwanas four-cornered, square.

waltaŋ v. taŋ.

warg manas to take long strides.

wa.o an exclamation. — wa.o gora ma calling out (in distress). 312.12.

(Cp. Sh. waro thoski, to call out, call out to; wa.o th., to cry out in pain).

waras, (*-waras), wari-, impv. war, neg. 'waraw, oraw to put s.t. over s.t. as a cover or lid (the reverse of the English: "to cover s.t. with s.t."). — sanduqo warasi war put on, shut, the lid of the box. γafa waras to place over. gʰiligafa warum hal the

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stone (that had been) put over the peg. 196.15. *halen* (y) *eiwar* do not put flat stones over it. *daiyo* (x) *owar* do not put stones over it. *halen* *warvóen* they place flat stones (over the mouth of the grave). 312.5. *maxarefe halen nyuwar* (*nywar*) putting stones over the grave. 220.1. Cp. 218.6. *daiyo nuwar* putting stones over it.

(Note the presence of the Pn. Infixes *i-* and *u-* in the forms of the negative Impv. and the Ppa.).

waris *-išo* h. heir. Ar. Prs.

warq̇, pl. *warq̇-aŋ*, *y* lid, cover. — *sanduqe warq̇* the lid of the box. (Cp. *wawas*).

waris v. *waris*.

warq̇ et-as, *wal e-*, to chew; to distort by force. — *irabhiciqaŋe warq̇ etai.i* he chews with his gums. (Cp. **-was*).

wadiyas v. *walias*.

wau wau et-as Hz. & N. to bark (of a dog). (Cp. Sh. *wau thoiki*, *wauwau thoiki*, to bark).

wawela et-as to make lamentation. 294.15. Ar. Prs.

wafat manas to die, pass away. — *wafat manimi* he died. 294.17. Ar. Prs.

wakil, *-iŋ*, *-išo* hm agent (at wedding). 302.17. Ar. Prs.

waxt, *waqt*, *y* time. — *ite waxtulo* at that time, in those days. *ite waxtitsum* from that time on, thereafter. Cp. 80.27, 96.7, 142.9, 208.20, 346.7, 390.20. Ar. Prs.

-walas, *w'alas*, (*walas*), **-walj-*, *w'alj-*, Ppa. *n*-wal*.

1. To fall. This verb is used only with h and x subjects. It is replaced by the verb 2. *halas* when

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the subject is *y*. The Pu.pf.s appear to be used optionally when the subject is h.

čʌrʌfum za (or, *khau*) *wʌlimi* he fell down from the cliff. *kʌr* (*za*) *wʌlum ʧʌpik* bread that h . fallen down. Cp. 168.4. *burn uyʌfe nyuʌl* the boulder falling on them. 160.7. *ʧiʌfum za n'iwʌl* he having fallen down from the ladder. *za nimuwel* she having fallen down. 184.7. *yare wʌlʌs* (of a child) to fall down, i.e. be born. 110.4. *umurdkane uwʌlʌs* to fall on their faces. *irapa wʌlai.i* he has fallen on his back.

2. To find oneself in, land in, turn up in, come down. *je je.imo wʌlʌnʌr ʊlji ʌw'alʌm* in a dream I landed up in my own country. 20.8. Cp. 20.2. *uyum bas'renʌr wʌlimi* he found himself in, came upon(?), a big garden. 54.4. *amʌ belʌfe gurin wʌlimi* how did it come into your possession (*lit.* hand). *nirʌnʌŋ wʌli bi* a rainbow has come down, i.e. appeared. *hurʌr wʌlʌnʌr* when he had come to his senses. 182.12. *čʌrči niwʌl* coming to his senses. 368.1.

3. To become affected by a disease. *yfʌlaŋi wʌlai.i* he has become affected by syphilis. *askur awʌla ba* I have caught smallpox. *askur ewʌlai.i* he has caught smallpox, (or, *askura awʌla ba, iwʌlai.i?*) *ɣʌlie iwʌlai.i* he has fallen ill. QUB.

4. To lose (in a game) be beaten. *axir K. M. wʌlimi* in the end K. M. lost (at polo). 288.12.

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000 *bula· awʌlʌm* I lost at polo. QUB. N. *·-wʌlʌs* to lose (a game).

5. To settle down.
i·le bušai.ulum hirʌnʌle wʌlimi, 366.9, and *hin huru·tʌs hirʌne te·le ni·n wʌlimi*, 372.12, represent the H. "*bažɛnda ke hɑ· ja pʌṛa*", but may be a too literal rendering of the H. idiom.

·-w'ʌldʌs, pl. *·-w'ʌldʌšo*, x.

1. The back (anat.). 276.7.
ja awʌldʌse tin my back-bone.
2. Body and hindquarters of an animal.
bʌskarʌle iw'ʌldʌs a body of a wether less the fore-quarters. 340.10.

wʌlgi, *wa·lgi*, *-čiŋ* y thin rope. — *kʌn ke hʌn hʌn wʌlgi uči.ʌs mira·e bila* it is the custom for each village to give one rope (for tying up horses or dogs). 342.20. Cp. 52.1.

Also used as a depreciative substitute for *gašk*.

W'ʌlgi lukʌn ʌči give me a bit of (thick) rope. QUB.

wʌli· *-tiŋ*, *-muts* hm holy man, saint. — *Xuda·ye wʌli bʌm* he was a holy man of God. 294.15. Ar. Prs.

wʌn IUB, N. pl. *-a·i·nts*, x pumpkin, gourd, H. *kʌddu*, N. gourd without waist. According to QUB the equivalent of Hz. *ho·ɔr*.

(Cp. Sh. *won*, pumpkin, H. *kʌddu*).

wʌn etʌs (to strike), violently and noisily. QUB. IUB. — *wʌn ečume delumʌn*. QUB.

w'ʌno IUB ugly, shapeless, H. *bešu·rʌt*. QUB like a pumpkin (*wʌn*). — *ye la w'ʌno* that's enough you lout!

wʌq separated, gaping, a little open. — (*kita·p*) *wʌq du.asimi* (the book) remained a little open (as when shut with s.t. inside it). *či·n ičhunjo* *wʌq sči bi* the bird opens its bill. QUB. *čirlas iriˑŋčiŋs iˑle kiˑle wʌq ne duˑn* spreading (his arms) out on either side and laying hold of the cliff with his hands. 146.7. *wʌq numa oˑroṭ* dont sit with your legs apart.

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(Cp. Sh. *wʌk thoˑɽki*, to open out, separate, e.g. the legs).

wʌqo very talkative, chatterer. H. *bʌkwaˑsi*.

(Cp. Sh. *wʌk wʌk thoˑɽki*, to talk, buck; Wkh. *wʌq-*, to talk, chatter).

wər -ʌŋts x full-grown ram (entire). H. *saˑnḍ, nər bheˑṛu*. — *ruˑšə wər* Ovis Poli ram.

(Cp. Wkh. *wər*, *waˑr*, and perhaps Kho. *werkʌlu* ram).

**-w'əra*, **-wəre*, round, around. — *iˑas giˑli iw'əre tsiˑr duˑčume kʌš eč ʌm* bringing the goats round the peg they (then) used to slaughter them. 194.15. *ja ji, guw'əre* my soul! I (go) round thee. 230.5. This is a term of honour or respect.

**-wəra tʌleˑnʌs* to go round, pay honour to; to petition, to pester. V. s.v. *tʌleˑnʌs*.

(Cp. *oˑwərʌs* and *bəraˑe*, and v. § 241, note).

wərʌq, -iŋ, -čiŋ, y page, leaf (of book). Ar. Prs.

**-w'ərʌs*, **-w'ərč-*, Ppa. *n*-wər(in)* to become tired. — *aw'ərčʌm* I shall become tired. *guwərčuma* you will become tired. *lokʌn awərʌm, awəra ba* I became, have become, a little, tired. *hiˑas giˑmi, iw'ərimi* one man poured it in, he became tired. 140.8. *uyoˑn uwəraˑn* they have all become tired. Ppa. *naw'ərin huruˑṭʌm* becoming tired I sat down. *nukuˑwərin* you becoming tired. *niwərin* he becoming tired. *numuɤr teli hurutumo* 000 being tired she sat down there. 108.12,17.

(Trans. *-aspəras*, v.t. to tire s.o.).

wərk -ants x.

1. Fat on the big intestine (colon) of animals.
2. A kind of sausage consisting of the big intestine filled with flour, meat, etc.
3. *Wərks ʒapik* a kind of food given to the Mir at the Thumushéling.

wərts, wərts, right, in order, in proper condition; right side out; repaired, recovered, better; Sh. *wʌrts, suberu*. — *ite gʌn wərts bila* this road is in good order. EOL. *gute ʃuga wərts bi* this choga is right side out. EOL. *wərts etum kursi* a mended chair. *uŋe gute kursi wʌrts etʌs gumanʒ* (or, *gute . . . bi*) you ought to repair this chair. *ɣaliətsum wərts -manʌs* to recover from illness. *wərts imʌnaiya? wərts umʌnaroa?* has he got better? have they got better?, i.e. is he, are they better? *wərts numortam* making her well, curing her. 184.9. *je wərts namʌn nicʌm* when I am better I shall go. *wərts apərts čʌɣamiŋ aiy'eti* don't talk at random, confusedly.

(Cp. the corresponding negative: *ʌpʌrts, apərts*. Cp. also Wkh. *wərts*; Sh. *wərts, wʌrts*, neg. *nawərts*; and Kho. *wərts, wʌrts*).

wʌswəsi, wʌswəs Adj. & noun y insane, lunatic, imbecile; insanity, imbecility. Ar. Prs. — *wʌswəs(i) ebai.i, imai.ibai.i; bila* he acts as an imbecile, he is an imbecile; it is imbecility. QUR.

-wʌʈ -ute back-tooth, molar. V. s.v. *-awʌʈ*. (Cp. *wəʈ etʌs*).

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *-*wʌši.ʌs*, *-*weši.ʌs*, *wʌši.ʌs* (*waˑši.ʌs*, *wʌšč-*, Impv. *wʌši*, Ppa. *n*-*weši*, St. Pc. *wʌšim*.

1. To throw, fling, cast. This verb is used only when the object is h or x, it is replaced by *bišaiyʌs* when the object is y.
   xʌṭ wʌši throw it down. *xʌṭ əˑwʌši* (*a* + *iwʌši*) don't throw it down; don't drop it, don't knock him down. *wˑlo wʌšimi* he threw him in (to the pit). 56.20. Cp. 84.5. *mʌthʌn wʌši* throw it far away. *kʌš ečər wʌšimi, ny'u.šin* he threw him down to slay him, having thrown him down. 42.3. *iˑne giyaˑs ixʌttsum hoˑle weˑšimi* he spewed out the infant from his mouth. 110.6. *guse xa ʌweˑši ke* if this (elephant) threw me down. 76.25. *n'ʌnwešin, n'ʌweˑšin* having thrown me. 76.15,18. *sulama dumumʌn muwʌšimi, numuˑwʌšin* they wrestled and he threw her, having thrown her. 198.5. Cp. 9. *yuˑy ninin jut iˑi šiŋlo wʌščai.i* the father going throws his younger son on his neck, i.e. embraces him. 368.9. Cp. 373.12. *qərqaˑmutse tiŋən wʌšči bi, wʌšimi* the hen lays, laid an egg. *γʌṭʌmiyu.e ʌwʌši.ʌn* the Pleiades have overcome, overthrown me. Cp. 112.17, 114.24.
2. To put, set, apply, fix.
   hʌγuˑrʌṭe idji muwʌšimi he put her behind him on the horse. 146.14. *bʌndixanaˑr wʌši baˑn* they have put him (thrown him) into prison. *γunʌn* (or, *γunulo*) *wʌšimʌn* they put (him) in the stocks. *hʌγur šiŋəˑr nyu.eˑšin* put-

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000 ting the horse into his sleeve. 124.6. *je ko·le ʌw'ʌšin* deposit, i.e. bury, me here. 294.18. *gunts ke hʌn qū.e wʌšimi, wʌšča baiyʌm* each day he put down, · used to put down, one pebble (to keep a record of the days). 52.9,20. *hiŋ tʌm ne qulp wʌšimi* closing the door he applied the lock, i.e. he locked it. 52.6. Cp. 56.24. *tʌme·r kunts nywešin* placing an arrow in his bow. 260.11,14. *hʌn yʌtesʌn wʌši bʌm detsirčər* they had put on a head in order to cook it. 232.3. *gʌl wʌši.ʌs* to put on, i.e. to tie, a knot. *i·le ganər hər gunts durbin wʌščʌm* every day he used to apply a telescope to that road. 36.5. (Cp. Engl. "cast one's eye on"). Cp. 310.8,10.

3. To hang, suspend, attach, affix. *gʌškulo i·khər wʌšimi* he hanged himself on a rope (suicide). *gi·lulo wʌšim bi* it is hanging on a nail, peg. *qolptse če.i wʌšim bim* the key was hanging on (*or*, attached, affixed to?) the lock. 54.6. *ti·li.ʌŋe 'e·jər tur wešimʌn* they hung the whip on the saddle-bow (by the loop attached to its handle). 78.22. Cp. 78.26.

4. (Metaphorical) to put, set, someone on (to doing s.t.). *sʌbʌqʌle wešimo* she set him to study. 68.21. · *A·ltitulo Š. ke H. bitʌn uwʌščər ołmu.ʌm* they had taken Sh. and H. to Altit to make them perform as "bitans". 186.1. *bitʌn muwʌščʌ·n* they put a (she-) "bitan" to dance, etc. 316.11. (Cp. *-ʌwʌši.ʌs).

•-*wʌškicin̨* y pl. gums (anat.). IUB H. *mʌsuṛe.* 000

1. *wʌṭ, -'en̨.* y bark of tree, peel, rind. husk. — *besʌn wʌṭ en̨ ʌnkiŝure ŝeči.en ke* whatever husks the swine eat. 372.14. *li·mbu.e wʌṭ* lemon-peel. EOL. *tiŋe wʌṭ* EOL. *tin̨'ʌne wʌṭ* QUB. egg-shell. (Cp. Kho. *wʌṭ*).

2. •-*wʌṭ -in̨* y body, person. — •-*wʌṭʌṭe tsʰil thiyʌs* to pour water over one's body, i.e. to wash oneself (in private). Cp. 306.18. *guwʌṭʌṭe tsil ti·, mawʌṭʌṭe tsil ti·n* wash yourself, wash yourselves. EOL. *kine but khentsum iw'ʌteṭe (muwʌteṭe) tsil o·ti·bai (bo)* he (she) hasn't washed for a long time. EOL. *hər'i.e pfʌl nuka hʌle iw'ʌt mʌnimi ke* when the barley having come into grain has turned yellowish (like a fox's body). 326.4. (Cp. Sh. *wʌṭ.* body (with flesh), woody part of stem).

3. *wʌṭ -en̨.* — *wʌṭ etʌs* to plough (in order only to soften the ground). *wʌṭen̨ etʌšo bitsʌn* (the fields) are to be ploughed.

wʌtʌn -in̨ y country, land. — *i·mo wʌtʌn* his own country. 20.2,8. *i·mo wʌtʌnulum u.e sis* those men of his own country. 162.15. Cp. 356.6. Ar. Prs.

wʌzi·r -tin̨ hm Wazir, minister, councillor, Mir's chief adviser and executive officer. 2.10 ff., 44.10 ff., 322.5, 328.16, 338.17, 340.4, 342.9, etc. Ar. Prs.

wazire·iki pertaining to the Wazir. 340.23. (Ar.).

wʌzi·reku̇ṣ y wazirship. 44.24. (Ar.).

wʌzi·ri y wazirship. 344.9, 346.2. (Ar.) Prs.

weši ʌs v. *wʌši.ʌs.*

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Y.

1. *ya* exclamation, O!—*ya ɛzɪi* O mother! 30.15. *ya pa·lša* O King! 42.19. Cp. 38.21, 86.13,21, 90.24. (Cp. Sh. *ya*). 000
2. *ya·* or. — *altʌn ya iskɛn yu* two or three of his sons. 44.8. *ya·* . . . *ya·* . . . either . . . or . . . *ya· kɛ o(?)* . . . or not (no example recorded). Cp. 2.4, 128.12, 338.18, 342.6. Prs. H.
3. *ya*, pl. *yai.in ya·in* enough! stop! shut up! hold your tongue!; H. *bʌs, nʌhī; bʌs, čho·ṛo.* — *u·ŋ ya, o·sʌn* you hold your tongue, don't speak. 68.9. *ya·in, yai.in lɛ!* enough, shut up. 158.2,6 ff. *yaiyɛ* = *ya yɛ*, enough now, (let him be). 158.21. *ya aiyɛti* enough! don't do it, i.e. stop (doing it). *ak'o·mai.ima, ya šərum* you won't be able to do it, don't (try), it will be a cause of shame. 170.17. (Glossed: H. *bʌs, šərm hai*).

   (Cp. Sh. *ya*, enough! H. *bʌs!*).
4. *ya* occurring in some passages of uncertain meaning:

   b'e·ya, jimʌlɛ gotsu·čʌm No, I'll certainly take you tomorrow. (Perhaps 3. *ya*). 170.13. *ya* (=*yɛ*) *hisa mʌnom tsʌnč ʌki·l bʌskʌrɛtə gu·čʌm* now at the end of each month I'll give you a similar wether. 62.22. *ya aku·roma?* is it this much? is that all? 56.18. (H. *bʌs ɪtna? ya* = 3. *ya*, QUB). *yʌnčər ničʌma ya·?* shall I go to meet him or not? 94.13. (Perhaps *o·ničʌm* is to be supplied after *ya·*).

   ya·na· IUB, *ya na·* ŠY, —?, H. *bʌs na·, bʌs a.o.* (Probably 3. *ya*). Cp. QUB *yɛ y'ʌ na·?* = H. *pʌs bʌs na?*

   akhu·romʌn gu·čʌm. yɛ y'ʌ na·? I'll give you this much. That's enough isn't it? i.e. do you agree?

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000 5. *ya·*, pl. *yʌmots*, x bear (zool.). — *hʌn ya·n* a bear. *ya·o baṭ* bear-skin. *ya· i·sk* bear cub. N. *ya· biške* bear's fur. Cp. 152.9—14, 228.1 ff.

yab'ʌ -mots x, IUB wild yak, H. *jʌngʌli xušga·o*; QUB any large wild monster —*hʌɣu·r dʌy noma yab'ʌ tʌl'eni bi* th horse becoming fat has turned int a monster. QUB.

ya·bulto the day before yesterday. (Appears to be the approved Hz. form for *ya·rbulto* q.v.).

ya·d y remembrance, memory. — *ja ya·d bila* I remember. *gus muyər ya·d di·mi* he remembered the woman and her husband. 388.5. Prs.

ya·dga·ri y memento. Prs.

ya·ɣi v. *yʌɣe*.

ya·inki IUB, v. *yaiinki*.

•*-ya·lmu·n*, pl. •*-y'a·lmu·yo* x rib. (anat.). — *muya·lmu·yo gʌli bi·m* her ribs had broken. 184.7. *hʌn ya·lmu·nʌn kʌm mʌnimi* one rib (of the goat) was missing. 234.7 ff.

•*-ya·ltʌs*, *ya·ltʌs*, •*-ya·lč-*, Impv. •*-ya·lt* neg. *e·yʌlt*, *o·yʌlt*, Ppa. *n*•*-yʌlt(in* v.t. to wash.

This verb is used where the objec is h or x. It is replaced by *ba·lts* when the object is y. The Pn. P *i-* does not appear initially before *guya·lčʌm* I'll wash thee. *gʌtu ya* wash the cloth. •*-xʌšiŋ ya·ltʌs* t wash the backside. *ni·yʌltin* having washed him (*or*, it).

•*-ya·nʒs*, pl. *ya·njuko*, *ya·niško* equal to. — *hore ši ya·nʒs gəru·rum mai bila* it is as warm as an ox's breath.

1. *ya·r*, v. *ya·re*, down, below. — *ya·r ne qau elimi* he called down (wards). 40.8. *ya·r ne bəre·yər ṭaŋ eti* beware of looking down. 50.26. *tik ya·r* (or,

000 *tikɩ yaˑrə) baiyʌm* I was under the ground. 16.16.

(Probably the basal form of which 1. *yaˑrɩ* is the general oblique).

2. *yaˑr*, an occasional variant of *yər*, cp. 2. *yaˑrɩ*. — *goˑn mʌnaˑɛ yaˑr yaˑr* just before dawn. 118.7.

Probably also in *yaˑrbolto*.

3. *yaˑr -ilo* h. friend, lover. 86.5,12. 360.3. Prs.

yaraˑn, pl. *yaraiyo*. *yaraˑntiŋ*, h friend. Prs.

*-*yaˑrʌnʌs* v. *-*yərʌnʌs*.

yaˑrbolto, N. *yerbuˑ(l?)to* the day before yesterday.

(2. *yaˑr* + *bolto*. Cp. *hipolto*).

yaˑrčɪliŋ the day before the day before yesterday.

(2. *yaˑr* + *čɪliŋ* which possibly is to be compared with Sh. *ćiˑriŋ*, the day after tomorrow, in which the *ć*- is connected with *će.i*, three).

1. *yaˑrɩ* Adv. and Postpos. below, beneath, under, down.

Dat. *yaˑrər* to below; Abl. *yaˑrum* from below.

a. Adv. *uˑn yaˑrɩ nī* you go below. *yaˑrɩ yuˑtiŋ juliŋ bitsʌn* below, his feet are small. 156.19. *yaˑrɩ Bul Mʌlulo meniko hər oˑγəršaˑn* down below in the Spring Field some people are ploughing with oxen. 248.2. *tešʌfum yaˑrɩ wʌlimi* he fell down from (on) the roof. *yaˑrɩ oˑsimi* he put (the things) down. 138.24. Cp. 260.5, 264.2,3. *yaˑrɩ* *-*ɛtʌs* to bury. *saˑʌti irai.i, kuˑlto yaˑrɩ ɛtʌs bila* (or, *mʌnif*), he (has) died yesterday, today he should be buried. *iˑi yaˑrɩ ɛtum mʌlər niˑmʌn* they went to the field where he had buried his son. 252.3. Cp. 82.14, 112.16,19, 240.9,

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252.5, 292.17, 344.7 etc. *ya·re wʌlʌs* to be born (of a child). *mu ya·re wʌlum ine gya·s* the child that had just now been born. 110.4. *ya·rum yʌṭe* upside down. *uyo·n ya·rum yʌṭe numa* everything turning upside down. 286.9. *ya·rum di.usʌsər* to get him out from below. 264.1.

b. Postp. *mi·z ya·re* beneath, under, the table. *ti·k ya·re* under the ground. •*-riŋ ya·re* under one's hand, in one's possession, under one's control. *gu·riŋ ya·r o·s* keep it in your possession. *menʌn ya·re giyʌs* to take refuge with (under?) s.o. *miriŋ ya·re cərutum sis* the persons placed under our hands, i.e. hostages. *e·kʌtiŋ ya·re nidilin* putting it under his arm(pits.) 118.4. Cp. 110.9, 146.10. *i·se bun ya·rər giy'ʌmʌn* they went in under the boulder. 160.1. *hərʌlti.a·re dyu·simi* he remained under the rain. 160.3. *i·se Hʌnumʌn Mu·n ya·rər ni·mi* he went in under that H. M. (mountain). 180.7. *Xʌməre i· ya·re etʌm tik ya·rum senimi* Kh.'s son, whom he had buried, said from beneath the ground. 252.5.

2. •*-ya·re, ya·re.*

a. Before, in front of, in the presence of Dat. •*-ya·rər*; Abl. •*-ya·rum.* *u·ŋ guya·rər wʌlimi* (the ibex) fell in front of you. 104.2 *u·ŋ guya·re je besʌn al'aċʌna ba* I have not required anything in your presence, at your hands(?). 76.5. *ta.a·mʌn guya·re di biluma?* has some food come before you? 84.9. *uyo·ŋko uya·re ke hʌnikuts o·ša·n* they set dishes in front of the elders also. 340.13. Cp. 302.13. *pa·dša ya·rum γi·ki ne joča?* stealing from (before) the king, do you give to me?. 62.16. *šaguˑlo yaˑrum gukɛ γenʌŋ čʌp ai.eˑčʌm* I shall not conceal this gold from (before) my friend. 54.9. Cp. 68.18,19, 192.6. *miyaˑrum nukaˑrts* fleeing from before us. 262.23. Cp. 262.17, 264.19.

(2. *yaˑrɛ* might be, an oblique form of 2. *yaˑr*, itself a stressed form of *yər, yɛr.*

QUB. however, considers it identical with 1. *yaˑrɛ*).

3. *yaˑrɛ* besides, beyond this, further. — *yaˑrɛ beskɛ lɛˑl omʌnimi* nothing further became known. 198.6. *yaˑrɛ aˑllo roˑm . . . . . abaˑd mʌnuwaˑn* further, two tribes have settled down. 272.12. *yaˑrɛ bʌmʌn kuˑɛ* these who are in addition, i.e. these others. 172.7.

It occurs chiefly in conjunction with *uyoˑn* "all" with the sense: "besides these all" i.e. "all the rest", "all the others".

yaˑrɛ ta uyoˑnər maˑl umi he gave property to all the other hundred (brethren). 112.5. *yaˑrɛ uyoˑn idiˑm čumʌr imʌnimi* all the rest of his body became iron. 110.10. Cp. 286.12, 328,5, 332.8, 336.6.

(This is probably to be identified with 2. *yaˑrɛ* and *yər* "in front", "ahead" and so "beyond".

It is probably only a coincidence that there is in Sh. a word *aˑγɛ* which is somewhat similarly used).

yaˑri -mots x first light of morning. — *sa yaˑriˑtsɛ lʌm mai bitsum* (the hair) was glittering in the early morning sunshine. 134.10.

*-*yaˑriki*, *-*yaˑrɛki*, *-ŋ, -miŋ, -čiŋ* y under-bedding, bedding. — *uˑyaˑriki uˑyʌfiki uyoˑn tai.aˑr oˑtʌm* he had prepared for them under-bedding and

000 upper-bedding complete. 36.13. Cp. *u·y'a·rɛ u·yʌtski*. 120.24. Cp. 118.5, 124.12,20.

ya·rokʊ·s, pl. *ya·rokuyʌnts*, x lower millstone.

1> *ya·rqɪṣ̌* a little in front, ahead. — *ya·rqɪṣ̌ mʌn'ɛ* get a little in front. *ya·rqɪṣ̌ bai.i* he is a little ahead.

1. *ya·rʊm* Adj. lower. — *ya·rʊm e.ɪl* my lower lip. *ya·rʊm mi·ŋgi·mo mi·mɛ* our lower front-teeth. *ya·rʊm i·mɛlc̣* his lower jaw. (Adj. from 1. *ya·rɛ*).

2. *ya·rʊm* Adj. (that) which is in front. QUB (that) which is below. Ar. H. *tʌḫt*. — *thʌm ya·rʊm čʌp* the meat that is in front of the Mir. 340.13.
(Adj. from 2. *ya·rɛ*. Otherwise identical with 1. *ya·rʊm*).

ya·ya IUB an exclamation of anger. QUB reduplication of 3. *ya*. — *ja·r na·un ya·ya a·timi* giving to me he made me say *ya·ya*. i.e. he gave me so much that he forced me to say "stop, stop".

yʌc̣h'ɛni, Obl. *yʌc̣hɛnimʊ-*, hf the Yachini, a female demon.

The Yachini resided at the mouth of the Karga Nullah near Gilgit. *Gil'it yʌč'ɛnimʊlər ničər du·simi* he came out to go to the Gilgit Yachini. 222.6. Cp. 222.7 ff.

(Cp. Sh. *yʌc̣ini*, Skr. *yakṣiṇī* female Yakṣa).

yʌči on, upon; on the head. — *čhiṣ̌ɛ yʌči* up on the hill. *yʌči ɛtʌs* to put on (a cap). *pfərtsin yʌči ɛtimi* he put on the cap. 28.16,21, 32.3.
(Perhaps *yʌṣ̌*, or, *yʌs* + *-tsɛ*, *-tsi*).

yʌγɛ, *ya·γi* rebellious, unruly, insubordinate, independent. Prs.

*-*yʌk* y dwelling, abiding; dwelling-place, lying-up (place) of game ani-

1 [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000 mals. IUB H. *wʌṭʌn, thairne ka jʌga*; QUB *sokuˑnʌt, ɪstɪqaˑmʌt.* — *guyʌk ɛti* keep still, H. *qʌraˑr baiṭho*. QUB. *buˑmɛ, girri.ɛ, yʌkɛ* (or, *yʌk ɛtʌɛ*) *dɪ* a markhor's, ibex's, lying-up place.

•-yʌkʌl direction of, towards. he part of, side (in game).

•-yʌkʌl, •-yʌkʌlər, •-yʌkʌlʌṭɛ,
•-yʌkʌlʌṭər with verbs of motion }
in the direction of towards, to. *guyʌkʌl bəreˑya ba* I am looking at you. 50.6. *taˑŋ yʌkʌlʌṭər pfər maiyaˑn* let us go back towards the palace, let us return to the palace. 8.3. *yʌkʌl* 50.6,13,14, 90.1, 94.10, 120.6, 144,3, 146.17. *yʌkʌlər* 174.21; *yʌkʌlʌṭɛ* 154.22, 180.3. *yʌkʌlʌṭər* 22.11, 32.4, 36.3,7, 38.7, 134.12 etc. *•-yʌkʌltsʊm, •-yʌkʌlʌṭʊm, •-yʌkʌlʊm* from the direction of; on the part of, on behalf of. *ayʌkʌltsʊm uˑŋər guyʌm* I gave it to you from myself. *badša yʌkʌltsʊm nuˑnin* they going from the king. 24.10. *uˑŋ jaˑr guyʌkʌltsʊm jai.ɛnʌn ʌči* give me a token from ourself. 22.7. *badša yʌkʌlʌṭʊm* on he part of the king. 34.14. Cp. 302.11. *dʌsin muyʌkʌlʊm hin jaˑmʌn* a relation on the part of (i.e. to represent) the bride. 302.16.

[292] *yʌktai.i, yaxtai.i, -miŋ, -mičiŋ* y cotton slip worn by bridegroom over his dress. 300.6.

(So also in Sh. and Kho.). Prs.

yʌl, •-yʌl, -miŋ, N. pl. *-miŋ, -mičʌŋ* y shadow, shade; protection, favour, patronage. — *uˑŋɛ yʌlʊlo* in your shadow. *toˑmɛ yʌlʊlo horuˑṭ* sit in the shade of the tree. *dʌmʌn yʌltsɛ* by the favour of one's master, by his blessing, IUB. H. *mɛhrbaˑnise*. *dʌmʌnɛ yʌlʊlo* in the shade of, under

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the protection of one's master. IUB. 000
uy'ʌltsi in the shade of, by the blessing of, by means of them. IUB. H. *saᵊya mẽ*, *barʌkʌtse*, *ʐarīʿase*.

•*-yʌlʌs*, *yalʌs*, (*yel-*), *yʌlj-*, Impv. *yʌl*, neg. *eyʌl(in)*.

The Pn. Pf. *i-* does not appear initially before *y*.

1. V.t. to break, H. *toṛna*. — *tiʐ(ʌn) eyʌl* don't break the egg (x). *hiŋ eyʌl* don't break the door (y). *piᵊnčko uyʌljʌm* I shall break the polo-sticks (x). *ʐʌmeŋ yʌljʌm* I shall break the bows (y).

2) To plunder, rob, loot, H. *luṭ k.*, *ɣaᵊrʌt k.*

3. *tsʌhil yʌlʌs* to water, irrigate (land).

The term used for turning irrigation water on to a field. It possibly refers to making a breach in the bank of an irrigation channel, which is again stopped up with mud and stones.

mʌl tsʌhil yelʌs bila the field is to be watered. *iᵊmo mʌlulo tsil yʌljʌm* he was turning on the water in his own field. 198.1. *gəᵊrumo tsil yelʌsi dʌstuᵊr* the customary practice in regard to distributing the water in springtime. 350.1. *mʌlər tsʌhil yʌlʌs* to irrigate the field. *hərkiʌr tsʌhil yelaᵊn* they have watered (the land) for ploughing. *hərkiʌ tsil niᵊyʌl Bʌltitər deᵊrčaᵊn* releasing the water for ploughing they send it on to B. 350.7. Cp. 262.5, 266.18, 350.7, 352.3—5.

(The corresponding intrans. verb is, *gʌlʌs* v.i. to break).

y'ʌlo, *yʌluᵊso* without state or dignity, H. *beᵊsaᵊya*, *biᵊ šaᵊn o šaukat*.—*bʌɣərk y'ʌlo!*

yʌmaˑl fairyland. — *yʌmaˑle ḉoˑŋʌḉe* on the way to fairyland. 000

yʌmbu x "yambu". Chinese silver monetary unit, H. *čiˑni sikka čaˑndi ka.*

yʌm eˑyʌm v. *yaiyʌs* 3.

yʌmkhitso(?), *yʌmkhəču*(?) IUB and SY. greedy, covetous, Ar. Prs. *ḥariˑṣ.* (Not known to QUB).

yʌmyoˑr, N. *yʌm̃yʊr*, *-išo* x handmill, quern. — *yʌmyoˑr eləs* to grind with quern. (Cp. Sh. *yoˑr*, mill; *yʌmyoˑr* handmill).

1. *yʌn*, *yən*, *-ʌnts*, N. pl. *-aˑiˑnts*, *-eˑints* and *-ʊŋo*, x handle, grip, hilt, haft (of pick, hammer, polo-stick, sword, dagger). — *ḿiˑnče yʌn* handle of polo-stick. *ɣʌlənḉe yʌn* grip of sword.

2. *yʌn* *-ʌnts* x. — *ɣʌmuʌ yʌn* the place where water flows out of a glacier.

1. *°-yʌnʌs*, *°-yənʌs*, (*°-yənʌs*), *°-yai(y)-*, Impv. *yʌn*, *yən*, neg. *eˑyʌn*, Ppa. *n°-yʌn*

The Pn.pf. *i-* does not appear initially before *y*.

To take, take up, carry; get, obtain, procure.

This verb is used only when the object is h or x. It is replaced by the verb *gʌnʌs* when the object is y. *hʌɣor goˑka yən* take the horse with you. *jʌmiˑpe tobʌq yʌn* borrow an outsider's gun. *guˑriŋ yʌn* take it (x) in your hand. *kəraˑyaˑr yaiya ba* I am hiring . . . *aˑlta huyeˑe yətumots ja gane baˑzaˑrtsum uyeˑn* get two goats' heads for me from the bazar. Nz. *čoga yaiyʌm. eˑyʌn* I shall take the choga. Don't take it. *phiˑti eˑyʌn* EOL, *phiˑti oˑyʌn* N., don't take the bread. *iˑne waziˑr tham yʌnumʌn* they took the wazir

000 as king. 10.6. Cp. 386.2. *u·ŋ guyaiyʌm* I'll take you up. *yʌlku·ine belis yænimi* the superintendent (gardener) took up the (dead) sheep. 64.21. *L. B. uyʌnumo* L. B. took them up. 174.22. *muyʌn* take her up. *je numuyen la·ŋər mutsu·čʌm* taking her I shall carry her off to the palace. 24.13.

yʌnʌs occurs very frequently in the Ppa. form, usually followed by a verb of motion also frequently in the Ppa. form: *i·ri lʌ·lefər tsi·r nu·yen nu·n Hindikuts Dʌdi·mor ṣuċʌm* the people of Hindi taking goats and going to to that hillock used to sacrifice(?) them to Dadi. 196.4. *ni·en, ni·yen* taking him, it. 10.3, 80.1, 208.6,9, 212.9,21, 226.28, 252.1,3, 268.5, 284.16, 286.11. *do·q nomu·yen* taking her up on his shoulders. 244.14. *nu·yen* taking them. 30.3, 200.12, 248.21, 274.4, 316.12, 336.2, 348.6, 352.15.

2. *·-tsl yenʌs* to take with one, i.e. on one's person, as opposed to *·-ʌka yʌnʌs* (etc.) to take with one, in one's company, e.g. 336.2. — *u·ʌle ẑʌpik utsi yenʌs a·lta pfitimuts bim* they had with them as food for the day two pieces of bread. 28.20, 30 1. *utsi yenʌs* (*ẑʌpik*) food that one takes with one on a journey etc., picnic food, "shepherd's bread". *če.i i·tse yænimi* he took the key (away) with him. 52.7. *ẑʌpik, ·tobʌq, gutsi yen* take bread, take the gun, with you. But: *hʌγur gorka yʌn* (or, *ditsu*) take the horse with you.

3. *γʌmu yʌnʌs* (*gʌnʌs*) to freeze. — *γʌmu yæni bi* ice has seized, on, formed on . . .

000 The object frozen, on which the ice forms, apparently takes the suffix *-tse*, but still it requires the use of *gʌnʌs*. V. s.v. *gʌnʌs* 5.

4. *-mi numu·yen*. This expression is used absolutely as a severe term of abuse. It may, however, also be used in a friendly, affectionate way. — *es imi numu·yen* "taking its mother". 64.18. *wa gu·mi numu·yen senimi ke* if he said: "O, taking thy mother" (a gloss on "*γun'ikɪš senimi ke*". 354.6).

-yʌnči, *-yenči*. Going to meet (a person of consequence on his arrival), formal reception (corresponding to the Persian *istiqba·l*); going to meet, meeting (ordinary). — *-yʌnči.ər* (or, *-yenčər*) *niyʌs* to go to meet and receive a person arriving. *-yʌnči.ər* (or, *-yenčər*) *ju·yʌs* to come to meet etc. *bu·t uyu·m hir di·a, yenčər ničen* a very great man has come, let us go to meet (and welcome) him. 90.6. Cp. 94.11 ff., 330.7,8. *G. M. M. yʌnči.ər ni·mi* G. M. M. went to meet him (ordinary sense). 170.2. Cp. 212.5. *aiyʌnči mʌnimi* he met me (e.g., on the road). *guyenči mʌna·m* I met thee.

Probably connected with *-yʌnʌs*, perhaps *yʌn + či ← yʌn + tsi*.

1> *yʌqi·n* sure, certain. — *yʌqi·n bila* it is certain. Ar. Prs.

yər, *yer*, *yər ne*.

1. Adv. (of place). In front, ahead, before, forwards, (opposed to *i·lji*). — *yər mʌne* get in front. *yər ni* go in front. *je yər ni.ʌm, in ilji di.a* I went on ahead, he came behind. *kɪru . . . yər ne gutsərči bim* lice were proceeding forwards

1 [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

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(or, before) from him. 116.8. *u·ɛ u·miŝi·ndo yər nimiŝo . . . e·rərŝutsum . . . u·yər* in front of those six sons-in-law who had gone on ahead. 124.4. *yər bu·lʌn bila* on in front there is a spring. 124.22. Cp. 122.4,20, 150.21, 212.15,22.

2. Adv. (of time). Formerly, previously, first. — *guse yər ne mi deli bʌm* we had shot this ibex first (i.e., before you did). 104.2. *yər ine gu·s nuku·ɕen hile·sʌn dimʌnʌm* first the woman having been brought to bed a boy had been born. 104.21, *yər dimʌnum . . . ine* the one who had been born first. 110.19. *Hunzulo yər ne dʌstu·r bilum* in Hunza formerly it was the custom. 354.1. Cp. 128.1, 282.22.

3. Adj. Preceding (a fixed point of time). — *tʌmini yər den ke* last year and the year before. 214.12.
   It seems that *yər den* may be used both for: last year, and for, the year ahead i.e. next year.
   V. § 413. According to QUB *miyərər* = next year.

4. *yər*, **-yər* with postpositional force, accompanied by the ablative, or by a Pn.pf., (place) in front of, ahead of; (time) before. — *ŝʌdərŝutsum yər mʌtʌn i·tsu·mi* it carried him off far ahead of his servants. 8.6. *ulsimo yər sa·k numʌn* pushing on in front of them. 124.5. *di.usiŝ ɛstsum yər aiyo·mʌnʌm* he had been unable to carry it (the water channel) beyond that (boulder). 352.13. *e·rərŝutsum tom gʌnʌne u·yər di.u-si·mi* by another road he came

out ahead of them, the sons-in-law. 000
124.4. *aiyʌr hʌn bɛrʌn bila* on ahead of me there is a spring. 124.14.
Cp. 126.19, 127 note.
So: *miyʌr* 124.17, 194.11.
uyʌr 6.3, 124.5,7, 162.16,18,20, 200.13, 316.6.
ine juyasimum yʌr before his coming. *ine altilum yʌr dimi* he came before two days i.e. two days before. *guteum yʌr* before this, previously. *padša inicum yʌr guts xabʌr deyʌl* the king hearing this news before him. 40.4. *Tʌpkiʌnts ɛrʌqʌnasum yʌr ne* before the slaying of the Tʌpkiʌnts. 242.9.

(Cp. 2. yʌr and 2. yʌre; also uiji yʌr. Sh. yʌr, yʌr, adv. and postpos., before, in front of, first).

yʌrʌyʌr IUB, *yʌrʌiyʌr* QUB, first of all. — *uyʌrʌlum yʌr'ʌyʌr dimi* he came first of (them) all. QUB.

*-yʌrʌnʌs, *-yʌre-, Impv. *-yʌrʌn.
1. To shear (sheep and goats), H. *bheṛ bakri ka bal katna*.
2. To fleece, oppress.

yʌr'ʌq sweating(?). After a horse has been worked hard it is believed to be injurious to it to let it feed or drink until it has cooled down and has staled. To induce this it is walked up and down, or kept standing, sometimes for hours, with its head tied up so that it cannot eat or drink. 231

The word refers to this practice. — 000
yʌrʌq t.ɛk ne qanʌr eti tying (the horse up to let it cool off(?) Keep it fasting. *hʌγʌr ɛmʌrʌj ne yʌrʌq ayeyʌl* so long as the horse has not staled don't break its fast for it. *hʌγʌr n'ɛmʌrʌnin yʌrʌq eyʌl* having

made the horse stale break its fast for it, i.e. feed it. *haγur γɔraq eta ba?* you have walked the horse up and down, haven't you?
γɔraqər ɔtahurγa ba I have made them take it away (i.e. I have sent it away) to walk it up and down.

(The above examples are all from QUB). (Cp. Kho. *γɔraq*). Ar. Prs. *'araq*?

*-γ'aras *-γɔrč- v.t. to pasture, graze, H. *čarana*. — *haγur γɔras* to pasture a horse. *ime maleqalo hukišo uγ'ɔr-čar ɛtimi* he sent him to graze the pigs in his fields. 308.10, 372.13. *Irkišiar huyes mori γɔrčar m'ɔt-sučam* he had made his daughter take the goats to Irkish to graze them (there). 268.3, v.i. **-ikhar γaras* to graze. *ikhar γɔrči bi* it is grazing. *ukhar γɔrčian* they are grazing. *sŭali tele ikhar γɔrimi* yesterday it grazed there. *ukhar γɔrimie* they grazed.

1. γɔrpa, *γɔrfa*, *-tiŋ*, N. pl. *-mučo*, hm steward in charge of Mir's land, grass and water. 318.2. (Cp. Sh, *γɔrfa*, raja's steward in charge of land).
2. γɔrpa forwards, on in front. — *γ'ɔrpa niru biraqimi* going forwards, he dug. 252.11. Cp. 122.18. *γɔrpa ša* come forward. (*γɔr* + *pa*).

γɔrpači!^ IUB in early times, in former times, H. *pahle zamanamẽ*. — *γɔrpači akhi apiam* it was not so in former times. QUB.

*-γɔrum, γɔrum, γɔrum.
1. Adj. (of place): front-, fore-; being in front of; next. —*γɔrum yuřiŋ* its forelegs. *aiγ'ɔrum ite hasawalo* at the halting place ahead of me. 124.23. *γɔrum ite hasawalo* at the

!^[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p.544 - Analyst]

000 halting place ahead, at the next stage. 124.15, 128.7.

2. Adj. (of time):

a. Former, preceding. — *γonikrě yərum i·le batər nukin* entering into that former evil skin (of his). 160.20. *yərum guse (i·se?) hAγur jotAn bim* that former horse was small. 76.23. *yərum zAma·na* former times, ancient times. 192.1, 218.1, 250.1, 280.1. *yərum hisa* last(?) month, the preceding month.

b. Of former times, old-time. IUB. H. *qAdi·m*. — *yərum sis ba·n* they are old-time, experienced, men. *yərum bər bila* it is an old saying, proverb, an old affair. *yərum hi·r, čAγa, du·ro* a man, story, affair of former times.

c. Before one in the future, next. — *yərum hisa, dən* next(?) month, year. *miyərum dən* the year ahead of us, next year. (V. *yər*).

•*-yAs* head. (Only recorded. With the suffix *-Aťe*). — *ŠAmšu Mi·ru.e y'AsAťe lAkpi·An pfa·l etimi* Sh. M. threw a handkerchief over his head. 148.24. *yAseťe tik ne* putting earth on his head. 26.4. (Cp. *yAči*).

601 •*-yAs*, gen. *-yAsmo*, pl. •*-yAstəro*, •*-yAstsəro* a man's sister, a man's wife's sister. — *wAzi·re se.ibai.i: "aiya·s"* the Wazir says: "(O) my sister". 50.24. Cp. *aiya·z*. 56.26. *ja oyəre* (or, *jAma.Ate*) *yAs* my husband's sister. (*i*)*yAsmo mu.i* his sister's son. (*i*)*yAsmo mo.i* his sister's daughter. *Si·ŋe yAstsəro* (the man) Sing's sisters. 266.5. Cp. 272.6.

000 *yAso·l, yAsa.ul, -zĕo, -tiŋ*, hm man who distributes food at the Mir's darbar. QUB; head house-servant. EOL.

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(Cp. Kho. *yʌs'auwol*, a private official of the Mehtar's, sort of major domo, or A. D. C, who looks after guests). T. Prs. (*yʌsa·wol*).

yʌṣ̌ɛ yu·rk "horse's grain" (a tax paid to the Mir of Hunza in Gujbal). 342.19. (Wkh. *yʌš*, horse; *yu·rk, yürk*, barley).

yʌši.ʌs, yʌšič-, to plait, weave. (Used chiefly with x objects). — *γuyʌŋ yʌši.ʌs* to plait the hair. *yʌšim tʊr* plaited whip-thong. *šərma yʌši.ʌs* to weave goat's hair carpet.

Fut. 1. *yʌšičʌm.*
Pres. sg. 3. m. *yʌšičai.i.*
Impf. *yʌšičʌm.*
Pret. 1. *yʌši.ʌm.*

(Cp. *gišaiyʌs*).

yʌṣ̌ki, N. pl. *-mʊts*, suitable, worthy, fitting, proper, incumbent. — *gutɛ yʌṣ̌ki api* this it not fitting. *u·ŋtsɛ yʌški bila* it is proper for you, incumbent on you. *ṣ̌iyʌstsɛ yʌṣ̌ki bi* it is fit to eat, edible. *gʊsɛ hʌγʊr jɛ hʊljaiyʌstsɛ* (or, *hʊljaiyʌsɛ*) *yʌški ap'i* this horse is not suitable for me to ride (sc. it is too good). 6.15. *mu gʊtɛ yʌški aiy'amʌna ba kɛ* . . . now I have not become worthy of this that . . ., i.e. I have become unworthy . . . 368.11. *u·ŋər yʌṣ̌ki bim minada·r gumʌnʌs* it was right for thee to rejoice. *xʊš mimʌnʌs yʌški bilʊm* it was right that we should rejoice. 370.15. N. *jɛ mu pʌla·ni dišər ni.ʌsər yʌški dila* I ought to go there now. Cp. 373.8,16, 374.15.

(With lengthened first vowel this word conveys the opposite sense. "unworthy", etc. V. BSOS VIII, 1936, p. 634. Cp. Sh. *yʌṣ̌ki*, suitable, etc.).

yʌškiˑn IUB inhabitant, v. *yeˑškuˑyu*.

yʌṭ.

1. Adv. — *yʌṭ nɛ* up, upwards. *yʌṭ hʌl dɛlimi* he jumped up. *yuˑsɛ yʌṭ nɛ sɛnumo* his wife said (speaking) upwards. 40.9. *yʌṭ nɛ ap'ərʌn* don't look upwards. 50.27. *yʌṭ nɛ thuˑ ɛtimi* he spat upwards. 294.6. Cp. 174.9.
2. Adj. next, succeeding. — *yʌṭ gunts* next day. *yʌṭ guntsɛ*, *yʌṭ guntsər* on the next day. 12.4,15. Cp. 16.7, 284.19, 298.8, 328.13. *yʌṭ gʌlči* (or, *gʌlčər*) *bɛšɛl dukoˑma kɛ* next time when you come. *yʌṭ dɛn(ər)* the next year. 242.19.

   With reference to "next year", "the year after next", v. § 413. (Cp. *yʌṭɛ*).

yʌṭʌmurʌs, *yʌṭʌmurč-* to wash, full, prepare leather (by kneading, trampling), H. *mʌlna*.

(Used with x objects; the form *gʌṭʌmurʌs* is used when the object is y).

yʌṭʌmurum gʌp prepared hide.

čoga yʌṭʌmurʌs to wash a choga.

yʌṭɛ, *yɛṭɛ*.

1. Adv. up, above, on the top. — *yʌṭɛ ni* go up. *yʌṭɛ yʌkʌl* upwards. *bɛsʌnʌṭɛ yʌṭɛ* up on something. *yʌṭɛ pfuˑt ɛtimi* he looked up. 24.4. *gulturˑrʌṭɛ yʌṭɛ guˑsɛ čʌrʌṭɛ taˑŋ a* with your horn push me up on to this cliff. 132.20. *uˑlo wʌšimi yɛṭi tiˑk giˑmi* he flung him in (to the pit) and threw in earth on top. 56.21, 82.25, 220.2. *yʌṭɛ čərulo hʌn koˑrʌn bim* up in the cliff there was a cave. 244.16. *yʌṭɛ čuˑk ɛtum pfʌrtsin* a cap embroidered on the top.

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Abl. *yʌṭɛm* from above. — *buˑnʌn yʌtum diˑmi* a boulder came down from above. 294.5. Cp. 52.2, 70.20, 184.6, 246.6, 248.18.

2. Adj. upper, further; later. — *šʌŋʌličiŋɛ yæti moš hʌn čʌmaˑu* a ring at the upper end of the chain. 174.6. Cp. 328.14. *yʌṭɛ tsil ɛtʌs* to do the second, or later, irrigation of the season. *yʌṭɛ tsil ɛa* till the second watering. 350.2.

Perhaps Adj. = further, other; perhaps Adv. = further, again, in: — *yʌṭɛ hiˑnər hukəm ɛtimi* he gave orders to another one. 106.9.

(*yʌṭɛ* seems to be identifiable with the suffix *-ʌṭɛ*, on).

•-*yʌṭɛ*, •-*yʌṭə* on, upon (someone). — *ʌbʌš ayʌṭa diˑmər* when trouble has come upon me. 22.7. *guˑyʌṭɛ* upon you. 22.9. *gʌli guyʌṭɛ deˑrčʌm* I'll throw a blanket over you.

•-*yʌṭɛki*, •-*yʌṭiki*, *-miŋ* y pl. upper bedclothes. — *uˑyaˑriki, uˑyʌṭiki* their under and upper bedding. 36.13. *muy'aˑrɛki, muy'ʌṭɛki* her ditto. 118.5. *yaˑriki, yʌṭɪki* his ditto. 124.12.

•-*yʌṭɪs*, *yɛṭɪs*, •-*yæṭɪs*, •-*yaṭis*, pl. •-*yʌṭumuts*, x.

1. Head. — *iˑnɛ yatisər bəreˑnin* look at his head. 151.21. *guyɛṭis goˑskərša ba* I am going to cut off your head for you. 56.5. *oˑltælikɛ uyæṭumuts noˑoskərts* cutting off the heads of the two of them. 174.24. *hʌn yʌtisʌn* a head (of a goat or sheep). 232.8. *aˑlta yatumuts huyeˑsɛ* two goats' heads. 340.14. •-*yɛṭis lʌŋ ɛtʌs* to nod the head (to indicate "come here", or agreement). Cp. 56.3,4, 156.15, 168.19, 228.8, 282.15, 388.11.

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2. Leader, ringleader. — *æçumai.ɛ ɛlʌšo uyʌṭis* the chief, ringleader of the evil-doers.

yʌṭkum ɛtʌs to turn upside down, invert, (a cup etc.).

yʌṭkus, pl. *yʌṭkušo*, x pestle.

yʌṭku.in, pl. *yʌṭkuˑyo*, hm person in charge of, controller, superintendent. Prs. *nɪgahbaˑn*. — *tsilɛ yʌṭku.in* person in charge of the irrigation water. *bʌsi(ɛ) yʌṭku.in* (head-)gardener. 64.2 ff., 380.21. (*yʌṭ* + *ku.in*).

yʌṭokuˑs, *yʌṭkus*, pl. *yæṭukuyʌnts*, x upper millstone.

yʌṭum, *yaṭum*, N. *yɛṭum*, upper. — *yaṭum aˑmɛ* my upper teeth. (Cp. *yʌṭɛ*).

*-*yʌṭum* on behalf of. — *guy'ʌṭum qurbaˑn amʌnum* may I be a sacrifice on your behalf! 282.6. Cp. 62.19. (Cp. *-*yʌṭɛ*).

yai.in, *yaˑin*, pl, of 3. *ya*.

yai.iŋ. N. *yeˑŋ*, *-uts* x mill, water-mill. — *yai.iŋɛnulo ɣɛnʌŋ dorču boˑm* she was grinding gold in a water mill. 204.4. *yai.iŋ bʌs'imi* the mill came to a standstill. 204.6. *yai.iŋɛ ḍoˑr* hopper of mill. 262.3, 266.15. *yai.iŋɛ huˑr* mill-race. 206.10. *yai.iŋ sʌl* a prepared mill-stone. Cp. 334.2.

yai.iŋg'uˑin, N. *yeˑŋguˑin*, *-guˑyo*, hm miller. 334.1.

yai.iŋki y pl. cleaned grain (ready for grinding). H. *piˑsne ke qaˑbɪl ṣaˑf huˑa daˑna*. — *di.us sa.ʌtsɛ yai.iŋki nɛtʌn . . . yai.iŋʌlɛ tsučaˑn* taking out the grain and making it ready for grinding they take it to the mill. 334.1.

*-*yaiyʌs*, *-*yʌč-*, *-*yɛč-*.

1. To come into possession of, receive, obtain, find. H *mɪlna*.

The Pn.pf. refers to the subject. *ayʌčʌm, aiye·čʌm* I shall obtain. 66.18. *ayʌča ba* I obtain. *miyεča ba·n* we obtain it, i.e. it is obtainable. *uyεtsom bu·t hu·ki ayaiyʌm* I obtained, secured, much plunder from them. *omi·d api (kε) akolε šʌpik gʌtu mi.ai.ʌsʌn* (v. §§ 313. A. & 406), there is no hope of our getting food and clothing here. 34.11. *aiyai.εčʌm* I shall not get it. *uy'ʌča·n* they obtain, receive. 373.4. *go·ltʌčər bεsʌn aiyaiye.ʌm* I found nothing to put on (your feet). 156.20. *be·rumʌn yʌči bi?* how much does it fetch? what is it worth? Cp. 370.4.

(Cp. *d°-yaiyʌs*).

2. To strike against, hit.

Object with suffix *-tsε* or *-ʊlo*. *ʌmeʊlo tər'i yʌmi* the polo ball hit my tooth (*or*, teeth). 158.11. *tsi·rtsε di·ru yʌmi* the bullet hit the goat. 102.23. *mεntsε čim'ili.εn ni.εn* (Ppa.) *u.i·rεn kε* . . . if, a splinter hitting anyone (pl.), they should die . . . 172.3. Cp. 172.8. With *yaiyi kε* for *ni.εn*. 172.1. *uyo·ntsε yʌṣ̌!* may it strike them all! 172.6. *jatsε 'e·i.ʌṣ̌* (*'e·iyʌṣ̌*) may it not strike me! 172.6. *khʌtε yu·tεsulo hu·nts nin yʌmi* the arrow, going, hit the leg of the bed. 260.12. *mʌzərε bʌttsε yʌtεs yεči bi* (the corpse's) head strikes against the covering stones of the grave. 312.14.

2. a. In the following from Nz. the verb seems to be used with a passive force:
i·sε εṣ̌çiŋ yʌmi its back has been affected, it is sore-backed, H. *piṭh*

lʌggiya. gʊsɛ yu·ṭɪs yʌmi this (horse's) foot is affected.

3. To fit into, (be able to) go into, get into. — *guyʌćuma?* can you get in (thro' a hole)? *itɪ gut uyo·nʊlo uyʌmʌn kʊrsimʊlɛ yɛnɪɛs maimi.ɛ* there will be as many golden chairs as will fit into the whole tent. 88.6.

uyʌmʌn is probably the Static Pc. + *ʌn*.

o·lis hu·ćulo yʌmi, e·yʌmi my foot went, wouldn't go, into the boot. *yʌm e·yʌm* going in, not going in, i.e. going in with difficulty. *bu·kʊlo yʌm e·yʌm numa nimi* the food went down his throat with difficulty. 138.6. *dɔri.ɛ ulo yʌm e·yʌm numa gimi* he forced himself in through the (small) window.

(Cp. *d*-yaiyʌs*).

yaiyɛ enough now! shut up now! 158.21.
(3. *yʌ* + *yɛ*).

yɛ an exclamation: now, now then, well then, here! — *yɛ ni* now go! 102.5. *yɛ ako·lɛ alwʌtta* now here assuredly. 108.11. *yɛ mu . . . nʌma·n* well now . . . you going. 128.13. *yɛ joyʌs ba kɛ* . . . well, if you are going to give me (something). 118.23. "*yɛ ga, e.i*", *nusɛ iči·mo* saying: "here take it, son", she gave it to him. 62.29. *yɛ go·n, ai.i* now come along, daughter. 122.2. Cp. 74.6,8, 284.13.
(Cp. Sh. *yɛ*, now!).

yɛlʌs v. *yʌlʌs*.

yɛn v. *yʌn*.

**-yɛ·nʌs, *-ye.i-*, Ppa. *n*-yɛn*, to recognise, know (a person). — *ja in yɛ·nʌm* I recognised him. Nz. *u·ɛ yɛ·nʊmʌn* (or, *lɛl ɛtumʌn*) they recognised him. 160.9. *ja au yɛ·nʊma bɛ?* did you

000 know my father or not? 80.17. *ja inɛ yeˑyʌm* I shall know him. *inɛ jɛ ayeˑi bai.i* he knows me. *inɛ jɛ ayʌy'ai.i bai.i* he doesn't know me. *inɛ uˑŋ guye.i baiya bɛ?* 'does he know you or not? *ja inɛ niyɩn* I recognising him. *ja uˑŋ nukuˑyɩn* I recognising you.

-yɩnči v. *-yʌnči.*

-yɛnɵm -iŋ y a present given to bride's mother and also to bride's mother's brother(s). — *muˑmimo muyɛnɵm* her (the bride's) mother's present. *muˑŋgo uyɛnɵm* her (the bride's) uncles' presents. (Cp. *muyɛnɵm*).

yeˑŋ N. v. *yai.iŋ.*

591 *-yɩˑš, *-yeˑš* QUB unvarying condition, settled state, permanent residence, permanent dwelling-place, abode, H. *ɛk haˑlʌtmẽ rʌhna, thɩkaˑna.* — *hʌlʌntsɛ yeˑš ap'i* there is no constant condition of the moon, i.e. it is not always the same.

gusmo muyeˑšɛ lɛl ap'i; hirɛ ɵlt'ʊs lɛl ap'i nothing is known of any fixed state of a woman; nothing is known of the burial place of a man. (Proverb).

(This was how I understood QUB to interpret the saying, otherwise one would be inclined to take *muyeˑš* as meaning "permanent abode", in as much as a woman transfers from her father's to her husband's home and is of course liable to reverse the change on divorce, while on the death of her husband she lives as a rule with a son. Hence she has no permanent home. The force of the second phrase is also obscure).

inɛ hirɛ yɛˑš ap'i that man has no permanent abode.

384a

174
554 *yeˑškuˑyu* h pl. QUB belonging to the country, indigenes, original inhabitants. *ye le, be mʌ juˈʌn ər mʌnum ṭhər mʌnum baˑnaʔ mi yeˑškuˑyu baˑn* now you there, are we newcomers and interlopers like you? (No) we are people of the country.

(The sg. not recorded must be *yeˑškuˑn*, or more probably *yeˑškuˑin*, with which compare *yʌškiˑn* given by IUB, v.s.v. It seems certain that this word is identical with the name Yashkūn (in Chilās, I think, Yashkin) applied throughout the Shīn territory to that principal element in the general population which is reckoned not to be Shīn by origin.

The term Yashkūn, in this case, would have the definite and appropriate meaning "original inhabitants", as opposed to the Shīn invaders or "interlopers". *Yeˑš* being probably a Burushaski word, the appelation must have come into being among the "original inhabitants" themselves, and have been adopted later by the Shīns, in whose mouths it has acquired a certain implication of inferiority resulting from their own view of themselves as successful invaders among an original population whom they had at least reduced to a subordinate position. Any definite memory of this has I think faded and the Shīns now merely regard themselves as a socially superior caste, but the original situation is commemorated in the word Yashkūn).

000 *yɛṭʌl -šo* x Hz. & N. mountain-sheep, oorial. — *yɛṭˈʌle beliˑs* female oorial. *yɛṭˈʌlɛ mʌmuši* oorial lamb.

**-yɛṭɪs* v. **-yʌṭɪs.*

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000

-yεtsʌs* v. **-εtsʌs.

yo·l y a completed cycle of time (day, month or year) reckoned from any fixed point; a period of 12 months, complete year. — *hik yo·l di·mi* a year has passed. *yo·l ʌti bilɷm* a year had not passed. 344.11. *yo·ltsər hisa·b εti* reckon up to one year. 106.10. *iyo·ltsər* for a year. 176.21. *yo·ltsər* at the end of a year. 176.22. *yo·ltsɷm hʌn bʌyε pfʌl . . . ε·r biša* at the end of (every) twelve months throw it one grain of millet. 144.1.

It commonly occurs in the combination:

yo·lε gʌṭ a complete year, H. *sa·l bhʌr*. *yo·lε gʌṭ γʌli·z amʌnʌm* I have been ill for a whole year. *yo·lε gʌtε gɷntsiŋ nitsʌn* counting the days of a full year. 104.15. Cp. 58.11, 108.2. *gɷtε gɷntsε yo·ltsər ja a·pʌči.ər ju* come to me at this time tomorrow. QUB. *hisa yo·l* at the end of a month. QUB.

**-yo·lʌs*, **-yo·lj-*, Impv. *yo·l*, Ppa. *n*-yo·l(in)*, to put on (choga, shirt, coat), don, wear.

(This verb is only used when the object is x. It is replaced by *bεlʌs* when the object is y).

kɷrdi yo·lʌs to put on a shirt.
lɷquts uyo·lja·n they wear rags.
luqa dɷma·n yolai.i he has put on rags and tatters. *mεn ta·nʌn yo·l* put on an old suit of clothes (?).
jε šɷqa yo·ljʌm I shall put on a choga.
ja šɷqa yo·lʌm I put on a choga.
u·ŋ šɷqa ayo·l don't put on a choga.
qʌltač'ʌmɷts nuyo·lin wearing short coats. 188.2. *i·sε gʌtu yo·ljɷbo* she puts on that garment. 306.6.
yo·lʌsər gʌtu clothing to put on. 34.3.

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000

Fut. sg. 3. *yo·lji.*
Pres. sg. 3. m. *(ɪ)yo·ljai.i.*
Pret. sg. 3. m. *yo·limi.*
(Cs. **-ʌ.olʌs*, QUB **-ʌ.ulʌs*).

yo·lekus, *yo·lkus*, aged one year, yearling. — *hin yo·l(e)kus hilɛ·s* a yearling child. 380.18.
(Probably *yo·l* + *kus*. Cp. *denkus*).

1. *yŏm* proper for, fitting for, (given as equivalent of *yʌşki*). — *i·tsɛ yom bila* it is proper for him. (Cp. 2. *yo·m*).

2. *yo·m -ʌnts* x match, pair, duplicate. — *gusɛ yo·mʌn ɛtʌs mʌniş* it is to be made a match for, duplicate of, this, i.e. it is to be made according to this pattern. *gusɛ yo·mʌn api* it does not match this, this is not a duplicate.
(Probably the same word as 1. *yom*).

1. **-yo·n*, Adj. and Pron., all, all of, whole, whole of. V. § 178.
The forms are:
Pl. 1. (*mɪ*) *miyo·n*, *mi.o·n* we all, all of us.
2. (*ma*) *mayo·n*, *maiyo·n* you all, all of you.
3. (*u·ɛ*) *uyo·n*, *oyo·n* they all, all of them.

The last form, *uyo·n*, is also used with singular nouns with the meaning: all the, the whole.
thʌp uyo·nɛ the whole night. Cp. 44.14.

**-yo·n* follows the noun it refers to and bears the case suffixes.

Of the 1st and 2nd person forms there are only a few examples on record:
lɛl bai.ɪ mi.o·nər he is known to all of us. 80.17. *mi.o·nɛ ha·kɪcaŋ(ʌţɛ)* the houses of all of us, all our houses. 262.8. *ma mayo·n hɛnʌşu·ik ba·na xair kɛʔ* you are all wise

000 men aren't you? 158.4. *maiyoˑnɛ yeˑkumʌn* you will all see. 82.4,5.

2. *-yoˑn, yoˑn*, over, above. — *hʌladʌn yoˑn gaˑrtsimi* (the polo ball) went over the goal-stone. *yoˑn gaˑ tsʌs* to jump over. (It is considered a bad thing to step or jump over another person). *guyoˑn dʌl tʌljik duyʌn* some pigeons have come over thee, up above thee. 148.4. *ayoˑn dʌl* over me, above me. *Birʌldo yoˑn di bʌm* he had come over the Biraldo (pass). 274.4.

*-yoˑq, *-yʋq, -ičiŋ*. y toilet, titivating (includes washing and cleaning oneself and dressing up). — *šuˑa gʌtʋŋ nup'ɛl uy'oqičiŋ ɛčan* putting on fine clothes they titivate themselves. 316.4. *tʌmašaˑr uyoˑqičiŋ nɛtʌn juˑčan* getting themselves up smartly they come to the show. 330.3. *aiyoˑq ɛtʌm* I got myself up in style. *inɛ sis hʌmɛš yʋq ɛčai.i* that man always keeps himself very tidy (is very well turned out). EOL. *inɛ gus hʌmɛš mʋyoq ɛčʋbo* that woman ditto. EOL.

(Cp. Sh. *yʋk thoˑɪki* to swagger in new clothes etc.; Kho. *yʋq korik*).

yoqkɪʂ, EOL *yʋqkɪʂ*, pl. *-ki.ʌnts*, dandified.

yoqiˑṭo dandified, dandy. — *yoqiˑṭu.ʌn bai.i* he is a dandy. QUB.

yoˑrʌs, yɔrč- to discharge, deflect, *or* let water escape, through a sluice. This is equivalent to cutting it off from its original destination. — *tsil yɔrčər niˑmi* he went to deflect the water (by a sluice), i.e. to cut the water off from the mill. 204.5. *gotsilɛ ts.hil hɔrɛ xa yoˑraˑn* they have discharged the water of the irrigation channel down the nullah. QUB.

000 (Probably connected with *-ʌrʌs. Cp. d*-ʌrʌs in ts.hil de·rʌs).

342 *yo·rči, yɔ·rči -ŋ* y a narrow section of the floor space at the lower end of the living-room (of a "Wakhi" pattern house) which is sunk somewhat below the level of the rest of the floor. Persons entering the house pass from the door into this space, and before advancing further strangers salute the master of the house, who will be seated on the superior platform (*uyu·m mʌn*) to the left of it. — *yo·rčilo dʌldi.ɛn* standing in the lower end of the room. 340.2.

(Correct the translation given with the text accordingly).

000 *-yu·*, pl. of 2. *-i*, q.v. V. also *-ʌk *-yu*, sons. 20.3, 34.2,13, 260.1,18, 250.2.

-yugušʌnts, pl. of *-ʌ.i*, q.v. daughters. 116.3 ff., 180.12 ff.

1> *yu·k -ʌnts* x bier (like a ladder), IUB bedstead or wooden frame (for removing dead body), H. *murda le·ja·neka ča·rpa·i ya lakṛi*. — *yu·kʌṭɛ itsu·mʌn* they carried him off on a bier. Cp. 92.5.

(Cp. perhaps Sh. *yu·rko*, a kind of bier).

yu·lgɪṣ̌, pl. *yu·lgi.ʌŋ* y. (The form of *-ulgɪṣ̌* with the Pn. Pf. -i).

1. Nest (birds', wasps', bees'), burrow, hole, den. — *ç̌hi·nɛ yu·lgɪṣ̌* the bird's nest. *hʌn ç̌hinʌnɛ ʊsko yu·lgi.ʌŋ bitsʌn* one bird has three nests. (But: *ʊsko ç̌hiyuɛ u·lgi.ʌŋ* the nests of three birds). "*ṣ̌ɪqərɛ yu·lgɪṣ̌ər gu·riŋ ɛ·dɪlʹi*" *sɛna·n* they have said: "Don't put your hand in a wasps' nest", i.e. beware of, have nothing to do with, So and So. *ṣ̌ɪqərɛ yu·lgɪṣ̌* also an epithet applied to a very talkative

1 [see corrigenda et addenda category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

person. *hʌlɛ, u·rkɛ, yu·lgɪẓ̌* fox's, wolf's, hole, *or*, den. *ainʌqɛ yu·lgɪẓ̌* marmot's burrow. *mʌc̣hi.ɛ yu·lgɪẓ̌* bees' hive, and honey-comb.

2. Sheath (of sword, dagger); scabbard; case (of gun, eyeglasses etc.); cover (of book). — *i·mo γʌtɛnč mapɛr hi·ri yu·lgɪšɪtsʊm di.usimi* the old man drew his sword from the scabbard. 282.16. *ʌinʌkutsɛ yu·lgɪẓ̌* eyeglass-case.

(Probably connected with *·u·l, u·lo*).

yu·mʊs v. *-umʊs. — phu·ɛ yu·mus* flame of fire.

yu·r -ʌnts x corner (reëntrant and salient), IUB H. *mʌka·n ka ko·na. — wa·lto yu·rʌnts* four-corner(ed).

yu·ri-mʊts x top, peak, crest, of mountain. — *c̣hišɛ yu·ri; c̣hiško.ɛ yu·rimʊts.*

(According to QUB equivalent to 1. *bu·ri* and referable to *-u·ri*, finger-nail).

yu·γʌs Nz. v. *yu·yʌs.*

yu·rginʌs, yu·rgi(y)-, v.t. to grind (by hand on a stone with a rolling-stone), to reduce to powder.

(This verb is used only with x objects, e.g. salt and kernels (to express oil). In these cases the work is done by women only. When the object is y, the verb *gu·rginʌs* is used).

gʊsɛ ťayu yurgin grind this salt. EOL.
Fut. sg. 1. *yu·rgiyʌm.*
Pret. sg. 1. *yu·rginʌm.*

(The verb is really *-u·rginʌs,* which with the x sg. Pn. Pf. *i-* becomes *yu·rginʌs,* and with the x pl. Pn. Pf. *u-* becomes *u·rginʌs.* The Ppa.s are respectively *ni.u·rgin* and *nu·rgin*).

λ[see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000

yorγa y ambling pace. — *guse hʌγure ku.a yorγa bila* this horse has a good amble.

(Cp. Kho. *yorγa*, Sh. *yorga*). T. Prs.

yu·rγʌli -muts x padding of felt etc. under the side-piece of a saddle. (Cp. Shghn. *yurγdlā*). T. (*yōrγān*).

yu·še.ʌs x an animal fattened up and killed and eaten at the Thumusheling by each family that can afford it.

(Cp. *-*u·še.ʌs*).

yu·tom a pair of. — *yu·tom bu·ṭ* a pair of boots. *yu·tom hu·čo* a pair of pabboos.

(Cp. Sh. *yu·to: ek yu·to jora·p*, a pair of socks).

yu·γər[1] IUB, a man among men, valiant, H. *mʌrdō· ka mʌrd* (*bʌha·dur*).

yu·yʌs, *yu·ç*-, v.i. to dry up, become dry.

This in only the form of a verb *-*u·yʌs* with the Pn. Pf. *i*-. As tentatively suggested in § 232, there are four forms of Intrans. verb meaning "to become dry". These can now be definitely recorded as: —

*-*u·yʌs*, *-*u·ç*- used with h and x subjects sg. or pl.

*-*uyai.ʌs*, *-*uyʌč*- used with h and x subjects pl. only.

bu·yʌs, *bu·ç*- used with y subjects sg. or pl.

buyai.ʌs, *buyʌč*- used with y subjects pl. only.

It is to be noted that the *y* in *-*uyai.ʌs* and *buyai.ʌs* it not cerebral, nor is the -*č*- of their Pres. Bases..

Originally *-*u·yʌs* (and its derived forms) was recorded as *-*u·γʌs*, *-*u·γʌs*, and from Nz. as *-*u·γʌs*.

The following are some forms from *-*u·yʌs* and *-*uyai.ʌs*: —

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[1] [see corrigenda et addenda, category 116, p. 544 - Analyst]

000

Fut. sg. 1. *o·uçʌm.*
2. *gu·çoma.*
3. *yu·çi.*
pl. 3. *u·çomʌn.*
ˈu·yʌćoman (← *-*uyai.ʌs*).
Pres. pl. 3. *u·ça·n*, neg. *o·uça·n.*
Pret. sg. 1. *o·uyʌm.*
2. *gu·yoma.*
(*-*u·yʌs*) (*-*uyai.ʌs*).
pl. 1. *myu·yumʌn.* *mi·yʌmʌn.*
2. {*mo.u·yumʌn.* *mo·yʌmʌn.*
{*ma.u·yumʌn.*
3. {*u·yumʌn.* *ˈuyʌmʌn.*
{*u·umʌn.*
Perf. sg. 1. *a·u·ya ba* N.
pl. 3. x *u·ya bi.ʌn.*
Ppa. sg. 1. *na.u·y(in).*
2. *nuku·y.*
3. mx *nyu·y.*
pl. 1. *nimi.uyʌn.*
2. *nʌma·uyʌn.*
3. *nyu·uyʌn.*

yuyom ṭʌpik dry bread.

yuyom čuga a dry choga.

u·qʌ bu·k yu·çi your throat will dry up, i.e. you will become thirsty.

.hile (or, *ts.hilər*) *bu·k yu·yimi* became thirsty. 268.11. *u· ke i·n u·yʌmʌn* they and he together became dry. 160.8. (Cs. *-*ʌspi.ʌs*).

Z.

za·fəra·n y pl. saffron, y sg. saffron colour. — *za·fəra·ne tumər* a saffron talisman. Ar. Prs.

zah damp, moist (of ground etc.). (Cp. Kho. *zah*). Prs.?

za·lim oppressor, tyrant; oppressive, cruel. — *za·lim(ʌn) bai.i* he is a tyrant. *hin za·lim tha·mʌn . . . bʌm* he was a tyrannical ruler. 276.1. Ar. Prs.

za·q.

000 1. A little forward, in front. — *utsimo yer za·k numʌn* going forward in front of them, H. *bаṛhkar*. 124.5. *i·le birkištum ·le za·q ku·nanər nitsun* taking him away forward into a corner on the far side of the treasury. 56.19. *thʌme ka hiŋtsum ho·le za·q dʌmʌn ju·čai.i* the host comes with the Mir forward (to the front) out of the door. 340.22.

2. *za·q etʌs* to poke with the finger. — *epʌtulo za·q ne ṣʌpik jo ·esimi* poking him in the side (secretly) with his finger (equivalent to nudging) he said to him "Give me bread". QUB. *ine yu·ṭes izo·lji bi, za·q* (or, *zʌq*) *aiye* his leg is hurting, don't poke it.

3. Sign made to a person to sit down beside one.

4. Copulation from point of view of male. (Queried by QUB).

(*za·q* in 2. above is the diminutive of 1. *zʌq*).

za·ra power, strength; swiftness. — *bu·len* (read *bu·lene*) *ʌki·l za·ra api* a cat has not such power. 174.14. *hʌyur za·ra ka ga·rši bi* the horse gallops powerfully, swiftly. QUB. *če·meliŋə za·ra·le* (= *za·ra* + *ʌṭe*) *dʌm d·e·etsimi* the poison by its potency made him gasp, winded him. 132.24. *tamʌku.ʌ za·ra·ṭe tišū a·timi* the tobacco by its strength made me sneeze.

za·rada·r, za·rda·r wrathful, fierce, H. *ɣuṣṣa-wa·la*, 122.7. — *za·rada·r hirʌn bai.i* he is an impetuous, hasty, awe-inspiring man, H. *tund, ti·z, haibʌtna·k*. QUB.

OOO

za·t y class, (good) birth, (good) family, stock, breed. — *zate joṭ, zate uyu·m* of low birth, of high birth. *šu·a za·t bila* it is a good stock. *za·te sis* a person of good family. *šu·a* (or, *bu·ṭ*) *za·ti* (= *za·teṭ*) *bai.i* he is very well born, of good birth. *ja za·t jɪn za·t bila* my breed, or nature, is that of the jinns. 384.6. Ar. Prs.

za·ida·r of good family.

zʌkh'əra, zʌxi·ra x stock of food, supplies. — *zʌxi·ra buṭ bi* there is a large stock of supplies. *ya be ʈʌpike zʌkh'əra etʌm* O what a stock of food I provided! (at the time of giving a feast). QUB. *i·mo .ha·le pfʌlo·e zʌkh'əra etai.i* he has collected a big stock of grain in his house. QUB. Ar. Prs.

zʌxum y wound. — *mošʌkaṭe hʌn dʌnʌne zʌxum mo·timi* he wounded her on the arm with a stone. 386.24. Prs.

zʌlzʌl mʌna·e to shake, shake oneself. 8.7. Ar. Prs.

zʌma·na y times, period. — *yərum zʌma·na.ulo* in former times. 2.1, 268.1, etc. *tso·rum zʌma·na.ulo* in early times. 188.1, 274.1, etc. *yərum zʌma·na čaγa* a story of former times. 192.1, 234. Prs.

zʌma·nʌt y security. — *zʌma·nʌt gʌnʌs* to take security. Ar. Prs.

zʌmʌŋ y pl. necklace. — *huke eṭi gu·imo zʌmʌŋ tʌk netʌn* fastening your necklace on the dog's neck. 386.14.

(Correct *tsʌmʌŋ* in the text).

zʌmi·nda·r, -ṭio, -tiŋ, hm cultivator, peasant. Prs.

zʌmzʌq mʌna·e, tsʌmtsʌq m. to get up quickly, suddenly, H. *čusti·se khʌṛa ho·na, ek dʌm khʌṛa ho·na.* IUB. to jump up and stand. QUB. —

gi·ri ju.ʌn zʌmzʌq mʌni·mi he jumped up and stood, like an ibex. QUB. 000

zʌŋ y rust. — *γʌtenćtse* (*təbʌqutse*) *zʌŋ du·nila* rust has seized on the sword (guns), i.e. the sword has rusted. Prs.

zʌŋzʌŋ shivering. — *zʌŋzʌŋ dʌtʌγər* fever with shivering, ague.

1. *zʌq etʌs* to poke with the finger, to shove, push, clap hand on, stamp on. — *hiŋ zʌq etimi* he pushed the door, to, *or* in. *yu·tiŋe zʌq etimi* he stamped down (the earth) with his feet. 56.21. (Cp. *za·q* 2.).

2. *zʌq* IUB, EOL, y headache, H. Prs. *sərdərd*. — *ja kʌpʌlulo zʌq*(*ʌn*) *gi bila, gi·ći* I have got, shall have, a headache. EOL. *gute zʌqer besʌn mi·li dʌltʌs me.imi?* what medicine is good for this neuralgia? EOL.

According to QUB the word is used of a pain that passes off quickly. *thʌstse baiyʌm, gʌp'ʌlulo zʌq a·gi bi* I was in contact with the smoke and a pain entered my head for me, i.e. I was exposed (?) to the smoke and was attacked by a pain in the head. QUB.

(Cp. Sh. *ṣ̌irǰe.i zʌk*, headache; Kho. *zʌq*, severe pain in the head).

zʌqʌn IUB a lot of, much, H. *bʌhotsa*.

1. *zər *-mʌnʌs* to start (from fear etc.), to make a sudden movement. — *zər imʌnimi* he started, he gave a start. IUB. *hʌγor zər imai.i bi* the horse starts. QUB.

2. *zər* gold. — *zər kimxa·b* gold brocade. 88.5. Prs.

zərʌp, *zərʌb etʌs* IUB to pierce, stab, prick, H. *kisi ći·z ka bʌdʌnmẽ ćubhja·na*.

zərər y harm, injury, damage. Ar. Prs.

000 **zərdarə** x windgall. — *zərdarə mani bi.* Prs.

zargar -ting ... goldsmith. 160.18 ff. Prs.

zarur, zaruy.

1. Adv. of course, of necessity, certainly. — *thaman zarur paigan* we must take, appoint, a ruler. 386.2.
2. y difficulties, misfortune, H. *majbūrī.* — *ine γuγ nivin or zarur di bila* his father having died difficulties have come upon him. QUB. *zarur bilasa, am ...?* = H. *majbūrī hai, aur kya karega?*, it is a case of misfortune. What (else) is he to do? QUB. Ar. Prs. (*zarur*).

zaruri urgent. Ar. H. (*zaruri*).

zarurat, zarurat x necessity; necessary. — *thaman zarurat apaii* a ruler is not necessary. 396.2. *uyar zarurat bilam ke* if you had need. 390.4. Ar. Prs.

zal wide open (of eyes). — *ilčimeets zal bila ke* if his eyes are wide open. 264.24. Cp. 266.2.

(Cp. Sh. *zazal*, wide-open (of eyes), staring).

zawar -išo pilgrim (to Muslim shrine. In Nagir, used of pilgrims to the Shia shrines at Kerbala and Najaf). Ar. Prs.

zazaq manasə to trot, to jog. — *hayur zazaq mai bi* the horse is jogging, (a bad pace). QUB.

(Cp. Sh. *zizaq bəski*, to trot).

zazər manasə, zərzər m. to shrug, wince, repeatedly. — *balγane hayur zərzər mai.ibi* the galled horse shrugs (the affected part). QUB.

The word can be used of the local movement made in response to pain, the irritation of flies, etc.

(Reduplication of 1. *zər*).

390a

000 **zail.**

1. Kind, sort, fashion, manner. — *be zaile bi?* what kind is it? *be zaile bi.an?* what are they like? *kure henar . . . akil zaile bila* their skill is of this kind. 150.7. *be zailafe* somehow. *i·uenuium akil zailafe tha muyu dumanuman* in this manner 100 sons were born of her. 102.17. *teil zailafe . . . ite bekai.alo hurutaman* in such manner they abode in that country. 142.9. *akil zailafe sis ufurmo* in this fashion she devoured people. 200.3. Cp. 172.23.
2. Consequential manner, airs. — *bu.a zail etan guban bo* she puts on a lot of airs, H. *dimaryi*, QUB. *buf zaile ka akurtam* dont put on a lot of swank when you go about, H. *dabdabase, mayrurriar*, QUB. (Cp. Sh. *zeli* manner, *ano zeli* in this manner; thus. Kho. *kia zaila?* in what manner? how?).

1 *zi.ard* more. — *lakan zi.ard hask tard etimi* he drew (the bow) a little more (than the others). 170.8. *zi.ard* and *hask* here duplicate each other. Ar. Prs.

zama^1^ h surety; y security. — *zama bai.i* he is surety. *uyu zama je ba* I am your surety. QUB. *uyu zama jale bila* your security is with me. QUB. Ar. Prs.

zi.arat y place of pilgrimage, shrine. 386.19. Ar. Prs.

zid, zit resentment, malice, enmity; at enmity, inimical. — *gute zidafe . . . S. M. ey.aneumo* owing to resentment at this she murdered S. M. 388.14. *ja ka zit bai.i* he is inimical to me, QUB. N. *zid etas* to hate(?) Ar. Prs.

390 b

^1^ [see corrigenda et addenda, category 16, p. 544. Analyst] *zɪna* y fornication, adultery, sexual commerce with a relation of prohibited degree, incest. — *o·ka zɪna etumʌn* they committed incest with them. 272.7. Cp. 374.12. Ar. Prs. 000

zɪnda alive, living. 388.7. Prs.

zɪndaga·ni y livelihood. Prs.

zɪnda·nxa·na y prison, jail. Prs.

zɪzi, *zizi*, Mother! Form of address used only in the families of Rajas and (in Nagir) Saiyids. Foster mothers, being of lower rank are called "*mama*". The corresponding term for father is "*ba·ba*", "*bʌb'a*". 601

These terms are said to have come down from the time of Alexander the Great. 30.15, 238.6.

(*zɪzi* and *ba·ba* are in use in Sh. and Kho., and in Balti *zɪzi* and *bawa*).

zo·r. 000

1. Force, violence. — *zo·r etʌsʌn bai.i* he is a violent person (a doer of violence). *zo·r etimi*. he insisted. 264.21.
2. Powerful, strong; hard, difficult. — *kine bu·t zo·r bai.i* this fellow is very strong. 144.19. (*boyo*) *bu·t zo·rɪšo bi.ʌn* (those "boyo") are very powerful. 250.10. *bu·t zo·r du·ro bila* it is a very difficult business. 50.24. Prs.

zora·wər powerful, mighty. — *bu·t zora·wər thʌmʌn bʌm* he was a very powerful ruler. 218.1. Prs.

zo·zʌx, *do·zʌx*, IUB & QUB *zo·zʌq*, y bell. (Cp. Sh. *zozʌk*). Prs. (*do·zʌx*).

zul searching. — *i·ke uyo·n zul numo fʌš numo i·mo ha·lər moišu·ʌm* having made her search all those (places) and having made her finish (the business) he had brought her to his own home. 108.27. *dɪšmiŋ uyo·n* *zʋl nɛ daiyʌm* I have come after searching every place. QUB. 000

zʋləm, zʋlʋm, y oppression, tyranny, injustice compulsion. — *zʋlʋm ɛtʌs* to practise oppression, etc. *zʋlʋm ɛtʌsʌn bai.i* he is a tyrant, oppressor. *zʋləm nɛ dʋmʋtsu.in* bring her by force. 24.13. *gʋniki.ɛŋ* (y pl.) *zʋləm ɛˑtimi* he perpetrated evil injustices. 92.29. Ar. Prs.

zʋləmgaˑr, zʋləmkɪṣ̌, oppressive, tyrannical, cruel. (Ar.) Prs.

zʋpuˑr -ɪšo x woodcock.

zʋrzʋr, zuzʋr slight feeling of chill from fever, H. *bʋxaˑrse bʌdʌnmẽ thoˑṛi sərdi ma'luˑm hoˑna*. IUB. shivering, shuddering. QUB. — *th'ʌtinɛ zʋzʋr imai.i bai.i* he is shivering with cold. QUB.

(Diminutive of *zʌzər, zərzər*).

Ž, Ẓ̌.

(See also *j* and *ʝ*).

žaˑlimiŋ thin membrane on the outside of meat.

ẓ̌aˑo shouting, outcry. — *žaˑo qyuˑ ɛčumɛ* making an outcry and shouting out. 284.23.

ẓ̌aˑṣ̌ v. *ʝaˑṣ̌*.

žʌčiˑl, ʝʌčiˑr sg. & pl., d.pl. *-ints, -ɪšo* x thistle.

(Cp. Sh. *čʌčiˑr*, Kho. *čʌnčiˑr*).

ẓ̌ʌḍ'au mʌnaˑs IYB to remain thin and watery (of a thing when cooked).

žʌk v. 2. *jʌk*.

ẓ̌ʌkʋn v. *ʝʌkʋn*.

ẓ̌ʌlimiŋ. beard (of goat).

(Not known to QUB. Cp. however Sh. *ʝʌli*, (markhor's) beard,

ẓ̌ʌmɛ, ʝʌmɛ, pl. *ẓ̌ʌmɛŋ, -ʌŋ, -iŋ*, y bow (archery). 411

Bows are now obsolete for game-

411 shooting, but a few are kept in Hunza and Nagir for ceremonial occasions, when they are used for shooting with at marks from horseback. V. text No. 35. They are composite being made of a foundation of juniper wood covered with strips of ibex-horn and sinews.

000 *ẓ̌ʌmeˑɛṭɛ bɪšaiyʌs*, or, *ċʌp ɛtʌs* to shoot with a bow. *ẓ̌ʌmeˑr huˑnts wʌši.ʌs* to put an arrow to the bow. *ẓ̌ʌmɛ tʌskaˑs* to draw a bow. V. s v. *tʌskaˑs*. 2. *ẓ̌ʌmɛ čhukʊs* bowstring. *.u.iski.ɛ ž̌ʌmʌŋ bišʌmʌn* the three of them shot with their bows. 380.22. *ž̌ʌmɛˑṭɛ . . . ɛsɛ g'iri dɛlimi* he hit the ibex with the arrow. 148.5. *ž̌ʌmɛˑr hunts nyu.ɛšin isɛ khʌṭɛ yuˑtisər bišʌmi* putting an arrow to the bow he shot at the leg of the bed. 260.11. Cp. 148.16, 260.14. *Kɪsərɛ ž̌ʌmɛ . . . tʌskuˑmʌn* they drew Kiser's bow. 170.5. Cp. 152.13, 168.20, 170.11,15, 172.5.

It occurs with the suffix *-ʌk*, *-k*; the meaning being perhaps "a shot with a bow".

jʌmɛk dɛli shoot (him) with the bow. 146.10. *jʌmɛkʌṭɛ . . isɛ tʌlər bɪšʌmi* he shot with his bow at the pigeon. 148.7. Cp. 152.11 ff., 156.5, 170.20, 172.7.

*ẓ̌ʌn *-ʌtʌs* to bite (of a horse), to snap at. — *hʌγʊrɛ ẓ̌ʌn aˑtimi, goˑči* the horse bit me, it will bite thee. *ẓ̌ʌn oˑtʌs hʌγʊrɛn bi* it is a biting horse.

(Cp. Sh. *ẓ̌ʌn*, *jʌn*, *aṭoˑɪki* (of an horse, dog) to bite).

ẓ̌ʌŋ -iċʌŋ y official post, post of headman of village, H. *'ʊhda*, *lʌmbərdaˑri* — *ẓ̌ʌŋ ẓ̌eˑmi* he obtained, held, the

000

post of headman. *thʌmɛ aminʌnər mɪhrbʌ·ni ɛtimi kɛ ẓ̌ʌŋ učičai.i* if the Mir shows favour to anyone he gives him a headmanship.

ẓ̌ʌŋgu·in, pl. *ẓ̌ʌŋgu.yo*, hm official, headman of village.

ẓ̌ʌpa, pl. *-miŋ*, *ẓ̌ʌpʌŋ*, y bundle. — *hilɛs ẓ̌ʌpa ɛtubo* she has taken the child on her back wrapped up in a cloth. QUB.

ẓ̌ai.i·t, N. *dzai.i·t(?) -əro*, x he-goat (2—4 years old, castrated).

ẓ̌ɛ·k v. *jɛ·k*.

žiga, *ẓ̌ɪg'a*, *jig'a* long, for a long time. — *bɛ jig'a go·r sʌphərɛn mʌnimi* what a long journey has fallen to your lot (?), for how long you have had to travel (?). 360.7. *du·ŋ žiga γʌlʌnimi* he read for a considerable time. 70.10. *žiga du·ŋ gəriŋ ɛča·n* for a considerable time they sing songs. 302.5.

(Cp. Sh. *ẓ̌i·go* long, *jiga*, for a long time. Skr. *dīrghá-*).

ẓ̌igamu for a long time. — *ho jigamu i·mumu· mʌmu čuṣ̌ ɛča·n* then for a long time they make (the child) suck its mother's milk. IYB. Ms.

ẓ̌ɪkʌn v. *jik'ʌn*.

ẓ̌iki -muts x nit. — *žiki giya bi.ɛn* nits have fallen, i.e. made their appearance.

ẓ̌iki·kɪṣ̌ pl. *ẓ̌iki·ki.ɛnts*, h nitty (term of contempt for very poor people). — *ma ha·le bɛ bi? ẓ̌ikiki.ɛnts* what is there in your house? Nitty people, paupers! *yɛ la ẓ̌ik'ikɪṣ̌! tʌltʌqər se.iba·n* they say to a poor man "Now there nitty one"!

ẓ̌in y line; in line. — *ẓ̌in bila* there is a line. *ẓ̌in ba·n* they are in a row. *ẓ̌in noma horu·čai.in* sit down in a line. *ẓ̌in mʌnuwa·n* they have formed up in line. 000

(Cp. Sh. *j̣i·n*, line, row).

ẓ̌iŋ'a -muts, x stone, *or* boulder, that rolls down a hillside, Kho. *čokul*. — *yʌṭum ẓ̌iŋa di bi* a (rolling) stone has come down from above. *ẓ̌iŋamuts du·bi.ɛn* stones have come down. *ẓ̌iŋa·tɛ kha ẓ̌iŋa di bim* a stone had come down the stone-shoot. *isɛ ẓ̌iŋa di·m bun* the boulder that had come down as a rolling stone. 294.6.

ẓ̌iŋ'ʌt, ẓ̌iŋa·t y stone-shoot, on hillside down which stones habitually roll. — *i·tɛ ẓ̌iŋʌt bu·t do·rčilum* the stone-shoot was falling down very much, i.e. was very active. 294.4.

(Cp. Sh. *j̣iŋa·t*).

ẓ̌i·ŋɛ, j̣'iŋɛ, pl. *-čiŋ, -miŋ*, N. *-čʌŋ*. y sleeve. — *i·mo hʌɣur i·mo ẓ̌iŋɛ·ulo čʌp ɛtimi* he hid his horse in his sleeve, 122.12. *hʌγur žiŋɛ·r nyu.ɛ·šin* putting his horse in his sleeve. 124.6. *i·nmo j'iŋɛčiŋ dumo·gus* pulling out her sleeves (for her). 146.14, cp. 16.

ẓ̌o·li, -muts, x wicker sieve, *or*, strainer (for straining milk).

ẓ̌o·mʌnʌç̌'o without warning, suddenly, Prs. *na·gʌha·n.* — *ẓ̌o·mʌnʌç̌'o nɛ o·sqʌnumʌn* they slew them without warning. 240.7.

(Cp. morphologically Sh. *jo·mʌnuç̌'o*, dangerous, risky. Also Sh. *ẓ̌o·*, difficult).

žo·niŋ, cp. *jo·niŋ*, y pl. abuse, H. *ga·li.* — *Hindi.ɛ sistsɛ žo·niŋ ɛtumʌn* they abused, reviled, the people of Hindi. 266.6.

1. *ẓ̌u·* v. 4. *ju.*
2. *ẓ̌u·*, for *ju* (Impv. of *ju·y.ʌs*), come thou. 94.2.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

WERCHIKWĀR—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

000

a, ʌ and ə.

a-, ʌ- negative prefix with verbs. 412.1,6. Cp. *ai-*.

-a dative suffix (cp. *-γa*), used after consonants, and sometimes after vowels.

*-*ʌço*, pl. *-*ʌçoko·n*, *-*ʌçʊko·ŋ* hmf. a man's brother, a woman's sister. — *ʌço* my brother; *go·ço* thy brother. 412,15, 414.5. *ɛčo* and *ɛ·rčo* his brother. 412.18. *mo·ço* her sister.

*-*ʌčʊγʊn* v.s.v. *ɛčʊγʊn*.

ʌdʌb respect. 406.12. Ar. Prs.

*-*ʌdil-* to affix, to put something on something. 2nd. sg. Impv. *e·dil*. — *e·miša bʌro·ndu ɛ·diliŋ* put ye a ring on his finger. 412.9.

(Cs. form of *dɛl-*, but the Pn.Pf. refers to the owner of the finger).

*-*ʌγain-*, *-*ʌγainč-* to appear to, to seem to. — *gʊlɛ žʌγa* (*goγa*) *šu.a goγainčʊm du·a?* does this place seem good to you? *e·γai.ɹni* it appeared to him. 406.19.

*-*ʌγər-*, *-*ʌγərč-* to play a musical instrument, to play music. — *ɛ·γərčʊm* playing of music. 412.13.

*-*ʌhʊru·ṭ-*, *-*ʌhʊru·š-* to make sit down; to keep (a servant, horse etc.). — *e·hʊrʊṭ* make him sit down.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 Extended base, used only with plural objects: Past base *-*ʌhʊru·ča-*, Pres. base *-*ʌhʊručʌč-*.

*-*ʌ.i* pl. *-*yu·gʊšiŋa*, *-*yu·gɪšints* hf daughter. — *ja ai.i* my daughter; *go,. go·i* thy daughter; *nɛ ɛ.i* his daughter; *aiyu·gɪšints* my daughters; *hɛn eyɛn* a daughter of his; Trs. Nom. *eye* his daughter. 404.2 ff.

ʌkhɪṣ̌, akhɛ·ṣ̌ unfamiliar, strange, marvellous. 408.2.

akho here. Cp. *kho.* 406.16; 410.2.

akhu·in today. Cp. Hz. Bu. *khu·in* this year.

ʌkhʊlʊm from here. 402.14.

akhu·rʊm how many? 412.19.

axer in the end, finally, at last. 400.12, 404.7. Ar. Prs.

albʌt assuredly, certainly, perhaps. 408.1,11,

*-*ʌlta-*, (*-*ʌltʌč-*) to put s.t. on s.o.'s feet.
2nd. sg. Impv. *'e·lta.*
2nd. pl. Impv. *'e·ltai·.iŋ.* 412.10.

altʌmbɛ z eight.

altʌn h two. 410.1.

altər twenty.

alto z two.

alto ʌltər forty.

a·ltʊlʊm like me, after my fashion. 402.15. (Cp. *ʊltu* and *-*ltʊlʊm*).

000

*-ʌmʌn-, *-ʌmai- to be able. It takes the Pres. Base + *a* of the dependent verb. — *mɛnɛ bəriŋ moča aiyomʌnɛn ka* if any are unable to make her speak. 404.4. *bəriŋ moča ʌiyumʌnɛn* they were unable to make her speak. 404.5.

*-*ʌmiṣ̌* pl. -*ʌmʌts* x finger.
Sg. 1. *a·miṣ̌*. 2. *go·miṣ̌*. 3. m. *ɛ·miṣ̌*. Pl. 1. *a·mʌts*. Cp. 412.9.

amulu? where? Cp. *ana*.

ʌmu·lʊk, amʊtʊk now. 412.1,11.

ana? ʌna? where? whither? — *ana tsɛrɛm ba?* where are you going to? *ana xa·ṣ̌?* up to where? how far?

ana somewhere. — *ana maimi* it will be somewhere; + *ka* + *neg.* nowhere; *ana ka paida aimaimi* it will not be procurable anywhere.

anʊm? from where? whence? — *anʊm tsurʊm ba?* where are you coming from?

ap- neg. of *ba* to be. V. § 527.

*-*ʌpaiya* to (motion to a person); with (a person); beside. — *apaiya* with me. 414.3; *ɛ·paiya, ɛ·pai.a* to him. 410.13, 41[illegible]3.
(*-*ʌpa* + Dat. suffix -*a*).

ap'a·stumʌn 3rd pl. h Past neg. of *ba*. 404.2.

apim 3rd sg. y Past neg. of *ba*. 406.22.

-*ər* Dat. suffix *gʊčʌčʊm kɛnər* at the lying-down time (i.e. at bedtime).
(A borrowing from Hz. Bu.?).

ərma·n y desire, craving. 410.8. Prs.

*-*ʌs* pl. -*mo* x heart. — *ɛ·s* his heart. 412.4. *ɛski*. 402.2.

*-*ʌsgus*, *-*ʌskʊs*, pl. *-*ʌskʊšu* hf mother-in-law. *go·sgus* thy mother-in-law.

*-*ʌskərts*—, *-*ʌskərč*- to cut off. 404.4,6.

*-*ʌski* v. *ɛski*.

395a

000 **-ʌskir*, **pl.** *-išo* **hm father-in-law.** *goˑskir* **thy father-in-law.**

as'umʊn, **pl.** *ʌs'ʊmuyo, asumi.u* **x star.**

asuˑr **near.**

-ʌṣ̌ -mo* **x neck.

-ʌt-*, **-ʌč-* **to make, do. — *aˑt* **make me. 412.2.** *gučʌm* **(for** *goˑčʌm?*) **I shall make thee. 404.13.** *lip goˑčumʌn* **they will fling you away. 402.15.** (*lip) goˑtɛn* **they flung you away. 402.16.**

aˑt **2nd sg. Impv. of** *a* **+** **-ʌt-* **make me. 412.2.**

-ʌˑt-*, **-ʌˑč-* **to cause to do, cause to make. — *bəriŋ moča aiyomʌnɛn kɛ* **if they should be unable to make her talk. 404.4.** *bəriŋ mo.ɛčʌm* **I will make her talk. 404.9. V.** *ɛt-*.

ataɪwʌsa, ʌṭaɪwʌsa **1st sg. Pret. neg. of** *d*-ɪwʌs-*. **412.1,6.**

aˑu **2nd sg. Impv, of** *a* **+** **-u-*.

ʌwa **yes. 406.13.**

-ʌɪwɛḻ-*, **-ʌɪwɛˑδ̱*; **-ʌɪwɛlč-* **to put clothes on s.o. (Dat.). — *goˑγa šuˑa gʌluŋ goˑwɛḻɛna?* **have they put good clothes on you? 408.3. Cp. 412.9.**

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *bɛlʌs* **to put on, Cs.** **-ʌbilʌs*).

aɪwʊḻʊm, aˑuḻʊm, aˑuδ̱ʊm **ill (seriously). 406.1 (bis).**

ai.

ai-, ai.e-, ai.i-, aiy- **neg. prefix, used with verbs.**

ai.aˑrɛki **my under-bedding. 406.7. V.** **-yaˑriki*.

ai.e.cʊm bo **3rd sg. f. Pres. neg. of** *ɛt-*. **404.12.**

ai.eˑgʊm baˑn **1st pl. Perf. neg. of** *guy-*. **408.6.**

ai.etaˑstʊmo **3rd sg. f. Pret. neg. of** *ɛt-*. **404.2.**

aiˑɛṭɪki **my upper-bedding. 406.7. V.** **-yæṭɪki*.

000 *ai.c·wɛšim ba·n* 1st pl. Perf. neg. of *wɛši.ʌs*, *wʌši.ʌs*. 406.16.

ai.eyu·rčʊm tsɪq 3rd sg. x Conditional neg. of **-yu·r-*. 402.5.

ai.i my daughter. 404.3. V. **-ʌ.i*.

ai.igʌli 3rd sg. y Pret. neg. of *ne-*. 410.4. V. *gʌḻ-*.

ai.itʌs neg. prefix *ai* + Noun Agt. *ɛtʌs*, one-not-making. 408.13.

aiȥa my own. 410.13, 412.22. V. **-ya*.

aiyaum ba 2nd sg. Perf. neg., with 1st sg. Pn.Pf., of **-u-*. 412.22. (*ai* + *a* + *um* + *ba*) thou hast not given to me.

aiyʌš y heaven, sky. 410.13.

aiyɛ my son. 412.11. V. **-yɛ*.

aiyɛčʌm tsɪq 1st sġ. Condit. neg. of *ɛt-*. 402.5.

aiyɛ·tʌm ba 1st sg. Perf. neg. of *ɛt-*. 412.21.

aiyɛti 3rd sg. hm Pret. neg. of *ɛt-*. 412.18.

aiyu aiyu bʌm 3rd pl. h Impf. neg. of **-u-*. 410.10.

au.

aula·d h pl. offspring, children. 404.1. Ar. Prs.

aušiȥ, *aušin*, pl. *a·uša* h guest. 400.3.

au.uḻ my belly. 410.10. V. **-u·ḻ*.

e, ɛ.

ɛč- Pres. base of *ɛt-*, *ɛča* Pres. base + *a*.

ɛčʊγun, *ɛčʊγon* small, little; younger, youngest (son). 406.9, 408.3,11, 410.1,4.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *ɛčuko·n*. In W. the word appears to be really **-ʌčʊγʊn*, as later enquiries gave *močʊγʊn ayʌst* my younger sister. The pl. is supplied by *γe·yu*).

ɛ·γərčʊm playing-music. V. **-ʌγər-*.

e·γai.ɪni. 406.19. V. s.v. **-ʌγain-*.

000 *ɛˑi*, *eye* his daughter 400.5, 404.2,11, 408.13.

ɛˑrčo (for *ɛˑço*) his brother. 412.18. V. *-*ʌço*.

ɛski into his heart, mind, remembrance. — *ɛski di.a* it came into his heart i.e. he remembered it. 402.2.

(-*ki* was explained as meaning "in", and is perhaps also seen in *saˑsɛtki*. The word, which is a form of *-*ʌski*, thus seems to be a locative of *-*ʌs*. Perhaps Hz. Bu. *-*ʌski* is to be similarly regarded).

ɛspʌl̲u-, *ɛspʌl̲uč-* to waste, lose. — *iˑʌ mʌl̲ ɛspʌl̲u.i* he wasted his property. 410.5, 414.2.

(A form of *-*ʌspʌl̲u-*, Cp. Hz. Bu, 2. *-*ʌspʌlʌs*; and for the -*u*- the v.i. *bʌluˑyʌs* to become lost (with y subjects)).

ɛˑši.aˑra = *-*ʌš* + *yaˑrɛ*.

ɛt-, *ɛč-* to do, to make. This verb is *i* + *-*ʌt-*.

Its principal forms are given, as far as known, in §§ 529—535. The following occur in the present texts:

Present Base Forms:

Fut. sg. 1. *ɛčʌm*. 404.10,14.
pl. 1. *ɛˑčʌn*. 412.10.
Pres. sg. 1. *ɛčʌm ba*. 412.20.
Condit. sg. 1. *ɛčʌm tsɪk*. 412.22.
3. hmx *ɛčum tsɪq* 400.2,3. 406,8,10.

Verbal Noun of Action *ɛčum*. 414.4. Gen. 408.16.

Pres. Base + *a* (Dat. suffix) *ɛča* on my doing it 402.9; on his doing it. 402.2,11.

Past Base forms:

Pret. sg. 1. *ɛta*. 402.14, 2. *ɛta*. 402.15, 414.2, interrog. *ɛta ?* 402.8.
3. hmx *ɛtʌn*. 404.3.

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Perf.	sg.	3. hm.	*ɛtʊm bai.i.* 412.16.
Pluperf.	sg.	1.	*ɛtʌm bʌm.* 406.24.
Impf.	sg.	3. hm.	*ɛˑtɪt bʌm* (i.e. *ˈɛt ɛt bʌm*). 406.6,7.
Impv.	sg.	2.	*ɛt.* 402.11, 406.12. *ɛti.* 400.11, 402.15, 404.13.
	pl.	3.	*ɛˑtiŋ̣.* 412.10.
-ṣ̌ Form			*ɛtiṣ̌.* 412.12.
Noun Agent			*ɛtʌs.* 404.8, 406.21.
Ppa.			*nɛt.* 400.7,15, 402.6. *nɛtɛ.* 410.4. *nɛti.* 404.7.

Negative Forms:

Pres.	sg.	3. hf.	*ai.eˑčʊm bo.* 404.12.
Condit.	sg.	1.	*aiyečʌm tsɪq.* 402.5.
Pret.	sg.	3. hm.	*aiyɛti.* 412.18.
		3. hf.	*ai.etaˑstʊmo.* 412.21.
Noun Agent			*ai.itʌs.* 408.13.

i.

1. *iˑa* his (own). 400.13,14, 402.6,10, 406.11 etc. V. *-*ya*.
2. *iˑa* still(?), yet(?). — *mʌtʌn iˑa bʌm* he was still a long way off. 412.3. (This form is corroborated by the vernacular Ms. Perhaps *mʌtʌni.a* is intended, the Locative of a hypothetical abstract noun *mʌthʌni*).

iˑʌγa to his son. 402.10. V. *-*yɛ*.

iˑe (his) son (Trs. Nom.). V. *-*yɛ*. — *iˑe sɛni* the son said. 406.6.

iˑlja, iˑlji back; after, from, since. 400.14, 412.3,20.

inɛ he, his, etc. 404.1,7. For *nɛ* q.v.

isk, is, pl. *iˑsmo* x young (of animal fowl etc.); h(?) child.

ˈiske h three. 404.15.

ˈiski, ˈiskɛ z three. — *iskikʊts xaˑš* up to, till, 3 days.

ˈiski ʌltər sixty.

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isput a kind of food (made with butter and meat).

Punj. *tərka*, Sh. *tʌpo*, Hz. Bu. *hoć*. 406.24.

ɪšaʼra sign, signal. 402.14.

1. *ɪşkərk*, pl. x *-išu*, y *-iŋ* yellow. (Cp. Sh. *ɪşkərk* diarrhoea).

2. *ɪşkərk*, *şɪkərk* y brass.

ɪşqʌm green, blue.

iʼti that side, direction.

ɪzzʌt honour, respect. 406.6. Ar. Prs.

u.

*-*u*-, *-*uć*- to give (h and x objects). The pn.pf. refers to the indirect object.

Fut. sg. 1. *u·ć·am* I shall give to them. 404.4.

Pret. sg. 3. hf. *u·i.o* she gave to him. 408.6.

pl. 3. h. *guyɛnaʔ* have they given to thee? 406.20.

Perf. sg. 2. (*mɛne*) *u·m baʔ* to whom hast thou given?

Impv. sg. 2. *a·u* give to me. 410.3.

nɛ·ɣa u· give to him.

momoɣa mu give to her.

Negative Forms:

Pret. sg. 2. *aya·u·ya* thou didst not give to me.

Perf. sg. 2. *aiyaum ba* thou hast not given to me. 412.10.

Impf. pl. 3. *aiyu· aiyu· bʌm* they used not to give to him. 410.10.

u·ɛ, *uɛ* 3rd. pl. hmf Demons. Pron. and Adj. they, those, — *uɛ hu·ri* those men; Gen. *u·ɛ uyatis* their heads. 404.4; Dat. *u·ɛɣa* to them. 408.2,15,16, 410.3, 412.12.

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u·i.o. 408.16. V. **-u-*.

**-u·ḷ*, pl. *-šo* x belly (of living beings); *au.uḷ* my belly. 410.10.
pl. *-čiŋ* y belly (of dead animal).

-uḷɛ, *-ʋḷɛ*, *-ʋḷo* Case-suffix, in, inside, into, to. 400.1,9,13, 404.1,9,15, 406.1, 410.5,6,8,11, 412.1,5. Peculiar uses are: *hɪkmʌtʋlo*. 408.8. *lai.ʌqʋḷɛ*. 412.1,6 and *bərʋḷɛ* 412.19.

u·ḷə, *u·ḷo*. Adv. in, inside. 412.18.

ʋltu manner, fashion, like. — *ja ʋltu* like me. *ga ʋltu* like thee.

(This form has not been corroborated or further investigated. One would expect **-ltu* or **-ltʋl*. Cp. **-ltʋḷʋm*, which might be **-ltu* + *ʋḷʋm* or **-ltʋḷ* + *ʋm*. In view of Hz. Bu. **-ltʋr* perhaps **-ltʋl* is the more probable).

-ʋḷʋm Case-suffix: from in. — *sʌnduqʋḷʋm* from in the box, out of the box.

-ʋm Abl. suffix: from. — *Hɪndusta·nʋm* from India. 400.5. *hərʌŋgʋm* from among. 402.9. *sʌnduqʋm* from the box.

uŋ, *u·ŋ* thou (only used in Nom. and Acc.). 400.5,8, 402.15,16, 404.9, 412.21, 414.3.

**-u·s*, pl. **-ušindəro* hf wife. — *ja a.u·s*; *go gu·s*; *nɛ u·s* my, thy, his, wife. *nɛ ʋs bʋm* he had a wife. 400.5.

u·šim reared, nurtured, "fatted" (calf). 412.10,16, 414.2.

uyo·n all, h pl. — *uyo·nɛγa* for all of them. 400.6.

uyu· their sons. 404.5. V. **-yɛ*.

B.

ba, *b-* to be. For paradigm see § 527. References to special W. forms in the texts:
Past. sg. 3. hmxy *ba·slimi*. 400.1, 404.1, 406.18,19, 408.14.

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Past. sg. hf *bu.astumo.* 404.2.
pl. 3. h neg. *apa·stumʌn.* 404.2.
Pres. sg. 3. y *du·a, duwa?* 404.14, 408.1, 412.15.
Past. sg. 3. y *duḷom, du·ḇom.* 400.14, 402.5, 410.9.
3. y neg. *apim.* 406.22.

ba, pl. *bai.iŋ* y millet, "chīna", = Hz. Bu. *bʌy̬*.

bʌċ, pl. *-oŋ* y goat- and sheep-house.

badša, pl. *-tiŋ* hm king. — *badša yɩn* a prince. *badšatiŋɩ uyu·* princes. Cp. 404.1 ff. Prs.

ba·go x (?) share. 410.2.

bah etʌs to kiss. 412.5.

bʌḷ, pl. *-iŋ* y wall.

bʌḷk, pl. *-oŋ* y plank.

bʌŋgəri very bright, clear. light. (Cp. *gəri*).

bər, pl. *-iŋ* y saying, speech, affair, piece of business. — *bəriŋ et-* to talk, converse. 404.2, 408.13; to conduct affairs (?). 400.2,3. *bəriŋ etʌs bu·lya* a talking monkey. Cp. 402.1, 404.7, 412.19.

bərċ, *-ʌnts* x. (Later recorded as: *bʌḷċ*, pl. *bərċʌnz*), bridge. (Cp. Hz. Bu. *bʌṣ̌* and, for the *-r-*, *e·rċo* s.v. *-*ʌċo*).

ba·rdom, pl. xy *ba·rīu* red.

bʌro·ndu ring (for finger). 412.9.

(Vernac Ms. *bo·ro·ndo*).

ba·stimi. V. *ba.*

bʌṣ̌ necessary to (do s.t.): (s.t.) is to be (done). — *bo hai.ʌn yaiyom bʌṣ̌ duḷom ka yeni* whatever present was to be got, he got it.. . 400.14.

(*yaiyom* is the Pres. Base Pc. or Noun. of *yʌn-*).

(The word is probably the Kho. *bʌṣ̌* which is similarly used: *ko·riko bʌṣ̌* it is necessary to do it; it is to be done).

5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

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bʌša, bæša, beˑša, bæše.

1. Interrog. when?
2. Indef. sometime.
   bæše ǰaˑ pʌči ǰu come to me sometime; (+ *ka*) + neg. never. — *bʌša . . . aiyeˑtʌm ba* I have never done. 412.20. *jaˑγa bʌša ka . . . aiyaum ba* thou hast never given me. 412.21.
3. Rel. when.
   beša čʌk xəˑrj eti when he had spent all. 410.6. Cp. 412.18,22.

bʌt̯, pl. *-oŋ* y skin.

bʌtʌn y country. 410.6,7.
(Vernac. Ma. *bʌthʌn*, Kho. *bʌthʌn*, Ar. *wʌt̯ʌn*).

bazaˑr, bʌzʌr, pl. *-iŋ* y bazar, market, shop. 400.13. Prs.

bai.ʌŋ, pl. *bai.a*, later *baiyahʌŋ*, y roof, ceiling.

bau.u wall (probably for *bʌl*).

behe female (of animal).

belis, pl. *belišu* x sheep. 406.21 ff.

bet̯um? how?

beˑrum? beˑrumʌn? how much? how many?

beˑrum.

1. A certain number of, some. 400.12. — *beˑrum buˑt mʌzduˑrišu* how many! what a large number of, hired servants! 410.11.
2. + *ka* (following the verb) however much, whatever, all that. 400.2.3, 410.2.

bes ka + neg. nothing. — *bes ka api* there is nothing.

beˑs(?) no! — *ċi šeno ka* "*Beˑs*" . . ." the daughter said "No . . .".
(Probably for *besa?* why?)

besa, bese? why? wherefore? 406.15,22, 408.5.

beˑsmel, besmel slaying in the name of

God for food. 412.10,16. Cp. 414.2. (Cp. Kho. *bismil*, *bismil korik*, to kill for food. Ar. (*bismillah*).

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be·ťa. V. *baťe*.

bi·a sg. and pl. Also pl. *bi·anz*, x cow.

bi.anum, *bi.enum*, pl. *bi.eyu* thin (of a rod, etc.).

bi·em apparently an error for *bi.en*, 3rd pl. x of Pres. of *ba*. 402 1.

bihai.i, pl. *-mičiŋ* y sickness, illness, epidemic.

bišinde x six.

bo.

1. Interr. Pron. and Adj. what? — *bo bi? bo du.a?* what is it? (x y). *bo hai.an?* what present? 400.8 (bis). Cp. 406.6.
2. Indef. Pron. and Adj. some, something, anything. — *miya bo nasi.at eti* give us some counsel. *gute dore bo ke net et* doing something (i.e. somehow or other) do this job. Cp. 404.8. Neg. not any, no. 406.16, 408.8.
3. General Rel. *ke* (following verb) whatever, all that. 400.13,14, 414.3.
4. In some way (?), somehow (?). 404.12,13.

bo·yo, pl. *bo·yu* x calf. 412.10,16, 414.12.

bo·ta? for what? why? — *bo·ta siya* (if) you say 'why?' (then this is the reason), i.e. because.

(This is conjectural, but the context requires 'because' and there is a parallel idiom in Shina: *ke thiyo to* "if you said 'why?' = because". I assume that: *bo·ta* : *botan* :: Hz. Bu. *besa* : *besan*).

botan.

1. Interrog. what? — *botan bi?* what is it (x)? *botane elum ba·n? et*

000 what have they made it? *ma botʌn ečum ḅa·n?* what are you doing?

2. Indef. Pron. anything.

bu, bum 3rd sg. hf Pres. and Past of *ba*

bu.astumo 3rd sg. hf Past of *ba*. 404.2

bu·lya x monkey. 408.14.

bu·r, pl. *-iʌŋ* y a hair. 408.14.

buri, pl. *-ŋ* y silver.

borum white.

bu·ṣ, pl. *-i.ants, -ʌnz* x cat.

buṣ much, many, very much, very. 40-.3,4, 404.5, 406.18, 408.2, 410.4,11. (Vernac. Ms. *-ṣ*).

Č and Čh.

čha.

1. sg. and pl.; d.pl. *čhai.iŋ* y a kind of millet, Punj. *kʌŋgʌni*, Kho. *gra·s*. — *čha du·a* it is (a field of) millet.
2. x pl. millet grain. — *čha bi·en* there is millet grain.

čhʌɣorum, čhʌɣurum cold.

čhʌmene, čhʌmine hungry. 410.12.

čhʌnum narrow.

1. *čhər*, pl. *-ko* x mountain, cliff.
2. **-čhər*, pl. *-iŋ* y voice, sound.

C *če* Case suffix: on. — *sʌnduqče* on the box.

c̣hen, pl. *c̣hiyu* x bird. 400.8.

či, -či suffix or postposition: in, at. — *fəla·ni jʌɣa či* at such and such a place. 406.3. *a·ltumʌlči . . . qɪsa du·a* there is a story "in my ear".

Cp. *tseči* after; and perhaps *pʌči* to, (to the side of).

**-čhi-, *-čhič-* to give.

The Pu.pf. refers to the indirect object. This verb is used, as in Hz. Bu. only when the object is y sg. — *u·e čxka hai.ʌn* (y sg.) *uči; uči̇ča sa toti.e neɣa doɣərusi* he gave a present

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to them all; on his giving it the parrot enquired of him . . . 402.7. miyu miči give (it) to us.

čhak, čik, čaq, all, all the, the whole. Recorded as h pl. and x sg. and *y* pl. 400.5, 402.3,7, 404.6, 410.6.

(Vernac. Ma. *čhak* Cp. Kho. *čhak* all).

čhumarc, čhumar y iron.

D.

dᵉ-, dᵉ-ʌ-. Past Base of *ju-* to come. Pret. sg. 1. *deiga* I came etc.

(Cp. *ju-* and *ču.ker-*, and, for paradigm, V. § 539).

da then again. 406.9,20, 408.2,6, [illegible]

dᵉ-ʌ(y)el-, dᵉ-ʌ(y)elč- to hear. Pret. sg. 3. hm *deʌli* he heard. 412.14.

dʌγanum, pl. *dʌγoiyu* thick, stout, fat.

dᵉ-ʌγurza- to question, interrogate + acc. V. *deγaris-*. — *palo ełao deγurzai* he questioned the cook. 406.21.

deγurzuit ba.i he began(?) questioning him. 412.14.

dᵉ-ʌγʌl-, dᵉ-ʌγʌli-; dᵉ-ʌγʌlč- (also written with *-ḷ(č-)*) to become available to s.o.; to come into the possession of someone. This verb takes the place of the Eng. "to find", "get", "obtain", "receive". The verb agrees with the object found and the Pn.Infix. refers to the finder. The construction is parallel to that obtaining with the II. Intrans. vb. *mʌlimʌr*, e.g. *ʊumbo ek rupia mʌlogu* you will get a rupee.

uwulum bam, anatuk deγʌli he was lost, now he has returned to me, i.e. I have recovered him. 412.12. *ťandurust deγʌli* he (the son) has returned to him (the father) in health. 412.17. *uwulum bam, anatuk ḋimaγʌli*

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he was lost, now he has returned to us, i.e. we have recovered him. 414.8. *qalam* (x sg.) *dukoɣaḷi.a? doroɣaḷi* Did you find the pen? I found it. *ue hurɣi dukoɣaḷi.ma? awa doroɣaḷi.m* Did you find those men? Yes, I found them. *awat dura ja doroɣaḷabam* I hope I shall find them. *ue hurɣu aruk* (y pl.) *doroɣaḷaba bitan* I have obtained straw at their house. *bo ber* (y sg.) *oltroɣaḷam dura* we have found no answer, i.e. we could think of no answer, and so agreed. *es* (ssiyarɣ x sg.) *ja oloɣaḷabam bi* I do not (i.e. cannot) find that bush. *es ja oloroɣaḷam bi* I have not found it.

(Zarubin deals with this verb at some length (pp. 310—311), but his informant appears to have been at fault and to have given him incorrect forms, which have misled him into regarding it as a highly irregular Trans. Verb. Thus for the sing. of the Fut. tense he gives:

Sg. 1. *ja d-a-ɣalč-am.*
2. *gu* (um) *da-ko-ɣalč-am-a.*
3. m *ue d-e-ɣalč-im-i.*
f *mumo* (mu) *da-mu-ɣalč-am-u*

The first two of these forms are questionable. Unless there is an unexpressed object they would mean if anything, "I shall find me", "you will find you". On the other hand, for the plural he has:

Pl. 1. *mi de-me-ɣalč-imi.*
2. *ma da-ma-ɣalč-im-i.*
3. *ue d-e-ɣalč-im-i*

of which he says "morphological indicators of person are lacking". This is incorrect, the *-imi* indicates a 3rd sg. hum or y, or a 3rd pl. y, subject.

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The forms to which I have taken exception above, and other similar ones, are probably to be ascribed to thoughtlessness or ignorance on the part of the informant. An alternative explanation would be that the verb is beginning to change its character and is in a state of instability, being sometimes treated as Intrans. and sometimes as Trans.

The verb in Hz. Bu. which corresponds to it semantically is *d°-ʌγurkʌs*, one of the few Trans. verbs in which the Pn. Infix refers to the subject (Cp. § 249.4). Did these verbs start as Intransitives and become converted into Transitives?

There is some uncertainty about the form of the Werch. Past Base. My forms would mostly indicate *d°-ʌγʌš-* except the 3rd pl. h *da·ʌγaši.en*.

Zarubin has the very questionable form:

Plup. sg. 1. *d-a-γaš-iy-am bʌm*, and for the participial form in the remaining forms of the compound Past tenses he has:

d°-ʌγʌšim (less often *d°-ʌγʌšum*), which point to *d°-ʌγʌši-*.

d°-ʌγʌši-, *d°-ʌγʌšč-* would be parallel to *wʌši-*, *wʌšč-*).

dʌn, pl. *-jo* x stone. V. also *γoro*.

dǝrʌxt, *drʌxt*, pl. *-iŋ* y tree. 400.10,15. Prs.

dǝrγʌnj famine. 410.6.

(Vernac. Ms. *dǝraγa·nj*, LSI *drʌγanj*. Cp. Kho. *drʌγa·nj*).

dʌs'en, pl. *gusi.ŋgi.a*, later: γǝγǝ *guliŋ'a*, hf. girl.

d°-ʌsmai.in-, *d°-ʌsmainč-* to (conceive and) carry young up to the point of parturition, to rear young. —

000 *du . . . belis ya·rɛ dɛsmai.ina* I reared the kid under a sheep. 406.23, ("they" in the translation is wrong).

This was the only form obtained. Later enquiries have now added the following examples:

sɛ bi·a bo·ʃo dɛsmæ.inimi, ʌmu·tuk hʌlkičimi that cow has conceived a calf and now will give birth to it. Fut. *dɛsmæinčimi.*

nɛ thɔr'ɛs d'ɛ·smæin rear that orphan.

(Cp. the Intrans. *dusmai.in-*. Perhaps to be referred to Hz. Bu. *d*-ʌsmʌnʌs.*

d-ʌšqʌlt-*. V. *dɛšqʌlt-*.

dawa, da·wa, pl. *-miŋ* y claim, demand. 404.7. Ar. Prs

d-ʌwʌkʌl-, d*-ʌwʌkʌlč-* to cause s.o. (to do s.t.), to constrain, to employ s.o. as an agent or instrument. The verb is used to produce the effect of Cs. Act. verbs.

mɛnɛ ja ai.i dumo·ʌkʌl bɔriŋ ɛtʌn kɛ whoever (pl.) causes my daughter to talk. 404.3. *jɛ . . . mo dumo·wʌkʌl bɔriŋ mo.ɛčʌm* I shall make her talk. 404.9.

The form in these examples is the Ppa. Later enquiries have thrown a little more light on the use of this verb in the following examples:

nɛ dɛ·wʌkʌl gutɛ duro ɛt turning him on to it, do this work, i.e. make him do this work. *nɛ gutɛ duro·tsɛ dɛ·wʌkʌlčʌm* I shall put him on to this job, i.e. I shall make him do it. *wɛ dʌla di.u·šumtsɛ do·wʌkʌlɛmɛn* they put them on to making the watercourse, i.e. they made them make it.

daulʌt y property, possessions. 410.4 Ar. Prs.

000

deˑli 3rd sg. hm Pret. of *d•-ʌ.εl-*. 412.14.

dεˑγərεsiˑštai = *dεˑγεrεsˈiş taˑi*. V. *d•-ʌγərɪs-*. 412.14.

dεḷ-, *dεč-* to strike, hit.

2nd sg. Impv. *uˑʒ .ʌγʌ jʌwaˑb dεḻ* you answer me. 408.10.

dˈεli 3rd sg. hm. Pret. 412.4.

dˈeme-, *dˈεmεč-* to pour out, spill, waste. — *iˑa mʌl . . . demeyi* he wasted his property. 410.5.

(Vernac. Ms. variant for *εˑspʌḷu.i*. Cp. Hz. Bu. *deˑmiyʌs*).

lεn, pl. *-iʒ* y year. 400.12, 412.20.

dεŋgrɪš, pl. *-o* leather bag, Sh. *kuˑto*,

desʌl- to appear to, 3rd sg. y Pret. *desʌli*, H. *maˈluˑm huˑa*. — *hʌn burʌn nεγa şεnj yanis desʌli* one hair appeared to him like a beam. 408.15.

(Probably a verb *d•-ʌsʌl-* which may be connected with Hz. Bu. *•-ʌsʌlʌs* to look at).

dˈεšqʌlt-, *dˈεšqʌlč-* to arrive, come to (with 3rd sg. hm and x subject).

+ Dat. 400.12, 402.16, 410.2,12.

+ *-vḻε*, *-ḻε*. 402.6,13.

Fut. sg. 2. *dεšqʌlčuma*. 402.16.

Pres. sg. 3. x *dεšqʌlčum bi*. 410.2,12.

Pres. Base + *a dεšqʌlča*. 402.13.

Pret. sg. 3. hmx *dεšqʌlti*. 400.12,6,13.

Ppa. hm *dεšqʌlt*.

(The verb is *d•-ʌšqʌlt-*, as in Hz.Bu.).

di Ppa. 3rd sg. hmx of *ẓo-*. 404.11, 410.11.

di.a, *diya* 3rd sg. Pret. hmxy of *ẓo-*. 400.3, 402.2, 404.7, 412.12,13, 414.1.

dˈi.eša. V. *d•-yeša-*.

di.ˈeˑ-, *di.ˈeˑč-* to stand up. V. paradigm § 540.

Fut. sg. 1. *di.ečʌm*. 404.10.

Ppa. *diˑε*. 410.12. 412.3.

dikuṭum thin, lean. (As in Hz. Bu. 3rd sg. St. Pc. of *d°-kuṭ-*. The 3rd pl. form is *dukučʌm*).

di·m bai.i 3rd sg. hm Perf. of *ẓo-*. 412.15.

dim'εγʌši. V. *d°-ʌγʌš-*. 414.6.

di·n du·a. Read: *di·m du·a.* 408.1. 3rd sg. y Perf. of *ẓc-*.

dits-, diš- to bring. In Hz. Bu. this verb is only used when the object is hm or x sg., but in W. it has been recorded with a y object. This, however, is to be regarded as incorrect. *hai.ʌn* (y) *dišʌm, dišuma, dits* I shall bring, thou wilt bring, bring thou a present. 400.6,8,9. With x sg. object: *bo·šo di·tsə* bring the calf. 412.10.

(From later information it appears that *dits-, diš-* is only one form, as in Hz. Bu., of *d°-ts-, d°-š-*, which is properly used only with h and x objects. The form of the verb used with y objects in W. is *dutsu-, dutsuč-*).

doγ'ʌris- (*du-*), *doγ'ʌriš-* to question, enquire of, + Dat. Cp. *d°-ʌγʌris-*. — *mʌčukus y'εγa dʊγʌrɪsi, goγa šu.a pʌko guy'εna?* he enquired of the middle son: "Did they give you good food?". 406.20. Cp. 402.7, 404.10, 406.5,8,9.

doγo·i midday.

doho·r-, doho·rč- to fall down (of cliff etc.). — *bau.u* (*? bʌḻ*) *doho·ri* the wall fell down.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. 2. *do·rʌs* to fall down).

drʌxt. V. *dərʌxt.*

drust complete, entire. 400.13. Prs.

du kid. 406 23—24, 412.21.

du·a 3rd sg. y Pres. of *ba.* 404.~~14~~, 408.1, 412.15.

duhʌnja-, duhʌnjʌč- to "run", gallop (of horse, donkey etc.).

duḻʌs, pl. *duḻʌšo* boy. (Originally recorded as *du.ʌs*). 000

duḻɒm, *duˑḇɒm* 3rd sg. y Past of *ba*. 400.13,14, 402.5, 410.9, 414 5.

duˑlɒšu h pl. servants. 412.8.

(For *duḻʌšu*. V. s.v. *duḻʌs*).

dɒmoˑ(w)ʌkʌl, V. *d**-ʌwʌkʌl*. 404.3.

dɒni.a, *dɒnya* the world. 410.3, 414.1.

dɒrˈo, pl. *-iŋ* y work, business. 410.5, 414.1.

duˑs-, *duˑš-* to go out, come out. Pret. 3rd sg. hm *duˑsi*. 400.7.

duṣmai.ɪn- to be reared. Pret. 3rd x *dusmai.ini* it was reared. 406.24.

(The Passive or Intrans. corresponding to *d**-ʌsmai.in-* q.v.).

duˑst, pl. *-išu* friend.

(Vernac. Ms. *duˑstišuˑŋga* (or *-ŋa*?). with my friends. 412.22). Prs.

dɒsuˑ-. Only the Impv. 2nd sg. once doubtfully recorded. — *ja gʌndi dɒsu* bring it (y ?) for me.

(Cp. *dits-* which in W., unlike Hz. Bu. has been recorded with y objects. Later information: the correct verb to use in W. with y objects is *dɒtsu-*, *dɒtsuč-*).

duwˈa? V. *duˑa*. 412.15.

duwʌḻ-, *d**-wʌḻ-*; *duwʌḻč-* to fly. V. paradigm § 543. — *duˑwˈʌl*, *duwʌl* (the parrot) flying away. 402.12,16.

duˑyɛša. V. *d**-yɛš-*.

*d**-wʌs-* to remain. Pret. sg. 1. neg. *ˈatawˈʌsa*. 412.1.6.

*d**-yɛša-*, *d**-ɛša-*. — *sʌnduqɒm dˈi.ɛša* take it (grain etc. y pl,) out of the box. *gʌtɒnzišu duˑyɛša* having taken out clothes. 412.8.

(From later information it now appears that this verb is a form of the verb *d**-us-*, *d**-yɛs-* (corresponding to the Hz. Bu. *d**-usʌs* and *d**-isʌs*)

000 which may, and can only, be used when the object is plural, on the principle illustrated in regard to the Hz. Bu. Intrans. verbs in BSOS Vol. VIII. 1936, p. 628. The surmise in the footnote to the text, is therefore justified).

F.

fəla·ni such and such a. 406.3. Ar. Prs.

G.

ˈ*gʌḷ*. Pret. Base of *ne-* to go. V. paradigm § 538.

Pret. sg. 2nd *gʌla*. 400.10, 405.9.
3rd hmxy *gʌli*. 400.10, 402.12, 404.11.
neg. y *ạ̣i.igʌli*. 410.4.

(I am now of opinion that the *-l-* is *ḷ*, except when it is followed by *-i*).

gʌn -*iŋ* y road.

gʌndi on account of, by reason of, for the sake of, for. — *ja gʌndi ɛli* do it for me. 412.16, 414.2.

gəri light (not dark).

gəru·m hot.

gʌṭu x sg. cloth; y pl. cotton trousers.

gʌṭˈʊnz x pl. clothes. — *gʌṭʊnzišu*, 412.8, appears to be a double plural.

gʌṭʊŋ clothes, clothing. — *toš gʌṭʊŋ* new clothes. 406.10. *gʌṭʊŋ šu.a bim mʌgʌm tɛ mʌkuči* the clothes were good, but in the middle of it . . . 408.3.

(*Bim* is x sg. and pl., *tɛ* is y sg. The form has probably been borrowed from Hz. Bu.).

1. *g̣i, g̣ič-* v.i. to enter.
2. *g̣i-, g̣ič-* v.t. to throw down, put down (x sg. & y objects only).

Pret. pl. 3rd h *g̣i·ɛn, g̣yi·ɛn*. 406.13,14. (Cp. *g̣u-*.).

404a

000 *go* oblique form of 2nd sg. Pers. Pron. thy, thee.

Gen. *go tʌli* thy father. 406.12, 412.16. *go guyɛ* thy son. 412.1. Cp. 412.15,20. *go tɛ sʌlam* that greeting of yours. 402.8. *go ki·nɛ guyɛ* this son of thine. 412.22. Cp. 414.5. *go gu.i.a bi* it is thine own. 414.4.

Dat. *goɣa* for thee, to thee. 400.8, 402.14, 404.10, 406.20.

go·čumʌn. 402.15. V. *-*ʌt*-.

goɣa. V. *go*.

go·tɛn. 402.11. V. *-*ʌt*-.

go·wɛḻɛna. Pret. pl. 3rd h interrog. of *-*ʌwɛḻ*-. 408.3.

gu·- in *gu·ya*, *gu·i.a* thy own. 412.2, 414.4. V. *-*ya*.

g̣u- to throw down, put down (x pl. objects). — *gum ba·n* we have put down (the bedding). 406.16. *hukkuku·rɛšo besa gum ba·n?* why had you put thorns (in the clothes?), 408.5. *hukkuku·rišo ai.ɛ·gum ba·n* we have not put thorns in (them). 408.6.

(Cp. *g̣i*-. In Hz. Bu. *g̣uyʌs* is used only with h and ~~x~~ pl. objects. In the first of the above examples the object understood is *ya·rɪki yɛṭɪki*, which is y and with which *g̣i.ɛn* is used above. The rule is probably the same in W. as in Hz. Bu. and this breach of it is probably a slip).

gučʌčum lying down, going to bed. — *hər gučʌčum kɛnər* at every lying down time, always at bedtime. 406.7.

Pres. Base Pc. and Verbal Noun of *guča*-.

gukər thyself. V. *-*khər*.

gukɛ y pl. Demons. Adj. these. — *gukɛ ha·kičʌŋ* these houses.

gumaiyum. V. *-*mʌn*-.

404b

gʊm ba·n, gum ba·n. V. *gu-.*

gʊnahga·r guilty, sinful. 412.16. Prs.

gʊnçʌṭ, kʊnçʌṭ early morning, dawn. — *gʊnçʌṭɛ* in the morning, next morning. 406.12.

(Probably connected with the Hz. Bu. *gʊn* dawn).

gʊnts -iŋ day. 406.9.

gus, pl. *gušiŋ* (later recorded as *guš'iŋa*), hf woman.

gʊsɛ x sg. Demons. Pron. and Adj. this one, this.

Pron. 402.5.

Adj. *gʊsɛ dʌn*, this stone; *gʊsɛ hʌγʊr* this horse.

gʊtɛ y sg. Demons. Pron. and Adj. this one, this.

Pron. *gʊtɛ bo maiyu·m duʊ'a?* what is this that is going on? 412.15. Cp. 412.1.

Adj. *gʊtɛ ha* this house. Cp. 402.4. Sg. used for pl. (Cp. Hz. Bu. *gʊkɛ*, W. *kɛ*): *gʊtɛ bɛriŋ* this saying(s). 406.11.

gʊts.hər-, gʊts.hərč- to proceed.

Pres. sg. 1. *gʊts.hərčʌm ba.*
2. *gʊts.hərčʊm ba.*
3. h *gʊts.hərčʊm bai.i.*
pl. 1. *gʊts.hərčʌn ba·n.*
2. *gʊts.hərčʊm ba·n.*
3. h *gʊts.hərčʊm ba·n.*
Pret. sg. 1. *gʊts.həra.*
pl. 3. *gʊts.h'əri.* 400.12 (bis).

Pres. Base Verbal Noun *gʊts.hərčʊm.*

gʊtsɛ x pl. Demons. Pron. and Adj. these ones, these.

Pron. *gʊtsɛ·γa* to these ones (i.e parrots). 402.3.

Adj. *gʊtsɛ γoro*, these stones.
gʊtsɛ hʌγʊra these horses.

guy'ɛna 3rd pl. h Pret. Interrog. of *-u- 406.24.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5) 1935
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γ

-γa Dat. suffix used after vowels. Cp. -*a*. 000
Occasionally the vowel is that of the General Oblique e.g.
uyo·nɛγa to all. 400.6.
k'iŋaγa doγʌrisi be enquired of the door. 404.11.

γa·mu, γa·mun, pl. *γa·muyo* crow.

γa·n-, γai(y)- to look, look at, inspect, see.
Pres. base + *a yaᵊrɪki γaiya hɛ·n sɛsʌn e·ri* he sent a man to look at the bedding. 406.17.
Pret. sg. 3. hm *γani*. 406.17.
Impv. sg. 2. *γa·n*. 412.0.
pl. 2. *γa·nin*. 408.7.
Ppa. *ni·γʌn*. 406.16
(*gʌtʊŋ*) *nuγa·nin* looking at clothes 408.7.

γa·nɛk alone.

γᵊrʌṣ̌, γᵊra·ṣ̌ a kind of pulse, Hz. Bn. *γᵊrʌṣ̌*, Kho. *khᵊra·ṣ̌*, Sh. *γᵊra·ṣ̌* (probably all with -ṣ̌).
1. x pl. the seed.
2. y with pl. *γ'ᵊrahʌŋ*. the crop.
The plant is small and has a blue flower.

γᵊrɛ postpos. with, in company with. — *inɛ γᵊrɛ . . . bu·lya bim* with him was a monkey, 404.7.

γᵊr, pl. *-iŋ* y song. — *γᵊriŋ ɛčum* singing. 412.14.

γaiya. V. *γa·n-*.

γɛndɪṣ̌, γ'ɛndeṣ̌, pl. *γɛndᵊha·ŋ*.
1. y gold.
2. hf queen.

γeyo, γe·yu, pl. small, little, young.
(The sg. is supplied by **-ʌčʊγun*).

γo·l-; γolč-; γulč- v.i. to burn, be burnt. — *ɛ·s γo·li* his heart burned, he was grieved. 412.4.

γoro x pl. stones. Cp. *dʌn*.

**-γoyʌŋ* y pl. woman's hair.

405b

000 *γʊndɪl -išo* x dove.

(Later it was said that *γʊndɪl* was a sort of "pigeon"; "dove" being properly *γʊḻγʊndɪl*, in which *γʊḻ* = deaf. This perhaps explains Hz. Bu. *γoγʊndɪl*).

γʊs'ʌnʊm, pl. *γʊs'aiyu*.

1. Adj. long.
2. Noun x snake.

H.

ha, pl. *haˑkičʌŋ* y house. — *gʊtɛ ha* this house. *haḻɛ*, *haˑla* in, at, to the house or home. 400.2, 402.6, 404.11.

(In W. *haˑḻɛ* may perhaps be regarded as *ha* + *ʊḻɛ*, as the Hz. Bu. suffix *-ʌlɛ* has not been recorded).

hʌγʊr pl. *hʌγʊra*, *hʌγʊrə*, *hʌγʊrɛk* x horse.

haˑjʌti y necessity, need, requirement. 400.13. Ar. Prs.

hʌlʌnts, *hʌlʌnz* x moon.

haldɛn, pl. *hʌldiu*, *hʌldyu* x he-goat, male ibex.

hʌḻɛˑs, *hɪḻ'ɛs*, pl. *duḻʌšu* hm youth, boy. 410.7,8,11, 412.4,14. (Cp. *duḻʌs*).

hʌmiˑša always, ever. 414.3. Prs.

hʌn x and y one. — *sɛ hʌn* that one (parrot). 402.3. *hʌn burʌn* one hair. 400.1, 404.7, 406.18. (Cp. *hɛn*, *hɛk*).

hʌpa, *hapa* hpl. family, household. 400.14.

1. *hər*, pl. *-i.u*, *-yo* x castrated bull, ox.

2. *hər* every. 406.6,8. Prs.

hərʌŋ, *həræŋ* postpos. among. 402.3, 408.10, 410.1. — *šuˑm duˑro həræŋ ɛˑspʌḻu.i* he wasted it in evil works. 414.1. *hərʌŋgʊm* from among. 402.9.

hər'ɛ y pl. barley. D. pl. *hər'ɛŋ* barley crops.

hʌwaˑza sound, noise. 412.14. Prs.

hʌwel first, in the first place. 404.9. (So also in Kho.). Ar. Prs.

hʌzaˑr a thousand. Prs.

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

000 *hai.ʌn*, pl. *haiyai.iŋ* y present, memento; mark, badge. — *tɛ hai.ʌn* that present. 400.9. Cp. 400.6 ff.

haira·n astounded, amazed. 408.9. Ar.Prs.

1. *hɛ·k* full. 410.10.

2. *hɛk* z one, once. Cp. *hɛn* and *hʌn*.

hɛkai.i, pl. *-ŋ* y outer part of house, through which the dwelling part is reached. — *hɛkha* (*hɛqa* or *hɛ·qʋlo*) *dusi* he went out into the hall. 400.7.

(The Nom. form given was obtained later and it may be taken that its vocalic ending is approximately correct, which makes it difficult to explain the forms in the text).

hɛn h one. — *hɛnɛ ha·lɛ gʌli* he went to the house of a certain one. 410.7. Cp. 400.1, 406.7, 412.14.

(Cp. *hʌn* and 2. *hɛk*).

hɛpʋl̲tu the day after tomorrow.

hɛsa, *hisa* sg. and pl. month. — *hɛk hɛsa* one month. (Cp. 1. *sa*).

hɪkmʌt device(?). 404.8. Ar. Prs.

hɪkʋl̲tɛ one day. 400.3 ff.

*-*hi·likin-*, *-*h'iliki-* to entreat, placate, do reverence to. 412.19.

Hɪṇdusta·n India. 400.5 ff.

hiŋ, pl. *-ičʌŋ* y door. Dat. *hiŋə*. 404.10. *h'iŋaγa*. 404.11.

Loc. *hiŋʋlɛ*, *hiŋʋlo*. 404.9,11.

hir, *hi·r*, pl. *huri*, *hu·ri* hm man. 400.4,7. 410.8.

hisa. V. *hɛsa*. 400.12.

ho then. 406.18, 408.10,11, 412.5,12.

holə sheep (? Very doubtful. I believe there is a word *ho·lo* = sheep's, goat's, or camel's, dung).

ho·l̲a, *ho·l̲ɛ* out, outside. 402.11, 412.18.

hol̲tʌṣ̌, *hʋl̲tʌṣ̌* barefoot.

hu·ço sg. and pl. x "pabbɔɔ", soft leather boot.

(Originally I got sg. *hu·č*, pl. *hu·ču*).

406b

hu.ˈeˑ-, *hu.ˈeč-* to run (of man, dog, cat). 000
V. paradigm § 541.

1. *huk*, *hʋk*, pl. *hukˈai.i*, *hʋka* x pl. dog.

2. *huˑk*, *xuˑk*, pl. *-išu* x pig. 410.8,9. Prs.

hʋkəm y order, command. — *badša hʋkɔm ˈɛti* the king commanded. Ar. Prs.

hʋkkʋkuˑrišo x pl. three-pointed thorns, Kho. *koluʋʋxo*. 408.4 ff. (*huk* dog + *kʋkurɛs* puppy).

•*-huˑḻus*, pl. *-təro*, •*-huˑlʌstəro* hm a woman's brother, husband's brother, *ahuˑḻʋs* my brother, *go gʋhuˑḻʋs* thy brother. *mo mʋhuˑḻʋs* her brother, *uˑɛ ʋhuˑlʌstəro* their brothers.

hʋmʌç, pl. *-iŋ* y scrap of cloth or wool wrapped round feet over sock for warmth, to make boot fit, or to protect sock. Kho. *ponoˑko*.

hʋmʌḻkʋm light (not heavy); quick, quickly.

huˑn, pl. *-iŋ* y wood, firewood.

hʋpuˑpu, pl. *-mo* x hoopoe.

hʋruˑṭ-, *hʋruˑš-*, and Past Base *hʋruˑča-* (with pl. subjects only), to sit down, to sit. .400.15, 404.11. V. paradigm § 544.

Plup. *hʋrʋčʌm biˑɛm* (*biˑɛn?*) (the parrots) had sat, probably equivalent to Impf., were sitting.

huˑš senses. 410.11. Prs.

hʋši.aˑr intelligent, perceptive. 408.12,14. Prs.

hʋšyaˑri intelligence, perceptiveness. 408.1. Prs.

huti z nine.

•*-huˑṭɪs* sg. x pl. •*-huˑṭiŋ* y foot. — *ja ahuˑṭɪs*, *go guhuˑṭɪs*, *nɛ huˑṭɪs*; *mi mihuˑṭiŋ*, *uɛ uhuˑṭiŋ*. *huˑtiša kau.ušʋmo eˑltai.iŋ* put ye shoes on his feet. 412.9.

(Vernac. Ms. *hʋṭiˑšaˑ*, probably Dat. sg.).

J.

jă, jæ, jɛ I, me; Nom. 404.8,9,13, 410,9,12. Acc. 404.12, 410.3,12. 000

ja·, ja, Gen. and Obl. of *ja, jɛ,* of me, my, me. — *ja tɛ hai.ʌn* that present of mine. 402.7, 404.13. *ja ka·t* with me. 404.12. Cp. 400.10, 414.3.
Dat. *ja·ɣa, jʌɣʌ* to me, for me. 400.8,9, 410.2.3, 412.21.

jʌɣa, pl. *jʌɣʌŋ* y place. 406.3. (Cp. Kho. *žʌɣa*).

jʌma ɛt- v.t. to collect. 410.4. Ar. Prs.

jʌndo, žʌndo alive, living. 412.11,12.

jɔra·p, jɔra·b, pl. *-ičiŋ* y sock.

jʌṭ, pl. *-u* old. — *jʌṭ hir* old man. *jʌṭ gus* old woman.

jʌwa·b y answer. — *ja go·ɣa jʌwa·b ečʌm* I shall answer you. 404.10. *u·ŋ jʌɣa jʌwa·b dɛḻ* answer me (this). 408.10. Ar Prs.

jɛ I. V. *jă.* 406.2, 408.8,9. 410.9,12,

jimʌḻ, jimʌlə tomorrow.

ju.a, žu.a like, resembling. 406.13, 412.2.

juwa·ri y pl. Indian corn.

juwʌn like. Cp. *ju.a.* — *ja juwʌn* like me. *go juwʌn* like thee.

K.

1. *ka, kɛ* and, also. 400.2,3, 402.15,16, 408.11, 410.9,13, etc.
   (Vernac. Ms. *ka·* for 1. 2. 3. and 4. *kha* in the texts is probably wrong).
2. *ka* following a verb preceded by a General Relative. 400.13, 410.2, 414.4.
3. *ka* following a verb: when, if; when 400.7,10, 402.14,16. 406,17.
   if 402.5,15, 404.3.10.
   though (?). 406.21.
4. *ka, ke, kɛ, ki* corresponding to the Persian *ki* introducing a dependent clause, especially after a verb of "saying". 400.5, 402.8,14, 406.15,

000 408.6 etc., for, because, seeing that . . . 406.19. Cp. *gʊtɛ gʌndi kʌ* . . . 412.16.

kʌç, pl. *-oŋ* y strand (of river), gravel, shingle, Kho. *šʊtaˑr.*

kʌmrenʌn a small quantity (?) a little (?). — *kʌmrenʌn qɪsa* glossed "a little (amount of) story". 404.14.

*-*khər* Reflexive Pron. -self. — *ʌkər* myself. 402.14. *gukər* thyself. 402.15. *ikərɛ* for himself. 400.13.

kaˑro sg. and pl. male oorial. Also later given as: Ovis Poli.

kaˑt, *-*kaˑṭ* Postpos. with. — *ja kaˑt* with me. 404.12.

khʌt (?), *kʌt* down, downwards. 402.3,9.

khai.ɪ, pl. *khai.ʌnz* x fort. Also recorded as *qai.ɪ.*

kau.uĭʊmo x pl. shoes. 412.9. Prs.

kɛ y pl. Demons. Adj. (and Pron. ?) those. — *kɛ hakičʌŋ* those houses.

kɛ V. 1. *ka* and 4. *ka.*

khɛn time. 406.7,8.

ki V. 4. *ka.*

khinɛ, *khɛnɛ* hm sg. Demons. Pron. and Adj. this, this (man). Cp. *khu.ɛ* and *khʊmo*. Pron. 406.18. Adj. 412.11.

khiˑti, *khiˑtə* (to) this side, this direction.

kho here, hither.

khoš -išu x pod, "husks". 410.9.

kho(w)ɛˑγa V. *khuˑɛ.* 406.11.

krɪsma small wild iris.

khu.ɛ h pl. Demons. Pron. and Adj. these, these (men), these (persons). — *khu.ɛ huˑri* these men.

Dat. *ko(w)ɛˑγa* to these people.

khʊl all, entire. 410.4. (Cp. Kho. *khʊl*). Ar. Prs. (*kʊl*).

khuˑḻɛ, *khuˑḏɛ* inside here. (*kho* + *aḻɛ*).

kuluˑk -išo x hoof, Kho.

khʊmo hf sg. Demons. Pron. and Adj. this, this one.

408a

000 Pron. *ja kʊmo* this (daughter) of mine. 404.3.

Gen. *khʊmo·mo.*

Dat. *khʊmo·γa.*

Adj. *ja kʊmo ai.i* this daughter of mine. 404.3.

ɪhʊle y sg. Demons. Pron. (?) and Adj. this. 404.6,7.

kʊts days. — *iski kuṭs* three days.

X.

xər, xair y smell, odour. 406.21, 408.1. Kho.

xərj ɛt- to expend. 410.6. Ar. Prs.

xa·ḍ up to, until. — *ana xa·ḍ, amulu xa·ḍ?* up to where? *kho·le xa·ḍ* up to here. *iski kuts xa·ḍ* up to, until, three days. *ne ẓo·ḍ xa·ḍ* until he comes.

(a)xʌtʌn-, (a)xʌti-, Ppa. *nʊxʌt, nʊxa* (not) to say.

With the exception of the Ppa. this verb is used only in the negative (with the neg. particle *a-*).

There is also an alternative Pres. Base *(a)xʌć-*, which has only been recorded with pl. subjects.

nʊxʌt having said (this). 406.4.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *nʊxa*. Is this the same word as Hz. Bu. *γʌtʌnʌs, γʌtai.i-* "to read", "recite", which does not occur in that form, nor with that meaning in W.?)

xɪsmʌt service. 412.20. Ar. Prs.

xuša·n happy, merry. 414.4. Prs.

xuša·ni happiness, rejoicing. 412.10,12.22. Prs.

L.

lʌha·z, lɪha·z ill (not seriously), indisposed. Also used in Kho.

lʌmʌn, pl. *lʌmai.iŋ* y front skirt of choga (cloak). (Cp. Psht. *lʌmʌn*, Sb. *lʌbʌn*, Prs. *da·mʌn*).

408 b

000

Lʌq naked.

laiʌq worthy: worthiness(?). — *gute laiʌqule atawʌsa* I have not remained worthy (in worthiness?) that . . . 412.1,6. Ar. Prs.

(With reference to the footnote to this passage, it should be observed that the Kho. Loc. *laiʌq-a* occurs in the same passage of my Kho. translation of the "Prodigal Son". Elsewhere I have an example of the straightforward use of *laiʌq* as an adj.

Again, however, in a Chilasi Shina translation of the "Prodigal Son" I have: "*ʌuu laiʌk da fʌt ne.i bilus*" where *da* is a postpos. meaning "to" and "in").

•-lči, pl. *-mo* x eye. So later authority, but in the texts *•-lčin*. V. 412 1,5.

le! O! 410.2.

lel et- to perceive, understand. 406.18.

lip •-ʌt- to throw out, throw away. 402.11 ff.

(*•-l)te-*(?). V. *te(y)en* and *an•lte*

•-ltuḷum, tuḷum, pl. *•-ltulju, tulju* like, in the manner of. — *ja a•ltuḷum* like me, after my fashion. 402.15. *go gultuḷum, ne tuḷum*, etc. *ma maltulju ba•n* you are alike. *se oltik u-hʌn-tulju ba•n* they are of one likeness. *ne tuḷum nʌma gute duro akhi eta* imitating him I did this work, i.e. I did it in the same way as he does.

(Cp. *oltu*, and Hz. Bu. *•-ltur, •-ltu•ro, mʌna•s* to imitate).

•-ltumʌḷ, pl. *-iŋ* y ear. — *ja altumʌḷ, go gultumʌḷ, ne tu•mʌḷ*, etc. *ja a•ltumʌlči* in my ear (i.e. in my head). 404.13.

M.

ma you (pl.). 000

Gen. *ma*. 406.5

Dat. *maγa*. 406.2. *maγa* 408.6.

mʌ'ukus, ma'ukus the middle one (son). 406.7,20.

mʌdaˑl, mʌdaˑle upper part, above; by the upper way. — *male madaˑl* the upper edge of a field. *madaˑle daiyam* I came along above, from above.

(The word also occurs in Hz. Bu.)

maˑdi.aˑn x mare. Prs.

magʌm, magam but. 406.14,22, 410.10, 412.21,22, 414.4.

(Cp. Kho. *magʌm*, Prs. *magar*).

mohtaj in want, destitute. 410.7. Ar. Prs.

mʌkuči, mʌkuč-u, -o in the middle of. — *ie mʌkuči* in the middle of it. 408.4. *ne galuŋ mʌkučo* in the middle of his clothes. 408.8.

1. *mʌḷ, maḷ*, pl. *-iŋ* y field. 410.8, 412.13.
2. *mal, mʌḷ, mal* property, live-stock. — *mal i dunya* worldly possessions. 414.1. Cp. 410.2,3,5.

maˑlto the day after the day after to-morrow.

mʌltaš, pl. *mʌltʌrʌŋ* y butter. 406.24 f.

mʌmu, pl. *-čiŋ* y milk. 406.21 ff.

mʌn-, maiy-, mai- to become, be:

Fut. sg. 3. *maimi* will be.
ai.imaimi will not be.
Pret. sg. 3. hmxy *mʌni*. 402.3,4,15, 406.15.
pl. 3. x *mʌnen*. 402.3,9.
Pres. Base Verbal Noun. *maiyʌm* y.
(Vernac. Ms. *maˑyʌm*).

gute bo maiyʌm duua? what happening is this?

-ʃ Form: *mʌniš tsi.i* he began to be. 410.7.

409b

000 Pres. Base + Dat. Suffix: *maiʌyʌ* when it was thus, things being thus. 40.21.

se da lasyer maiyarum on the kid's becoming a goat. 406.24.

*-*mʌn*-, *-*maiy*- to become, be.

Pret. sg. 1. *amʌnʌ*. 406.14, 412.1.

2. *gumʌnʌ*. 406.2.

The 3rd sg. hm is not distinguished from that of *mʌn*-, as the Pn.Pf. is not expressed.

Ppa. x sg. subject *aimʌn*. 402.12.

Pres. Base Verbal Noun or Participle 2nd sg. *gumaiyum*. 414.4.

[illegible] they were not able, V. *-*ʌmʌn*-.

manen. Pret. pl. 3. x of *mʌn*-.

mʌšqul et- to divert, entertain. —

uŋ bo ja mʌšqul eti . . . je uŋ bo mʌšqul gucʌm (= *gᵘčʌm*) divert my mind in some way . . . I will entertain you in some way (?). 404.18.

mʌšqul eti was explained by Kho. *ma mʌšqul ko*, and H. *dil baiṭhao*.

(Cp. Sh. *mʌšᵏwl bᵊrki* to amuse oneself, converse (?), Kho. *mʌšqwl korik* to entertain, amuse). Ar. Prs. (*mʌšɣwl*).

mʌšqwli, *mʌškuli* (*et*-) business, affairs, entertainment (?). 400.2,3.

mʌšhʌn distant, far. 410.4, 412.3.

mʌtum black.

mʌzdur, pl. -*išu* hm hired-labourer. 410.11. Prs.

maiʌyʌ. V. *mʌn*-.

maiyarum. V. *mʌn*-.

maiyum. V. *mʌn*-.

men sg. and pl.; also sg. *menʌn*, pl. *menik*.

1. Interrog. Pron, who?

men dim bai.i? who has come?

men dum ban? who have come?

menʌn bai.i? who is it?

000 *menik ba·n?* who are they?
u·e horʌŋ mʌn but nazuk . . . bʌm? who among them was most delicately nurtured? 408.10.
Gen. *guse mene bi?* whose is this?
Dat. *menə u·εi ba?* to whom have you given it?
Abl. *mentsum yεnum ba?* from whom have you taken it?
mentsε bi? with (?) whom is it?
2. Indef. Pron. sg. and pl. any one, any persons.
mʌn bai.a? is there anyone?
mʌn ba·na? are there any people? Cp. 404.4.
+ neg. no one, no persons.
mʌn kʌ apai.i there is [illegible]
mʌn kʌ apa·n there are no persons. Cp. 410.10.

mi we. 406.16, 412.10.
Dat. *miγa.* 400.6, 406.2.

min-, mi(y)- to drink.
Pres. sg. 1. *miya (miya·m) ba.*
Pret. sg. 1. *mina.* pl. *minεn.*
2. *mina.* *minεn.*
3. hm *mini.* h *minε·n.*
Impv. sg. 2. *mina.*

mo she, her. V. § 510.
Acc. *mo.* 404.9.
Gen. *momu.* 408.16.

moća. Pres. Base + *a* of *mu* + *-ʌl-* q.v. 404.4,5.

mo.i —? 408.16.

**-mo·s *-mʌn-* to become angry (with Dat.). — *sεsa mos mʌni* he became angry with the men. 406.15. Cp. 412.18.

(Also as in Hz. Bu. with the verbs *ǰo-* to come; *dutsu-* to bring; *d*-ʌts-* to cause to bring).

mukʌk x pl. broad beans. — *mukʌkε*

ḱubilo bean pods (for Eng. "husks"). 000
410.9. -iŋ y pl. bean crops.
(Cp. Hz. Bu. [illegible]).

mulk country. 410.5.

munasib fitting, proper. 414.4. Ar. Prs.

mud, pl. -muc x end.

mušaqqat (in) trouble, (in) discomfort. — mušaqqat aṭimi I was uncomfortable. 406.14. Ar. Prs.

mayun her own(?). 406.16. V. *-yu.

N.

naṛi, pl. -ŕiŋ y shade. 400.16.

1. ṅama Ppa. 1st sg. of *-man-. V., s.v. *-[illegible],

2. name Ppa. 2nd pl. of ni-, you going. 408.7.

nani, pl. nanišuro hf mother, mother's sister. — ja nani my mother. go nani thy mother.

naṣiḥat advice, counsel. 406.2. Ar. Prs.

naziv (i.e. naẓiv?) sight. — go naziwulo in thy sight. (Vernac. Hz. for go guličimulo). 412.1,5. Ar. Prs. (naẓar).

nazuk, nazuk delicate, sensitive, refined. 406.19, 408.11,12. Ar. Prs.

nazuki y delicacy, sensitivity. 406.8. Ar. Prs.

1. ne hm sg. 3rd Pers. Pron., and Demons. Pron. and Adj. he, that. V. § 810.
Pron. Nom. 407.10,20,22 etc.
Gen. ne. 400.1,5, 404.2, 414.2 etc.
Dat. neye. 400.7, 402.7, 406.19, 414.3 etc.
Adj. 400.5,7,11, 406.5, 408.1 etc.

2. ne pl. nevin, Impv. of ne-, go, go ye.
ne- to go.
Pres. Base [illegible] ([illegible], [illegible]).
Pret. Base gal- V. paradigm § 888
Impv. 2nd pl. nevin. 406.4.

411a

Ppa. 3rd sg. hmx ni. 402.18, 406.17, 000
412.19.
3rd pl. h n.een. 408.7.
St. Pr. 3rd sg. x nom, niom. 402.14.

nel, nele, neli. Ppa. of et- having done, having made. — nel 400.7,18, 402.8. nele, 410.4. (Vernac. Ma. nel) neli 404.7. *ja nel du.a* it is on my part. *unge nel du.a* it is on thy part. Pos. *ai foraf i man (ia) aai.*

ni Ppa. 3rd sg. hmx of ni-.

niu Ppa. of gan- (= Hz. Na. ni(y)en).

niom, variant of nom, St. Pr. 3rd sg. x of ni-.

niwelt, ni.eltn, Ppa. of *-gelt- with y sg. and hm sg. object.

niγan, Ppa. of γare-.

nimen, Ppa. with x sg. Pn.Pf. of *-man-.

nirgi, Ppa. of *fi-* (with x sg. object).

nilen, Ppa. of *-*lan*- (with x sg. object).

nar. V. ngu.

noγurein, Ppa. of γare-.

norbruf, Ppa. of *buruf*. 400.15.

nuharel, Ppa. of *ha.r*-. 412.4.

nusa.l, nusn, Ppa. of *n.ala*-, having spoken, having said (this). 406.4. (Cp. Hz. Na. nene).

norlin, Ppa. taking oath. 406.22. Cp. *ln(y)en*.

nusensin, nusenl, Ppa. of sen-.

ngu, pl. ngusse a bear.

ngu, (nar), pl. hay norgu big, great, elder, eldest. 406.6.12, 408.14, 412.18.

ngu.rel, Ppa. 3rd sg. x of *-*ual*-, it having fallen.

ŋ.

-ŋge, -ŋe, Case suffix: with. V, 412.22 note. The forms *jenge* with me, and *gunge* with thee, have since been recorded. (Probably the W. form of the Hz. Na. suffix -*ay*, -*ayl*).

411b

P, PF, PH.

000 *pati* to (beside a person), to the presence of. — *ăer pati ĝu* come to me. Cp. 406.4,5.

pfak-, *phak-* to divide, apportion. — *ĩu mal i dania wuyu pfaki* he divided up his property for them. 410.2.

(The word occurs in the LSI version of the "Prodigal Son". V. also Zarubin p. 363).

pago, *pargo*, -mo x bread, food, Kho. *ṭapik*. — *pako elas* a cook. 406.21. Cp. 406.20, 410.12.

(The forms *pako*, *phako* given in the texts are incorrect).

paida man- to be found, to be procurable. Prs.

pfaṇ, *faṇ*, pl. *pfai.iṇ* y lie, untruth. Ar. Prs. (*fan*).

pašman penitent, repentant. 402.4. Prs.

pfirpil a kind of millet. Kho. *grum*.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *ḥerpil*, Sh. *pfirpil*, *pfirpil*).

pfu, *phu*, -*iṇ* y fire.

pura complete, entire. 400.13. H.

puṛ̃, pl. *puṛ̃a.iṇ* y woman's shirt.

(From a less reliable source the pl. *puṛ̃iko* was obtained. In view of the -*ṛ̃*, the word is probably not the Prs. *pirā*, *purā*).

Q.

qadim ancient. 404.1. Ar. Prs.

qau *et-* to call out to. 400.7.

qiṣa y story. 404.14. Ar. Prs.

R.

rahi, *rahi*, *rahi et-* to start off, set out for. 400.4,15. 402.6, 410.5. (Kho. *rahi korik*).

rui *et-* to wish, be willing. 412.18.

000 *-rsk*, pl. *-ʌndəro* hmf brother-in-law (wife's brother, man's sister's husband); sister-in-law (husband's sister, woman's brother's wife).

*-*re·n*, pl. *-*re.iŋ*, *-*re.iŋčiŋ* y hand.

S.

1. *sá* x sun. — *sa dusi* the sun rose.
2. *sa*, pl. *-mo* (but perhaps this is an Àbl. ending), month. — *altosa* two months. *iski·sa* three months. *wa·lte sa* four months, etc. *wa·lto samo* four months. (Cp. *hesa*).

sa·ʌli, *sa·ʌlik* yesterday.

sʌbʌb, *sʌbap* y reason, cause. — *te sʌbʌb yʌte* for that reason. 406.14. Ar. Prs.

sʌxen by reason of, H. *wʌjhese*. — *gute bər ečume sʌxen* by reason of making this speech. 408.16.

1. *sʌxt* kind, sort. 406.6.

(Cp. Kho. *sʌxt*, manner, fashion; Badakhshi Pers. *sə·xt*). Prs. (*sa·xt*)?

2. *sʌxt* hard, severe. 410.6. Prs.

sʌla·m y salaam, greeting. 400.11, 402.2,4. Ar. Prs,

sʌm -ʌško, *-ʌnts* x smoke-hole in roof.

sʌndu·q, *sʌnduq* (*-ŝu*) x box. — *sʌndu·qulo*, *sʌndu·qče*, *bi* it is in, on, the box. *sʌnduqulum*, *sʌnduqu·n*, *di.ela* take(?), or, having taken, it out of the box.

sʌp -a, *-ʌnz* x horse-shoe.

(Zarubin gives "sapa" as meaning "horse's hoof", and I originally recorded thas as a questionable second meaning).

sʌpuk -išu x horse's hoof. Kho.

sa·ʌlki afternoon, Prs. *pišin·*.

sauda y trade, merchandise. 400.4. Prs.

saudagər, *sʌudʌgər*, pl. *-išu* hm trader, merchant. 400.1. Prs.

sɛ, se x sg. Pers. and Demons. Pron. and Adj. it, that one, that. V. § 515. Pron. 400.3, 402.2,10. Dat. 402.14. Adj. 402.1,3,13, etc.

sɛn-, si(y)- to say; to read.
Fut. sg. 1. *s'iyʌm*. 410.13, 402.7.
2. *si·ya*. 412.11, 414.5.
Pres. Base + *a* *se.a*. 402.8,11.
Pret. sg. 3. hmx *sɛni*. 400.6,8,9, 402.8, 410.2, etc.
hf *sɛno*. 408.13.
pl. 3. h *sɛnʌn*. 400.5, 406.1,16.
Ppa. *nusɛnin*. 400.11.
nusɛni. 404.14.
Noun Agent form as Ppa. *sɛnʌs*. 402.10, 404.10.

s'endɛ -miŋ y river.
(Originally recorded as *sɛnd*, pl. *-e.o*).

ses hm sg. and pl. person; people, persons, men. 406.15, 408.5. — *hɛn sɛsʌn*, also. *hɛn sɛs* a man, a person. 406.17.

siya, siyʌm. V. *sɛn-*.

sust, šust unconscious. 402.3.14,15. Prs.

Š, Š.

šahr, šaihr y city, country(?) 400.9, 402.13. Prs.

šʌlʌs blanket.
(I know of nothing to support this form, but it is quite clear in my Ms. and cannot be read as *šai.is*).

ša·m evening. Prs.

1. *ṣər*, pl. *-ʌnz, -ʌnts* x branch, bough.
2. *šər*, pl. *-ʌnz, -ʌnts* x unroofed goat and sheep pen as constructed in the mountain grazing grounds).
(Cp. perhaps. Kho. etc. *šʌl* cattle-house).

šarɛ yʌt top of a hill. (*šar* = 1. *čhər*?).

še-. V. *ṣi-*.

ṣɛnj -ko x roof-beam, rafter, Prs. *šahti·r*. 406.14 ff. (Cp. Hz. Bu. *sinč*).

ṣ̌i-, ṣ̌u-, še-; ṣ̌ič-, ṣ̌uč-, šeč- to eat. 000
As far as information goes these alternative forms are employed under the same conditions as in Hz. Bu.:
ṣ̌i- with x sg. object.
ṣ̌u- with x pl. object.
še- with y object.

The forms recorded are:

Fut. sg. 3. hm *ṣ̌ičimi.*
hf *ṣ̌ičʊmo.*
x — — *šečimi.*
Pres. sg. 3. hm *ṣ̌ičʊm bai.i.*
ṣ̌učʊm bai. šečʊm bai.
hf *ṣ̌ičʊm bo.* —
x — *šečʊm bi.*
pl. 3. x *ṣ̌učʊm bi.ɛn.* —
410.9.
Pret. sg. 3. hm *ṣ̌iˑi. ṣ̌uˑi. šeˑi.*
hf *ṣ̌iˑo.* — *šeˑo.*
Impf. sg. 3. hm — — *še še bʌm.*
hf — — *še še bom.*
x — — *še še bim.*
Impv. sg. 2. *ṣ̌ɛ. ṣ̌u. še.*
Ppa. (*ṣ̌i-*) *nɪṣ̌i, niˑṣ̌i.* 412.10.
(*ṣ̌u-*) *nɪṣ̌o.* (*še-*) *nušɛ.*

It is to be noted that I apparently intentionally recorded the *še-* forms with *š-* not *ṣ̌-*.

(This statement is interesting as it was written in 1930, long before I knew that in Hz. Bu. the *š-* of *šeˑʌs* is also not cerebral).

ṣ̌ɪkərk brass. V. *ɪṣ̌kərk.*

šɔḻt -iŋ y.
1. Roof (external view), Kho. *istʌn.*
2. Eyelash.
(This word was originally recorded as *šoˑxt*).

šoˑqʊm, pl. x *-išu*, y *-iŋ* wide, broad; loose.

ṣ̌u-. V. *ṣ̌i-.*

šuˑa good; good! 400.6,11, 402.5, 406.20, 412.8.

413b

000 *šu·m, šum* bad, evil. 410.5, 414.1. Kho.

šυqa -mo x "choga", cloak.

T, TH, Ṭ.

tha ı̣ hundred, hundred.

tah, pl, *-əmo* x leopard.

thʌlɛ x seven.

tʌmʌŋ, ṭamʌŋ y pl. bridle.
(Cp. Hz. Bu. *tʌbʌŋ*).

**-thʌn*, pl. **-thaiyu* x front part of top of head. — *thʌn* point, top (of an object). 408.8.

tʌndυrust in good health. 412.17. Prs.

tʌŋ constricted, distressed. 402.3,9. Prs.

thʌp y night.

t'ʌti, pl. *-štəro* hm father, 406.6, 410.2 ff.
(Cp. Kho. *tʌt*).

ta·uts, pl. *ta·učiŋ* y foot wrapper of strips of skin, "taoti".

ta·za well, in good health. 412.16. Prs.

tai- (?) to begin, proceed to. Takes the dependent verb in the *-ṣ̌* form.
Pret. sg. 3. hm. *tai*.
pl. 3. h *tai(y)ɛn*. (Vernac Ms. *ta·ɛn*).

mahta·j mʌniṣ̌ tai.i he began to be in want. 410.7. *dɛ·γɛrɛsiṣ̌ tai* he proceeded to question. 412.14. *nɛ hi·liki·niṣ̌ tai* he began to entreat him. 412.19. *xυša·ni ɛtiṣ̌ tai(y)ɛn* they began to make merry. 412.12.

tai.i, təi.i, tai.e thus. 402.8,10, 404.10,14.

təi.i.a, təi.iya in like manner. 402.16, 406.18. (*tai.i* + Dat. suffix *-a*).

tɛ, te y sg. Demons. Pron. and Adj. that one, it, that. V. § 515.
Pron. 404.14. Adj. 402.1,2,8, 404.11, 408.8.

tɛ other, else.
(Cp. Hz. Bu. 2. *thi*).

tɛmɛn any other. 404.1. (*tɛ* + *mɛn*).

tɛṣ̌k -ʌŋ, -ai.iŋ y dagger, knife.

000 *ṭɛṭ'ɛ -šku* x rope.

te(y)ɛn they took oath.
Pret. pl. 3. h of (**-l)te-*(?).
Cp. Ppa. *nu·lte.*
nɛ nɛs te(y)ɛn kʌ . . . his men took oath that . . . 408.6.
(Cp. Hz. Bu. *te·ṣ̌* oath, which may be the *-ṣ̌* form of the same verb).

thi-, thi·č- to pour. — *mʌmu bɛsɛ thim bʌm?* why had you poured (put) in milk? 406.22.

tili.ʌŋ, tili ɛŋ sg. and pl. y saddle.

to· there. 402.13, 410.5.

to·ḻɛ, to·ḻə there.

to·ḻum from there, thence. 402.6,13.

tom tree.

t'orum z ten.

thoṣ̌, pl. xy *thow'a·, tu(w)'a* new, fresh. 406.7,10.

toti, pl. *-mu* x parrot. 400.1 ff. pl. 402.1,2. H.

tu(w)'a y pl. of *thoṣ̌.*

thum, thʊm other than, contrary to. 412.20.

tu·mʌḻ. V. **-ltumʌḻ.*

ṭuŋṭʌŋ very dark. —

tur -i.ʌŋ, -i.ɛŋ y horn.

Ts, Ts.h.

ts hʌn-, -ts.hʌi(y)- to reckon, count, account, consider.
Pret. sg. 3. hm *tsʌni.* 408.2.

ts.hɔra-, ts.hɛra-, ts.hɪra. Pres. Base of *ne-* to go. V. § 538.
Pres. Base + *a* *tsəra·γa.* 412.18.
Fut. sg. 1. *tsəra·m.* 410.13.
(Vernac. Ms. *ts.hɛra·m, ts.hɛra·γa*).

tsɛ x pl. Demons. Pron. and Adj. those ones, they, those. V. § 515.
Pron. 400.11, 402.2,3,8.
Adj. 402.1,2.

-tsɛ. Case suffix: on; with, in possession

of. — *na·l'tsε horu·li* he sat down in the shade. 400.15.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *sa·ʌtsε* in the sun).

ja·tsε, gotsε, nεtsε, momotsε, m'imitsε, mamʌtsε with me, in my possession, etc.

1. *tseči, tsεči* after. — *ja aiyu·rom tseči* after my dying. 406.5.
2. *-tsεči behind.

tsεk, tsɪk, tsɪq. Conditional etc. particle following verb. V. §§ 531, 547. Recorded 400.2.3, 405.2, 406.9,10. (*tsɪqε*). 412 22.

tshεl -iŋ y water.

tsεndi, ts'əndi z five.

tsɪgɪr sg. and pl. x she-goat.

ts.ho·r early. 400.1, 404.15.

tsul̤om, pl. x *-išo*, y *-iŋ* heavy.

(Cp. Hz. Bu. *tsu·m*).

-tsom. Abl. suffix. 400.10, 410.2.

ts.hur-, ts hor-. Pres. Base of *ẓo-* to come. V. § 539.

Pres. Base + *a tsura, tsora* on its coming. 402.2, on their coming. 406.12. *anom tsurom ba?* where are you coming from?

1. *tsu-, tsuč-* } to take away. Ppa.
2. *-tsu-, *-tsuč- } (with P'n.pf. *i-*?). *nitsu.* 402.11, 406.23.

W:

wʌγda, wa·γda, pl. *-iŋ* y condition, undertaking, pledge. 404.5. (*wʌγda* is the Kho. form for Ar. *wa'da*).

wʌxt y time, occasion. 402.6, 406.1,3. — *te wʌxt* at that time, then. Ar. Prs.

1. *wʌl̤* male.
2. *-wʌl̤-, *-wʌlč- to fall. Ppa. *nyu·ʌl.* 402.4,9. V. § 542.

wʌlt ʌltər, waltε altər eighty.

w'altε, wa·lt-, wʌlt- z four.

*-wa·lu-, *-wa·l̤oč- to become lost, be

000

lost. — *wa·lum bʌm* he was lost *or* had become lost. 412.11, 414.6. V also § 512.

wʌši-, *wεši-*; *wʌšč-* to throw down, put down, put on.
Pret. pl. 2. and 3. hm *wʌši.εn*.406.14,15.
Pret. pl. 1. neg. *ai.ewεšim ba·n*. 406.16.
(Recorded only with x sg. objects; with x pl. objects *gu-* appears to be used; with y sg. and pl. objects *gi-* and *biša-* have been recorded).

wʌz'ir hm Wazir, counsellor. 406.11.

we·, *wε* h pl. Pers. Pron. and Demons. Adj. and Pron. they, those ones, those. 406.15, 412.12. (Cp. *u·ε*).

Y.

•*-ya* own. Possessive Adj. denoting "own", or referring to subject of the sentence: *aiya* my own. 410.13, 412.22. *gu·ya*, *gu·i.a* thy own, thine own. 412.2, 414.4. *i·a* his (own). 400.13,14, 402.6,10, 410.4. *muya* her (own). 408.16.

These forms correspond to the Hz. Bu. adjectives in *-imo*, in which *i* = self and *-mo* is an adj. ending.

yʌkʌl, *yεkui*, •*-yʌkʌl* (in) the direction of, towards:
ja yʌkʌl, *ja ayʌkʌl* towards me.
go yʌkʌl towards thee. *Hunzε yʌkʌlə gʌla* I went off in the direction of Hunza. *ja yεkultsum* from my direction, i.e. on my part, from me. 400.10.

yʌltʌr, *yʌlta·r* by the lower way, from below. —(Cp. *mʌda·l*).

yʌlta·r, pl. *-ε* x lower edge of field.

•*-yʌn-*, •*-yεn-*; •*-yai(y)-* to take, get, purchase.
Pres. Base Verbal Noun *yaiyum*. 400.14.
Pret. sg. 3. hm *yεni*. 400.13,14.

000 Perf. sg. 1. *yænʌm ba.*
Impv. sg. 2. *yʌn.*
Ppa. *ni·a.* 400.14.

With hf sg. obj. *numu·ya*; with x pl. obj. *nu·ya.*

(This verb is used with objects of all categories as there is no equivalent in W. of the Hz. Bu. *gʌn-ʌs*).

yanis, pl. *y'anuka* equal to, like, H. *bəra·bər.* 408.15.

1. *ya·r* friend, fellow. 400.10. Prs.

2. *ya·r* Postpos. under, beneath. 400.15.

*-*ya·r-*, *-*ya·rč-* v.t. to graze, pasture. — *belišu uya·rča ts.hu·yen* they took the sheep away to graze them.

ya·rbuḷto the day before yesterday.

1. *ya·rɛ* Postpos. beneath, under. Cp. 2. *ya·r.* 406.15,23.
Adv. down, below.

2. *-(*y*)*a·rɛ* beneath. — *ai.a·rɛ* beneath me. 406.14. *ɛ·ṣ̌i.a·ra* under his neck. 412.4.

*-*ya·rɪki*, *-*ya·rɛki* y pl.; d. pl. -ŋ under bedding. — *ai.a·rɛki* my underbedding. 406.7. *guya·rɪki* thy underbedding. 406.13. *yʌ·rɪki* his underbedding. 406.17.

y'ʌṭʌl sg. and pl., also pl. *yʌṭʌlɪšo*, female oorial.

yʌṭɛ, yɛṭɛ, yɛṭ Postpos. on, upon. 402.1, 404.5, 406.14, 408.13, 410.9.

*-*yæṭɪki* y pl.; d. pl. -ŋ upper-bedding. — *ai.ɛṭɪki* my upper-bedding. 406.7. *guyʌṭɪki, go yæṭɪki* thy upper-bedding. 406.13.

yaiyum. V. *yʌn-.*

*-*yɛ*, *-*ye*, pl. *-*yu* hm son. — *aiyɛ* my son. 412.11, 414.3. *guyɛ* thy son. 414.1. *yɛ, ye, i·ɛ* his son. 400.5, 404.11, 406.6, 410.1 etc. *badša yɛn* a prince. 404.7.

000 Dat. (*badšɪ nyu*) *yeɣa* to the (king's elder) son. 406.12 etc. *yu* his sons. 410.1. *uy'u* their sons. 404.5.

Forms otherwise recorded:
ja aye.i; go guyɛ.i; nɛ eye; mi mi.e, pl. *mi miyu.*

*-*yɛk -iŋ* y name.
Sg. *aiyɛk* my name; *guyɛk* thy name; *nɛ yɛk* his name.
Pl. *mi.ɛkiŋ* our names; *ma.ɛkiŋ* your names; (*uˑɛ*) *uyɛkiŋ* their names.

yɛkul. V. *yʌkʌl.*

yɛni. V. *yʌn-.*

Yɛsin Yasin (name of district).

yɛṭ, yɛṭɛ. V. *yʌṭɛ.* 400.10, 404.5, 406.11.

*-*y'ɛṭis*, *-*yæṭis*, pl. *-*yæṭɪšo* x head. 404.4,6.

*-*yɛts-*, *-*its-*; *-*yɛš-*, *-*iš-* to see.
Ppa. *niˑɛts, ni.ɛtsɛ.* 408.8, 412.4.
(The -i- in both forms is the Pn. Pf. 3rd sg. hmxy).

*-*yuhər, -tiŋ, -tin* hm husband. — *ja aiyuhər; go guyuhər; mo myuhər, muyuˑhər. uˑɛ uyuˑhər* sg. and pl. *uˑɛ uyuˑhərtiŋ* pl.

*-*yuˑr*, *-*yuˑrč-* to die.
Pres. sg. 1. *aiyuˑrčʌm ba.* 410.12.
Condit. sg. 3. x neg. *ai.eyuˑrčum tsɪq.* 402.5.
Pres. Base + *a* sg. 3 x *yuˑrča.* 402.4,10, 406.23.
Pret. sg. 3. x *yuˑri.* 402.4,9.
Plup. sg. 3. hm *yuˑrum bʌm* he had died, or, St. Pc. he was dead. 412.11, 414.5.
St. Pc. sg. 1. *ja aiyuˑrum* (*-ʌm*?) *tsɛči* after my having died. 406.3.
sg. 3. x *yuˑrum.* — *se yuˑrum toˑti* that dead parrot, that parrot that has died. 402.13.

Z.

zʌma·na times. 400.1, 404.1. Ar. OOO Prs.

zʌmi·n land, earth. Prs.

zail y sort, kind, manner. 406.11.

Ž.

ža. Variant of *ja*, of me, mine. 414.3. (Vernac. Ms. *ja·*).

ẓ̌ʌkˈun, pl. *ẓ̌ʌkˈuyo* x donkey.

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žʌndo, V. *jʌndo*, alive, living. 412.11, 414.5. 000

(Vernac. Ms. *j-*. V.s.v. Bn. *ji·ndo*

ẓ̌iŋ'ɛ *-čiŋ* y sleeve.

ẓ̌o- to come. Pres. Base *ts.hʊr-*, *ts.hur-*.
Past Base 1. *d^{e}-*, *d^{e}-ʌ-*.
2. *ẓ̌o-*.

From the latter are formed:

1. Impv. *ẓ̌o*, *ẓ̌u*, pl. *ẓ̌o·iŋ*.
2. Impf. *ẓ̌o ẓ̌o bʌm*.
3. *-ẓ̌* Form *ẓ̌o·ẓ̌*.

V. paradigm § 539.

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INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

A and Λ.

103 *Aba Čʋxtuˑŋ.* 102.17.

551 *Aba Dʋmbu, Abʼʌdʋmbu.* 102.2, 108.5, 144.6, 146.18 ff.

Aba Kituˑŋ, Aba Kiˑtuŋ. 102.13, 110.22 ff., 144.7.

Abdʋl Mutʌlɪb. 88.22 ff.

Abul Faˑni. 380.20.

Abul Γais. 380.20.

A.ɛš Maiyuˑrɛ Thʌm v. *Aiyɛˑšo M. T.*

Aγa Xaˑn. The Āghā Khān, the spiritual head of the Maulāi (i. e. Isma'ili) sect, 314.14, 330.5.

Ali.abaˑd. A large, scattered village in Hunza, 4 miles downstream from Bāltīt on the right bank of the river. 296.6, 238.11, 240.9 ff., 318.4, 352.11.

Ali.abaˑdkʋts. The people of Aliābād. 318.9, 350.2.

Alqʌš. Wazir of King Kubād. 48.1 ff., 82.22.

Aˑltit, Aˑlti. A village in Hunza about a mile east of Bāltīt, on the right bank of the river. It has an old fort, now unoccupied, and is said to have been originally the capital of the country.

Áˑltitʋm belonging to Āltīt. 322.9.

Kisar is said to have lived at one time in Āltīt. 142.22.

Altīt is the scene of celebrations connected with various festivals. 186.10, 208.6, 238.1, 318.3, 330.8.

Altitkʋts, Aˑltikʋts. The people of Āltīt. 318.8, 330.8, 350.1.

Amaˑn i Mʋlk. The "Great Mehtar" of Chitral, died in 1892. 344.12.

Aŋgreˑz, Aŋgriˑz. English, British.

Sərkaˑr ʌŋgreˑz. The British, or British-Indian Government, British Authorities. 196.9, 344.18.

Aqtʌš. 290.1. (Turki: *ʌq*, white; *tʌš*, stone).

Arʌb. Arab; Arab country. 88.23.

Asʌdʋllah Biˑg. A Wazir of Hunza, son of Pūno Wazīr. 344.2, 352.7 ff.

Aštʌne. Name of a man. 382.6.

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Ata.aba·d. A village in Hunza about 10 miles upstream from Bāltīt on the right bank of the river. 348.12.

Azɛ·r. Chitrāl (?).

Azɛ·r Jʌmšed v. *Ha·zɪr Jʌmšed*

Ašuwa·rɪški (ba·š). The Chitrāli (language), i.e. Khowār.

Aiy'ɛšo Mʌlɪk. 218.1 ff.

Aiyɛ·šo Maiyu·ri Thʌm, Aiyɛ·š M. T., A.ɛš M. T. 238.8 ff., 236.7, v. entry *Boxa· Thʌm* and Biddulph "Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh" pp. 27—8.

I, *I.*

Ibra·him Paiγʌmbər. The "Prophet" Abraham. 92.8.

Ī·ra·n. Persia. 34.5 ff.

I·rkɪši . A nullah between Bāltīt and the Haidarābād Nullah. 268.8.

Irša·d, Iršʌd. A pass at the head of the Chupūrsan Valley connecting Hunza and Wak͟hān. 284.17, 344.13.

Iskʌndər Azəmo, Iskʌndər Badša. Alexander the Great. He is supposed to have visited Hunza, and according to one story two Hunza personages, Dīram Titang and Dīram Mog͟hul are said to have been in his company.

The terms "*ba·ba*" and "*zizi*" are said to date from his time. 208.3.

Işla·m. 92.6.

Iškašum. The district of Ishkāshim. 332.5,

Iškuk. A locality in the Chupūrsan Valley, a few miles below the shrine of Bābā G͟hwundi. 280.3.

Captain C. J. Morris was given the name as "*Yashkuk*", v. JRGS Vol. LXXI, No. 6, June 1928.

U, Ū.

U·ltər, 'Ūltər.. The grazing ground inside the Bāltīt Nullah. Explained as *u·l(o)* + *tɛr* "the inside grazing ground", in which case the expression, *U·ltərɛ tɛr.* 256.1 is tautological. *U·ltərɛ Bər* the Ūltar Nullah. 292.2. *ultʌru·n* from Ūltar. 248.9, 256.8.

Those grounds originally belonged to the Hamachāting tribe of Ganish, but they were eventually dispossessed in favour of the K͟hūrukuts, Barātaling and Dirāmiting. Later they were appropriated by the Thams of Hunza. 226.1, 246.9,20, 256.1 ff., 350.3.

Ūsɛ·ŋuts, Ūsɛ·muts, Ūsɛ·ŋumuts, Husɛ·ŋuts. Name of the tribe who originally occupied Āltīt, but were destroyed by Shābōs. 236.2,8.

Some survivors are included in the Rōno caste.

According to one account they are reputed to have been left in Hunza, along with the Hamachāting and the Tapkhients, by Alexander the Great "when on his way back from China". 238.2,10.

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Uyum Dʌs. "The Big Plain", described as "an open space between Nagir and Āltit and near the latter". Perhaps the tongue of land in the bottom of the valley between the Hunza and Nagir rivers, just above their junction, is the place referred to. 204.11.

B.

Ba·ba Γwundi. The name of a Muslim saint (in full: B. Γ. Merd Wʌli) and of the locality of his grave and shrine; near the head of the Chupūrsan Valley.

For further particulars v. 284.10 and 286.19 ff.

Stone suitable for whetstones, and also lead ore and coloured earths are said to be found in the neighbourhood.

Balo·ski (baʃ). Balti (language). v. *Bʌlo.*

(Cp. Sh. *Pale* Baltistan, *Palo·yo* (adj). Balti).

Ba·ltit, Balti·t. The capital of Hunza, situated at the mouth of the Ūltar Bar on the cultivated terrace which extends 5 or 6 miles westwards to the Hasanābād Nullah. It is on the right bank of the Hunza River, roughly level with where it is joined by the Nagir River, but at some distance from the river and some hundreds of feet above it.

The dominating feature is the Mir's residence, a fort said to have been built five or six hundred years ago by people from Bāltistān. This stands on an elevation and the huts of the lesser inhabitants cluster below it.

The situation is a strong one, as behind it rise the mountains which are practically impassable, and on the East there is a perpendicular drop of some hundreds of feet to the bed of the Ūltar stream.

On the further (E.) side of the latter stream there is ~~also~~ a cultivated terrace, at the further end of which Āltit stands, but this terrace is at a considerably lower elevation than the site of Bāltit.

Abl. *Baltitiəm.* 208.5, 196.3, *Baltitum.* 212.21.
Adj. *Baltitum.* 258.1.
Loc. *Baltitulo.* 260.1.
Hunza *Ba·ltit.* Bāltit in Hunza. 276.12.

The Seed-Sowing festival. 206.1 ff.
Water Supply. 250—252.
Water Supply, increased by Saiyid Shāh Wali. 292.
Clans at Bāltit. 252.19, 238.1, 246.23, 270.5.
Celebration of Naurōz. 316—318, of Ginānī. 326 ff.

Baltitkuts. The people of Bāltit. 318.7, 350.3.

Ba·γi Kutow. A clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.12.

Ba·re Dʌs. A tract at Khaibar (in the Upper Hunza valley), lying to the South of the "Northern Gate". 232.2.

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Bartek. Name of a man. 88.13 ff.

Barti. Name of a man. 272.9, 274.8.

Barziarr. Name of a man. 88.9.

Bart i Jamal. Name of a man. 48.1.

Barti Kutorr. Name of a clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.3,14.

Balo. Bāltistān. 384.19. (Cp. *Balorski* and Sh. *Palor*).

Balorts. Bāltis, people of Bāltistān. 274.7.

Baltistarn. Bāltistān. 274.1,6.

Bani Hasim. The family of the Prophet Muhammad. 92.2.

Bapo. A son of the Tham, G̲h̲azan K̲h̲ān. 344,11.

Bar'ashale. The territory of the Barătaling clan. 200.1.

Bar'ataliŋ, Barataliŋ. One of the "Four Clans of Bāltit". Shadum Kapūri was a Barătaling woman married to a man of the K̲h̲ūrukuts v. 258.2.

Kulio Laskir (200.9) was of this tribe.

At one time they shared the Ūltar grazing-grounds with the K̲h̲ūrukuts and the Dirămiting. 258.5.

Dances at marriage festivals. 302.9.

Barbar. Name of a place in Ūltar(?).

Cave. 226.7. Irrigation Channel. 250.3, 252.6.

Barda. Name of the Wazir of Shiri Badat. 394.4,19.

Baseq Gaisri. A former Tham of Nagir. 276.1 ff.

The name is also given as *Maseq.*

Batura. Nullah and glacier which debouch from the West into the valley of the Hunza River just above Pasu.

B'ericho, sg. *Berits,* an alien people, calling themselves *Dum'a,* who are settled in small numbers in Hunza and Nagir. They serve the community as blacksmiths and musicians. They have an Indo-Aryan language of their own, but also speak *Burushaski* fluently. [563]

B'erikale. The territory of the Bĕricho. 200,11.

Bibi Anjirr. Name of a woman. 384.10.

Bidiro Mal. The "Round Field", a field belonging to the village of Sumaiyar. 196.9.

Bir'aldo Bar. A valley and glacier, formerly traversable, between Shimshāl and Bāltistān. For present conditions v. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg. 1936.

Boror Tham. A king of Hulbalyūl (Hunza). He is mentioned with Shāh Tham, Nūni Tham and Lali Tham as contemporaneous kings (or members of the ruling family?) of Hunza, expelled and supplanted by Kisar. 142.16.

Biddulph, in his genealogical table of the Nagir and Hunza royal families ("Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh", p. 128) begins with

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&Lorimer L-3 (1930-4;1934-5)1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

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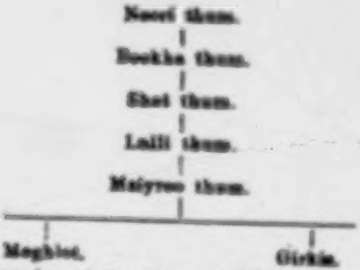
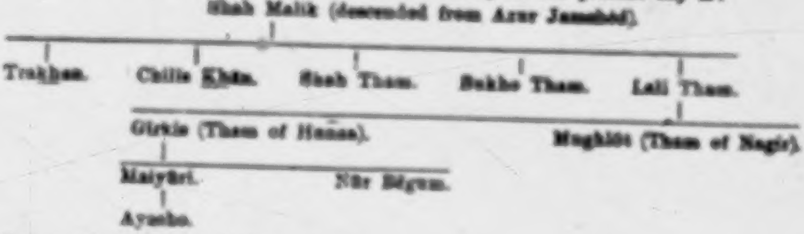

Nasri thum.
Bookha thum.
Shot thum.
Laili thum.
Maiyroo thum.
Maghlot.
Girkis.

The authorised version of the Hunza family at the present day is:


Shah Malik (descended from Azur Jamshed).
Trakhan.
Chilis Khān.
Shah Tham.
Bukho Tham.
Lali Tham.
Girkis (Tham of Hunza).
Maghlōt (Tham of Nagir).
Maiyūri.
Nūr Bēgum.
Ayasho.

551 *Boyo.* V. Vocab. s.v. *bein.*

103 *Boyo Gal.* "The Böyo Juniper Tree". 214.2.

Brughapurdono. The name of a supernatural Golden Calf, birth of 104.22, hunting of 120.22, 124.2, 122.9 ff., death of 134.5. (In Sh. *dono* = bull).

Bua Gan. "The Cow's Road", name of a track leading out of Ūtar above Bāltit. 346.1.

Bubuli Gas. Princess Bubuli — a Princess of Halhaiyūl married by Kisar. 142.21 ff. Proposal that Kisar should marry her. 104.1.

Bubulimotiq. Bubuli's Peak; name of a mountain peak in the form of an aiguille, close to Bāltit and to the N. W. of it. Pronounced:

Bubuli Motiq, but the *-mo-* is the fem. gen. suffix, not the Pa.pl. with *tiq* peak. 142.28.

Budul's Kutov. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

Bulcidas. Name of a locality in Gujhāl near Galmit. 288.9.

(Probably *bul* + *ci* (= *tsi*) + *das* the open ground at the spring).

Bulcuirko. 1. Name of a man who stole gold from a *ḍaŋalafhas.* 294.1 ff.
2. (*Bulcaikoko*) name of a man who knew the language of birds and fetched Samalik to succeed Hazir Jamshed as Tham of Gilgit. 288.4,6.

Bul Das. A place near Gilgit. 282.21, 286.5,6.

Bul Mal. "Spring-Field", name of a piece of land near Bāltit. 346.12.

Bulochi. Name of a Hamachating girl who married Dīram Chūram, the sole survivor of the Tupkhirate, and so originated the Dirumiting. 348.18 ff.

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Bulaki γaš kor, "Bulaki's-path Cave", where she reared her family. 346.6. 103

Buluḷo. Name of a gorge up in the mountains above Haidarābād. 551

Buluḷcum from Buluḷo. 370.1, 380.5.

Burumbaši. Name of a boy. 370.2.

Burmališan. Name of the twin-brother of Pungeko (Kisar). 110.20, 144.16 ff. Death of 190.21.

Buri Buru. Name of a place, the "Silver Boulder". 234.2.

Buri Kutov. Name of a clan in Galmit. 372.15.

Burondo Bar. The "Ring Nullah", a tributary nullah on the left bank of the Hunza River a few miles above Baltit.

Buroṅ. One of the "Four Clans" of Baltit. 368.1, 370.6, 392.5.

Buroṅšalo. The territory of the Buroṅ Clan.

Burum Mor(ds). The "White Mud-Flood" at Aliābād. 240.7,15.

Burum Pfut. The "White Div." 2.7 ff.

Burušaski, Burošaski, Buršaski. The language of the Buršašo of Hunza and Nagir. I have been unable to get confirmation in either Hunza or Nagir of the term "Boorishki" used by Biddulph.

Burushaski is spoken in Nagir above Ghulmit. For its distribution in Hunza see Introduction Vol. I, p. XXXIV, where the facts given are mainly derived from the Census material of 1931. I was previously told (in 1924) that Burushaski was also spoken in Khaibar and Sost in Hirbar, and Rāminj in Chupŭrsan.

Burušo, Burušo, Buršo, sg. *Burušin*. The people in Hunza and Nagir whose first language is Burushaski. They call themselves by this name. It is denied that the Burushaski-speaking people of Hunza and Nagir call themselves, or their language, "Yeshkun", as stated by Conway ("Climbing in the Himalayas", pp. 242—3) Classification of the Buršašo as "Yeshkun" by Biddulph (T. H. K. p. 38) is not supported by local practice, as indeed he admits. 101

At the present day the appelation *Yeškun* appears to be used only in differentiating the two main elements of the Shina-speaking population of the Gilgit and neighbouring regions, viz. the *Šin* and the *Yeškun*. See, however, the entries *yeš* and *Yeškuyo* in the Vocabulary, from which it would appear that a more general use of the term could be justified.

The word *Burušo* may be compared with the first element of the words *Wirišgum* and *Wirišbašv* (*Wirišbašv*), the Khowar terms for Yasin and the Yasin dialect of Burushaski respectively. The Burushaski speakers of Yasin call themselves "Buršašo", and their language "Burushaski".

Sarat Chandra Das gives Tibetan "*Bru-ṣha*" and "*Bru-ša*" as "the name of a country N. W. of Tibet".

Cp. also Jäschke, "*Bru-ša*", "*Bru-ṣa*".

Buzur Jamhar. A corruption of the Persian name, Buzurjmihr. 55.2 ff.

Buzurjmahar. 56.16 v. preceding entry.

Č and Čh.

103 *Čaʷšambi Kotoʷr.* Name of a clan in Galmīt. 272.18.

551 *Čaća Hər.* Name of a place near Galmīt. 336.9.

Čhʌlt. Name of a village in the lower part of Nagir, situated in a considerable open tract of ground on the right bank of the river, where it turns to the south. 276.4.

Čʌmʌn Gol. Name of a place near Galmīt. 336.6.

Čaŋgi H'irpʌl. Name of Pangchu's (alias, Kisar's) horse. 122.7, 124.3, 156.17, 162.16.

Čʌproʷt. Name of a nullah and settlement in lower Nagir. The nullah debouches from the West into the main valley at Chhalt. It provides the water for Chhalt cultivation. 228.1. 227.12.

Č[illegible] Gʌzi, Čihil Gʌzi x. The "Forty Yards", name of a Jinn or Dīv who lived at Khaibar. 222.1 ff.

The measurement perhaps refers to his stature, but in that case his seven cubit stick would be too short. Prs.

Čīn. China, Chinese territory. 344.21, 386.20.

Čitraʷr. Chitrāl. 344.15, 346.1.

Čoro Nuʷr Ša. Nūr Shā, son of Chōro. 296.5.

Čupursʌn, Čupuʷrsʌn y. An open valley leading down from the Chilinji and Irshad Passes, and proceeding eastwards till it joins the valley of the Hunza River above Gircha. 280.1, 284.13 ff., 384.13.

Čurʌm. V. Dīram Chūram.

D.

Dʌyuʷr. Sh. *Dāiyoʷr*, a place on the left bank at the junction of the Hunza and Gilgit Rivers, close to Gilgit. 380.21.

Dʌdi. Name of a Bilas who lived at Hīndi. 192.1 ff.

Daltʌs Mʌnuʷko. A son of Sīng of Hīndi. 260.13 ff.

(In Sh. *mʌnuʷko* = frog).

Dantsiʷle Buʷn. The "Sulphur-Boulder", at Murtazābād.

Dərbeʷšo. Son of Pfaqīr 'Alī. 180.2 ff.

Dʌšʌmʌn Xordik. Fifth son of Dīram Chūram. 246.4.

Dʌtu Siŋ. Name of the man who succeeded to Khamar's land. 252.16.

Dʌtu Siŋkuts, his descendants.

Diqoʷni Piʷr, Dehkaʷn Piʷr. The prophet Khizr. 328.7, 332.3.

Diʌmor. Local name of the mountain, Nanga Parbat. The form in Sh. is *Diʌʷmər.* 134.9.

Dirʌmišʌle, Dir'ʌmišʌle. The territory of the Dirāmitīng clan. 216.6.

619 *Diramitiŋ, Dir'ʌmitiŋ.* Name of one of the "Four Clans" of Bāltīt, among whom they take precedence. They were said to number about 100 households (excluding the Tharakuts section?).

These four clans are individually exogamous, but intermarry with each other. Endogamy is said formerly to have entailed penalties end expulsion.

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619 Nowadays though rare, it does not appear to be penalised. The Four Clans are not now confined to Bǎltit, but also form part of some of the Thakuts settlements.

The Dirǎmiting are the descendants of Diram Chǎrem, the sole survivor of the Thaphkiuts (V. 240.20 and 250 ff.) and are spoken of as the "seed", i.e. descendants, of the original population of Hunza. 249.1.

They are said to have resided originally in Shishpar, where they succeeded no doubt to the lands of the Thaphkiuts, but to have also cultivated land in Bǎltit which is now their headquarters.

At the time of the quarrel between the Khurukuts and the Hamachating they were still living in Shishpar, but after acting as arbitrators they obtained rights in Ǖltar. 258.4 ff.

Darbesh, who had the adventure with Mǔnsalum Dǎlo (190.2), was a member of the Dirǎmiting, who at that time also were resident in Shishpar.

A member of the clan in later days was Karamo Darbesh. 214.1.

The mention of the Dirǎmiting at 230.2 appears to be anachronistic.

For the part played by the Dirǎmiting at the Bopfao V. 269—72, at the annual celebration of marriages. 300.13, and 303.7, at the Ǒdi. 322.

The Dirǎmiting are not liable to do gold-washing. 240.1 ff.

103 *Dow Khan.* Name of a village adjoining Aliǎbǎd on the East.

551 *Dumani.* A mountain in Nagir to the South of Ghulmit the "Rakaposhi" of the maps.

Dongpa Mirza. Father-in-law of Kisar's mother. 100.5 ff.

F.

Faiza. Son of Wazir Asadullah Beg. 244.4.

G.

Gəra Singpo. A re-incarnation of Shalitsan. 176.20.

Gaidan Gəlpo. The name of a "Pǝri" or demon. 174.19.
(Cp. Tib. rgyal-po, king).

Gəlmit. The principal village in Gujhǎl, or Herbar. It is situated on the right bank of the Hunza River about 20 miles above Bǎltit. The inhabitants are of Wakhi origin and talk Wakhi as their first language.

For the Gəlmitum Sǎm, the clans of Gəlmit, v. 272.

Ganiš, Gəniš, Geniš. One of the three original villages of Hunza, the other two being Bǎltit and Ǎltit.

It is situated on a terrace below and to the south of Bǎltit, between it and the Hunza River. According to one account it was founded by Shishkin, a lame man of the Khiǎl. It was occupied by the Hamachating before the time of Ayur Jamshed. 280.1 ff., 285.2.

Gəniškuts. Abl. and Adj. 248.20, 312.3.

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Bulchutiko's grave at. 206.15.
Pilas at. 190.1 ff.
Dirum Chiltum. 244.10 ff.
Triangle of. 218.2.
Twin Calves. 204.1 ff.
Water Supply. 232.10 ff.
Ashkand's descendants. 192.7.

Ganishkuts. The people of Ganish. 218.5, 210.1.

Ganishapur. A locality in the mountain range which separates the Hunza and Nagir Rivers for some miles before their junction, and opposite Aliabad. 204.3, 206.8.

Garelt. A village close to the right bank of the Hunza River, below and level with Haiderabad. 204.3, 206.4. Marble is said to be found there.

Gareltsum Hurup. The "Garelt Tribe", a name applied to certain water-birds, black with long beaks, that sit and fly in lines (cormorants?), said to have been originally human inhabitants of Garelt. 206.12.

Gareh. A man of the Diramiting Clan. 200.8.

Garmukh'alman, Gar Makal Mas. The name of a goldsmith and blacksmith. 103.12 ff. (Cp. perhaps Tib. sgar smith).

Gilit, Gilit y Gilgit.

gute Gilitulum. From this Gilgit (here). 204.1.
Gilitum Thamuts. The Gilgit Thams. 290.f.
Gilit Tahsil. The Gilgit Tahsil. 232.6.
Gilityum. To Gilgit. 232.11.
Gilitulo, -ar, -e, -ulum. 276.1, 279.9, 290.9,10, 292.10.
(Sh. Gil'it, Gilit.).

[175] *Girkis.* The first Tham of Hunza after the political separation of Hunza and Nagar. His brother Maghlot similarly became the first Tham of Nagar. They are the immediate progenitors of the two existing Royal Families.

Biddulph gives the parents of the brothers as Mirza Tham and a daughter of Trakhan, himself a descendant of Shiri Badat's daughter and Azur Jamshid.

In genealogical tables in my possession they are variously shown as the sons of Sha Tham and Lali Tham. The claims of the latter are at present favoured.

Cp. the entry under *Bone Tham* above, Biddulph T. H. K. pp. 24, and 133, and the addendum to the notes on Text XLVII.

Gohar. A man's name. 204.13.

Guyki. Adj. Wakhi. *guyki* (bov?) the Wakhi language.

Guyik, pl. *Guyiko.* Wakhi (man). 238.9.

Guvalti. Name of a locality and small village on the Nagar and Gilgit-Wazarat boundary, on the right bank of the Hunza River between Chalt and Nomal.

Abl. *Guvaltum, Guvaltitum.* 276.3.

Guy o Bun. "Guyo's Boulder" near Ganish, Guyo being the name of a man. 190.10.

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Γ.

103 *Γovei Kuṭor*. The name of a clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.14

551 *Γaḍoro*. The name of a man. 384.1.

Γaḍoraiŋ. The name of a man.

pálamuriŋ gaḷeḍuras Γaḍoraiŋ, Gh. the patta-fuller.

jaminpʌlas duburuṇas Pumo Γaḍoraiŋ (you are) Gh. son of Puno, who work yourself to death for others, i.e. you are a self-sacrificing altruist.

Γazan Xan. 1. A former Tham of Hunza, father of the present Mir, Sir Muḥammad Nazim Khān. He was murdered at the instigation of his eldest son, Safdar 'Ali, who succeeded him. 344.8,14.
2. The present Mir's eldest son and heir.

Γaẓane Sar. The name of a place. 368.9.

Γalmit. A village in Nagir on the left bank of the river, between Nilt and Minapin. 294.22, 276.2.

Γalmitkuts. The people of Ghulmit. 294.21.

Γalwa Kuyo. The name of a man of the Ghulwāting. 300.10,13 note.

Γalwatiŋ. A section of the Burong Clan, whose ancestor is said to have come from Puniāl, or, according to others, from Gōr. The living (1934) notables, Muhammad Rafi' and Zarparast belong to it. 300.10.

Γand, Γarand. A place stated as being in Wakhan. 280.21.
(Perhaps Ghārid in Shughnān is intended).

Γaṇi. The name of a woman. 272.11

H.

Harkana Barin. Name of a supernatural being. 260.10.

Haraṣe Jamšed, Azur Jamšed. Supplanter and successor of Shiri Badat as King of Gilgit. An ancestor of the present Royal Families of Hunza, Nagar and Gilgit. 280.20.

Habaś. Abyssinia. 62.4.

Habunkar. Name of a place in Nagir, below the *Phakar* terrace and to the East of it. 294.4.

619 *Hamucītiŋ*. 1. The name of one of three original tribes of *Hunza* (the other two being the *Gaŋgets* and the *Tapkhiants*) who, according to one tradition, were left behind by Alexander the Great when "on his return journey from China". They were established in Ganish before the Azur Jamshed Thams came to power. They were almost exterminated by Khisrau Tham. The survivors are now represented by the Dōms caste of Gilgit.
They owned Ūltar until they quarrelled with, and were dispossessed by, the Khūrukuts. 268.2.
Cp. 268.19, 238.2, 244.12 ff., 226.2,7, 352.10.

2. Said to be the name given in Nagar and Yasin to the Rōno caste of Gilgit, who are represented in Chitrāl by the Zundra.

Hamati. An irrigation channel, carrying water from the Ūltar Nullah, which supplies Ganish. 352.10.

Hamza. Son of 'Abdu'l Mugalib. 88.22.

Hanisawi. The name of the Gilgit River. 383.20. V. Vocab. s.v. *Hanitsawi.*

Hanuman Mun. The name of a mountain in Shishpar which has a high grassy spur. 180.2.

Perhaps *hanuman*, alone, isolated + *mun* stump.

Hararjuŋ. The name of a track, leading from Ganish and passing above Bāltit into the Ūltar Nullah. From a note it appears that it is to be taken as 2. *harary* + *juŋ* = the "Track of the Tribe", i.e. of the Hamachāting. 248.2, 288.2.

Har'ary, pl. *Harak'indaro*, and perhaps *Haraiyo* (? Biddulph), a term applied to the original independent tribes of Hunza.

V. s.vv. *Hamachartiŋ*, *Hararjuŋ*, and cp. *Garelium Harary.*

Harti, Harta. The water-course issuing from the Ūltar Nullah, immediately to the East of Bāltit. 352.8,12.

Har'eli. A locality 3 or 4 miles West of Gilgit on the left bank of the Gilgit River. 378.1.

Haraŋ Galeŋ. The mountain side above Ashūr Dās in Nagar, to the West of Sumaiyar. 199.3,8.

Hari Siŋ. A man of the Dirāmiting, son of Mōko, son of Pūno, son of Garib. He was an old man in 1923. 311.21.

Hasanabad. A village at the mouth of a nullah called after it, which debouches into the main Hunza valley on the north side about 6 miles West of Bāltit. It marches with Aliābād on the East. The nullah is now, except at the lower end, filled by a glacier, but it is said that it was formerly warmer and that there was no glacier. The Shishpar Nullah is a tributary of the Hasanābād Nullah. 239.3.

Hazarat Suliman. King Solomon, who according to Muslim authorities "inherited from David the gift of prophecy and knowledge". 384.7.

Haidarabad. A village about 2 miles West of Bāltit. 319.3, 345.10.

Haidarabadkuts. The people of Haidarābād.

Haihaiyari. The name of a country. Said to be the old name of Hunza. Alexander the Great is said to have brought his force through it. Seized by Kisar. 142.17.

It is explained as composed of "*hai hai*" an exclamation used to urge cattle along, and "*yari*" road.

Cp. T. *yol*, road.

Harbar, Har Bar. The Hunza valley from Galmit upwards, officially known as Gujhāl. 336.2, 342.6.

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Hindi, Hini. A village in Hunza on the right bank of the river opposite Mīnapin and about 14 miles below Bāltīt. The inhabitants are Ṣhèn. 192.1 ff., 260.1 ff.

Hindikuts. The people of Hindi. 196.5.

Hinzal. A village about 7 miles West of Gilgit on the right bank of the river. 384.13.

Horyul. The name of a country visited by Kisar. 142.23. It occurs in this form in the Ladakhi version of the Kesar Saga, while "hor" alone is used as the name of a country in the Tibetan version given by Madame David-Neel "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (1933).

(W. Tib. *hor* Turks, *yul* country).

Huko Maṛu. "Dog's Milk", the name of a famous "biṭan" of Hunza. 186.1 ff., 202.3.

It was stated in 1924 that a descendant of his, named Barak, was then living in Misgār, and that there was another in Bāltit, but that under pressure from the religious authorities they had ceased to practise as "biṭans".

This was probably exceptional and temporary, as between 1920 and 1924 I twice saw public displays by "biṭans" in Bāltit, and in 1935 in Aliābād a female candidate for recognition as a qualified "biṭan" gave a public demonstration of her powers.

Humayun Beg. An able and distinguished Wazir of Hunza, son of Wazīr Asadullah Beg and half-brother of Wazīr Muhammad Thara Beg. He became Wazir when Muḥammad Nazim Khān was installed as Mir in 1892 and continued in this office till his death in 1916.

Three sons by his first wife were prominent in Hunza in 1924. The eldest, Shukurullah Beg had succeeded him as Wazir, but had not inherited his personality or force of character. The second, 'Ināyatullah Beg (IUB), acted as schoolmaster and provided me with a considerable number of Burushaski words in writing. The third, Imām Yār Beg, was a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts and a noted polo-player. Most of the material in this book I owe to him (IYB).

Circumstances have now altered. Imām Yār Beg was murdered in Gilgit in 1934, and Shukurullah Beg was, I believe, deprived of his Wazirship in the end of 1935.

The family belong to the Tharakuts section of the Dirāmitīng. 196.8. 344.10.

Hunza Nagar. The States of Hunza and Nagar. 344.3, 380.10.

Hunzo, Hunzu y. The State of Hunza. In a strict geographical sense it seems to apply to the tract on the right bank of the river between Āltit and Murtazābād. The form "Hunza" is not normally used by the people of the country.

Hunzo Baltitulo. At Bāltit in Hunza. 238.1.

Huˑnzo nokʌn. Seizing Hunza. 196.9
Hunzuˑcər. To Hunza. 294.13.
Hunzolo. In Hunza. 186.2.
Cp. 192.8, 200.1, 208.1, 214.4, 238.1, 276.12, 292.4 ff., 298 (title), 316.3, 320.1, 342.1, 344.17, 352.6,9, 354.1.

Hunzukuts. The people of Hunza. 272.1, 296.4,8.

Hunzumo. Of, belonging to, residing in, Hunza.
Huˑnzumo ba. I am of Hunza. Cp. 274.3.
Hunzumo huy'eˑs. The Hunza flocks. 322.1.
Hunzʌmo thʌmo. The Thams of Hunza. 266.20.
Huˑnzulum. From, belonging to, Hunza.

Hupər. Hopar, a place in Nagar; about 3 miles up the valley from Nagar village.
Hupərum. Belonging to Hopar. 380.15.

Hurukušʌle v. *Xurukušʌle.*

Hurukuts v. *Xurukuts.*

Huseˑŋuts v. *Ūseˑŋuts.*

J.

Jʌˑmʌs. Jamʌsnaˑma. The names of a man and of a book. 48.2.
(Prs. Jāmāsp, Jāmāspnāmak).

Jʌndu Šəkaˑri. A tower at Hindi. 192.2.
Jʌndu was elsewhere given as the name of a man of Hindi.

Jʌtuˑrikuts. A Clan said by IYB to have come to Hunza from Astor. At the present time they form a section of the Burōng.

K.

Kaˑŋ Jʌkun v. *Qaˑŋ Jʌkun.*

Kaˑŋgər Malek. A son of Shiri Badat. 388.10.

Kaˑšγər. Kashgār. 386.19.

Kʌmpeˑr Di.oˑr. The name of a place in Chupūrsan. 286.15.
(Wkh. *kʌmpiˑr* old woman + *di.oˑr* settlement, village).

Kərʌnu Darbeš. An old man (in 1924) of the Dirāmitiŋ. 214.1 ff.

Kʌrəgaḍimuts. An aqueduct that carries water from Bāltit to Karīmābād over the track that leads down to Āltit. 180.3.
(V. Vocab. s.v. *karəgaḍi*).

Kərimabaˑd. Land belonging to the Mir of Hunza on the spur below Bāltit, where he has summer quarters, gardens and guest-houses. 350.4.

Kərga. A nullah that debouches into the Gilgit Valley from the South, about three miles West of the Gilgit Fort. 222.11.

Kʌšmiˑr. Kashmir. 254.1.

Kašmiˑri. Kashmiri; *Kʌšmiˑri baˑš* the K. language.

Katiˑš Malčuˑšo. The name of a woman. 160.17 ff., 176.15.

103 *Kilik.* The name of a Pass (15,600 ft.) leading from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamīr. It lies to the West of the Mīntaka Pass. 252.23.

551 *Kirgɪz, Kɪrγɪz, Qɪrγɪz.* The Qirghiz. 290.2,5.

Kirm'in. A place in the lower half of the Chupūrsan Valley. 344.13.

Kɪsər. The hero of Text No. IV. The "Kesar" of the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga", the "Gesar" of Madame David-Neel's "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (English Translation. Rider and Co., London 1933), and the "Bogda Gesser Khān" of the Mongolian Version. (V. introductory note to the text).

See also the entry *Pa·ŋču*, which is his alias when in his inferior form.

When in Hunza, Kisar lived at Āltīt. 134.4, 142.18 ff., 152.8—160.20 174.4—178.2, 182.18 ff.

Kɪsər'ɛ pl. The Kisar Clan, Kisar's uncles. 110.21, 112.15, 114.5,10.

Kuba·d. Name of a King (of Persia).

Kulikuts. A family group descended from Kuli, the father of Kulio Laskīr.

Kuli.'o Lask'ir. Laskīr, son of Kuli, a famous Hunza "bɪṭan" of the Barātaling Clan. 198.1, 200.9.

(*Kuli.o* ought probably to be *Kuli.o·y*.
-*o·y* appears to be a recognised patronymic suffix).

X.

Xa·n Wʌli. A place in the Misgār region. 252.22.

Xa·ruz. Khārazm. 56.12, 58.7.

Xa·rəzum so·dʌgər. A trader of Kh. 56.12.27.

Xʌmər. The name of a man. 250.1 ff.

Xərum Bʌt. The "Split Stone", below the Mir's quarters at Karīmābād, overlooking Ganish. 210.5, 352.12.

Xʌyu Bul Šʌbərɪn. A polo-ground which once existed in Shīshpar.

Xaibər. A village in Hērbar (Upper Hunza) on the right bank of the river between Pasu and Gīrcha. It is approached from N. and S. by narrow passages called "Gates". 222.1, 224.4 ff.

Xairullah. A son of Wazīr Asadullah Beg. 344.3.

Xɪsrau. A Tham of Hunza. 236.7. In one genealogical table a Khisrau is shown as the grandfather of Girkis and Mughlōt, but in the authorised pedigree the only Khisrau shown is a direct ancestor of the present Mir (Muḥammad Nazīm Khān) in the fourth ascending generation. This makes the destruction of the Hamachātiŋg a matter of recent history.

Xɪta·i. Chinese Turkistan, or the inhabitants thereof. 344.23. V. also s.v. Šiskin.

Xuda.aba·d. A village in Upper Hunza at the junction of the Chupūrsan Valley with the main valley. 342.21, 352.18.

Xu·ri.ʌs Bu·n. The name of a boulder situated in the lands of the Khūrukuts which extend downwards from the Bāltīt pologround. 200.14.

103 *Xu·ro, X'oro.* The ancestor of the Khūrukuts. 250.1 ff.

551 *Xu·ro Pfəri.* "Khūro's Pond", a piece of open ground somewhere near Duḍōng Murku. 276.13.

Xu·rukušʌlɛ. The territory of the Khūrukuts Clan.

Xu·rukuts. One of the "Four Clans" of Bāltīt, the descendants of Khūro. The headquarters of the clan are still at Bāltīt, though nowadays there are Khūrukuts in some of the Thuānts villages. 252.19, 258.3, 302.8, 352.15.

Xuš Be·g. The name of a man. 274.3.

Xu·wʌtɛ, Qu·wʌtɛ. A mountain above Āltīt and in Āltīt territory. 212.6.

In regard to the note on the passage, *Xu·wʌtɛ* appears to be the form of the name by which the place is always referred to.

L.

La·kʌr(ʌ)t. Sir William Lockhart, afterwards Commander-in-Chief in India. 344.20.

La·t Mʌna·t. The two idols worshipped by pre-Islamic Arabs. Mentioned in the Qurān, Sura LIII. 19. 96.12.

Lʌli Thʌm. A king of Haihaiyūl. 142.16. V. s.v. *Boxa· Thʌm.*

Lʌmaγ. A place or country, variously said to be Bāltistān or Tibet. 100.1, 144.5, 174.3.

Lʌŋabru·mo. A princess of the country of the Kisarė. 116.9 ff., 136.10 ff., 142.23, 164.14 ff., 174.11 ff., 176.16 ff.

Lʌto Hər. The name of a place described as a "trench". The second part is therefore probably 2. *hər* = ravine, nullah. 190.7.

Le·li. Laila. 362.3.

Liŋp'i·kisər (also *Liŋkp'i·kisər*). An alternative form of the name of Kisar. 142.15, 156.12, 168.6, 174.14.

In the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga" gLing appears to mean "the earth"; "the world" and then to be used of Kesar's country. Madame David-Neel now claims to have identified Ling (gLing), Gesar's kingdom, as "part of the land of Kham" Vide "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling", p. 16.

(Cp. Tib. *gling* = "part of the globe", "division of lands" according to Sarat Chandra Das).

M.

1. *Mahmad Shā.* A man said to be a descendant of the "biṭan" Shongukūr. 226.5.
2. *Māmad Shā.* The name of a man. 214.9.

Mamu·tsa Mal. A field at Āltīt, where some parts of the "Bōpfau" ritual are carried out.

Mada·i·n. The cities of Madīna and Mecca(?). 48.1, 98.9,14.

Mamu Hər. The "Milk Ravine", a locality on the farther side of the Ūltar Bar from Baltit, so-called because of its white soil and foaming water. 276.12.

Mano Báγ'ərthʌm. A man of the Dirāmitīng Clan. 214.16.

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Mᴀsoˑt. A place in Nagar on the left bank of the river below Ghulmit and above Thōl. 276.3.

Matum Daskuts. The people of Matum Das, a Hunza settlement in Gilgit territory. It is situated on the left bank of the river nearly opposite Nōmal. The land is held on some terms from the Kashmir State. 318.10.

Maiyoˑn. A village in Lower Hunza on the right bank of the river, downstream from Hindi and opposite Nilt. The people are Ṣhèn, speaking Shinā. 318.9, 348.12.

Meˑri Duweˑni. The name of a "dangalaṭhas". 206.3.

Miˑŋtaka. A Pass (elev. 15,430 feet) leading over from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamir. It is situated to the East of the Kilik Pass. 252.23.

(The word means "A thousand Ibex". Turki *ming* = 1000 + *taka* = he-goat).

Mɪsɔr. Egypt. Ar.

Mɪsgaˑr. A village in Upper Hunza. The inhabitants are Burūsho. 252.22, 290.1, 318.9, 348.13, 344.1.

Mɪsgaˑrkuts, Mɪsgaˑri. The people of Misgār. 290.6,7.

Moˑγul. The father of Diram Titam.

Moˑre Daˑs, Moˑri D. "The Plain of Words" or "the Plain of Discussion", a locality in Lower Hunza above Maiyōn and opposite Ghulmit, where the people of Maiyōn and Ghulmit used to meet to discuss measures for defending themselves against a common enemy. Now called Mortas. 276.11, 352.20.

(Sh. *moˑre* words, speech etc.).

Muḥᴀmmᴀd Baˑqɪr. The personal name of Bāba Ghwundi. 286.23.

Muˑn. V. *Hᴀnumᴀn Muˑn.*

(Sir) *Muḥammᴀd Nᴀẓiˑm Xaˑn*, (K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.). The present Mir of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān Tham. 196.3,7, 346.6, 352.21.

Munkɪr. The angel who with Nakir examines the Muslim dead. 218.5, 312.11.

Muˑnulum Daˑdo. "The Grandfather, or Old Man in (*or*, of) the Mūn", i.e. of Hanuman Mūn, a mountain in Shishpar in which he resides. He married Kisar's grandmother, V. 180—184.

A laconic note equates "Tapkhiènts Dāda", "Bāba Adam" and "Mūnulum Dādo", which perhaps means that the last is regarded as the primal ancestor of the Tapkhiènts and of the human race.

Mork'uˑ. The name of an irrigation channel. 352.18. It perhaps refers to the same place as Ḍoḍōng Murku. 276.13.

Morkuši. A locality about 13 miles N. of Misgār, where the water-courses coming down from the Mingtaka and Kilik Passes unite.

(In the text given as *Morkuš*). 352.18.

Mortᴀzᴀ.abaˑd. One of the *Thu.aˑnts* (q.v.) villages in Hunza, situated just below the junction of the Hasanābād stream with the main river. 352.18.

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N.

103 551 *Nʌfi·s Xa·n.* A half-brother of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān). 342.21.

Nʌgǝr, Nʌgɪr. The State of Nagar.

Nʌgɪrum belonging to N., Nagari. 276.2, 344.22, 354.8.

Nʌgɪr is, I believe, the usual pronunciation in that State.

Nʌgǝr is what I heard in Hunza.

Nʌki·r, Nækir. The angel who with Munkir examines deceased Muslims in their graves. 218.5, 312.11.

Nʌmʌy. (Earlier recorded as *No·mʌy*), the village "Nōmal", which is the first stage on the road from Gilgit to Hunza. It is in Gilgit territory and about 17 miles from Gilgit Headquarters.

Nʌẓi·maba·d. A village in Upper Hunza near the junction of the Chupūrsan and main Hunza valleys. Previously called "Shīshkē Das" and renamed after the present Mir. 342.21.

No·mi Thʌm. A king of Haibaiyūl (Hunza). 142.16.

V. entry s.v. *Boxa· Thʌm.*

Nu·r Baxš. A daughter of Shīri Badat. 380.12 ff.

Nu·ro. A man of the Burōng. V. 346.8 note.

Nušírwa·n. The Persian King Nūshīrwān. 86.25, 92.28 ff.

P.

Pa·ŋču, Pʌŋču. The hero of Text No. IV. The original name of Kisar, and applied to him again when in his inferior form. 110.19 ff., 162.1—172.14.

Pʌha·rdʌŋ Gʌlpo. A king of Hōryūl. 144.4.

(Cp. Tib. *rgyal-po* = king).

Pʌnja.i Ša·h. 288.3.

Pfʌqi·r Ali. 180.1.

Pfʌsʌn Kʌrʌski. 104.14.

Paiɣʌmbǝr. The Prophet (Muḥammad). 90.17.

Pfɪkǝr, Pfɛkǝr, Phekǝr. A village in Nagar on a very high terrace on the left bank of the river about 6 miles upstream from Mīnapin and Hindi. 242.12.

Pfɛkǝrum of or belonging to Pfèkar. 242.7.

Pi·r Ša· Na·ẓɪr i Xɪsrau. The historical character, Nāṣir i Khisrau (c. 1004—1088 A. D.), poet and writer on Ismailism. For the latest account of him and his works see "A Guide to Ismaili Literature", by W. Ivanow, R. A. S. 1933.

In Hunza he was spoken of as the introducer of Maulai-ism into Turkistan, and was described as "of Kohistan", and again as "of Lutkoh" (in Chitral).

He is said to have sanctioned the use of musical instruments (the "charda" and the "daf") as an aid to religion, and to have attracted converts by musical entertainments. 314.3.

103 *Pisʌn.* A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river a little below Mīnapiņ and nearly opposite Hīndi. 262.1 ff.

551 *Pisʌnkʋts.* The people of Pīsan. 266.12.

Poˑnɪki Pfʋrpfoˑr. The name of Aba Dumbu's horse. 148.26 ff.

Pʋnʌl Maidaˑn. A place near Gilgit (?). 384.20.

1. *Puˑno.* The father of Ghatōsing, q.v.

2. *Puˑno.* A man of the Dirāmitīng. 208.8 ff.

3. *Puˑno.* Wazir of Hunza in the time of Tham Shāh Silum Khān and father of Asadullah Bèg. 352.14.

Pfʋruˑɛ Bul. The "Reed Spring". 292.12.

P̣uyeˑsɛ Šʌmšer Bɛk. Shamsher Beg, son of Puyēs. 232.11.

Q.

Qaˑŋ J̣ʌk'un. The "Braying Donkey". 202.4.

Qʌračʋkʋr. The name of a place in the Kilik-Mīngtaka region (?). 252.28.

Qɪbla. The Qibla. As a point of direction, it is treated as being roughly West of Hunza. 310.1.

Qɪrγɪz v. *Kɪrgɪz.*

Qʋli.ˈo Lʌskir v. *Koli.ˈo Lʌskˈir.*

R.

Ramɪŋj. A locality at the lower end of the Chupūrsan Valley. There is a tributary Nullah of the same name on the South side of the valley.

Rʌskʌm. A district (river and valley) lying to the East of Shīmshāl, beyond the main mountain range.

Right of occupation has been maintained by Hunza in spite of intermittent claims to ownership raised in recent times by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar.

V. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg, 1936.

Riˑlɛ Rʌmʌl. The name of a cook. 382.5.

Ruˑm. The country of Rūm, the Eastern Roman Empire, Turkey.
Adj. *Ruˑmi.* 34.1 ff.

Ruˑzdoˑr Kʋtoˑr. Name of a clan in Galmīt. 272.18.

S.

Saˑdi. The Persian poet, Sa'di. 362.3.

Sahaˑla Boˑin. A supernatural being. 250.9.

Saˑhɪb Xaˑn. A Tham of Gilgit. 388.2 ff.

Sʌfdər ('Ali) Xaˑn. Tham of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān. 344.14.

Sʌladaˑr. Son of Alqash Wazīr. 66.5 ff.

Səriqʋl. The country of Sariqul lying to the North of Hunza.
("Sarikōl" is now generally regarded as the correct form of the name).

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Sərkaˑr Aŋgriˑzi. The British (Indian) Government. 196.9.

Sai.id Ša Wali. A miracle-mongering saint. 292—296.

Siŋ. A man of the Hamachātīng, ruling in Hīndi. 260 ff.
Siŋ appears as the second element in some double names of men.
Cp. *Dʌtu Siŋ, Həri Siŋ,* and probably *Γʌtoˑsiŋ.*

Soγuˑrʌlɛ. The name of a place near Ganish (?). 234.11.

Sumʌlɪk. Succeeded his father Hāzir Jamshèd as Tham of Gilgit. 386.10.

Sumaiyər. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, opposite Ganish and Bāltīt. 294.3, 354.2.
Sumaiyərum ine that man of Sumaiyar.

Š.

Šabaˑz Xaˑn. The second and last surviving son of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḫammad Nazīm Khan) by his first royal wife. 342.21.

Ša Γʌzʌnfər. A Tham of Hunza, grandfather of the present Mir, Sir Muḫammad Nazīm Khān. 274.3, 352.6.

Šahrɛ Baˑno. Heroine of Text No. I. 12.7 ff.

Šahzaˑda Behraˑm. Hero of Text No. I. 2.1 ff.

Ša Rais. A King of Gilgit, killed and succeeded by Shīri Badat. 376.1 ff, 380.8.

Šaˑri (Šahri) Šʌskiˑn. The name of a country or place. Said to be the equivalent of the Persian "shahr i sabz". 26.1 ff.

Ša S'ɪlʊm Xaˑn, (Suləm, Sʌlɪm). A Tham of Hunza, father of Shāh Ghazanfar. 240.12, 352.11.
(The various forms are, I believe, corruptions of Salīm).

Ša Thʌm. A King of Haibaiyūl (Hunza). 142.16.
V. s.v. *Boxaˑ Thʌm.*

Šayaˑr. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Sumaiyar and Plèkar, and opposite Aliābād. 294.3.

Šʌdʊn Kʌpuˑri. The name of a woman. 256.4 ff.

Šʌboˑz. I.e. Shāhbāz, a Tham of Hunza, of whom the present Mir (Muḫammad Nazīm Khān) is a direct descendant in the sixth generation. This seems to give a comparatively recent date for the extermination of the Usèngutས. 236.8.

Šʌmtu Miˑru. Wazir of the King of Haibaiyūl. 148.1 ff.

Šɛˑn. Shīn (people). Used of the Shinā-speaking people of Lower Hunza and Nagar.

Šɛniski (baˑš). The Shinā language. 302.3.

Šigɪr. The place generally known as Shigar in Bāltistān. 274.6.

Šɪkʌki.ʌnts. The name of a place a little to the West of Bāltīt, near the foot of the mountains. 292.16.

Šim'al Baˑγ. A garden in Bāltīt. 328.14.

Šimšaˑl, Siŋšaˑl. A large valley in the East of Hunza which is very difficult of access. Its drainage joins the Hunza River a little above Pasu. 272.10, 274.1 ff., 344.16.

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Since 1924 ShImshāl has been visited by the Vissers (See "Among the Karakoram Glaciers in 1925" by Mrs. Visser-Hooft, Edw. Arnold, London 1926, and "Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Niederländischen Expeditionen in den Karakorum . . ." by Dr. Ph. C. Visser and Jenny Visser-Hooft, Vol. I Brockhaus, Leipzig 1935); by Captain C. J. Morris. (See JRGS June 1928); and by Colonel R. C. F. Schomberg ("Unknown Karakoram", Hopkinson, London, 1936).

Šiʷri Bᴀdᴀt. A reputed early King of Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar etc. 378.5—384.15.

Šiʷri Bərai.i Bᴀγər Thᴀm is said to be the Burushaski name of the same person. His cannibal habits, his vulnerability (to fire alone) and his destruction by Azur Jamshèd, are a favorite theme in Gilgit.

The Thumushèling fire is supposed to commemorate his death, as formerly did the Talèni festival in Gilgit. V. Biddulph T. H. K. p. 100.

Leitner gives an elaborate version of his history in "Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893" pp. 9 ff.

I have another record in Shinā.

Šiʷri Bər'ai.i Bᴀγ'ər Tham. A supernatural young man. 210.11 ff.

In his title to Text No. XLVII Gh. Kh. gives the name as a synonym for ShIri Badat. In a Gilgit legend a certain "Bagar Tham" is said to have been the son of Kisar and the grandfather of ShIri Badat.

Leitner gives a word "barai" in both Burushaski and Shinā as meaning fairy. In Bu. he marks it as feminine.

Perhaps it is a variant of "*pəri*".

1. *Šiskin.* A lame man of the Khitai, who according to one account founded Ganish.
2. *Šiskiʷn.* The name of a locality pertaining to Ganish. 206.15.

Šiške Das. The former name of the present NazImābād (q.v.). V. 342.21 note.

Šišpər Bər. A tributary nullah of the Hasanābād Nullah in Hunza. Originally occupied by the Tapkhiènts, who also cultivated land at BāltIt. After their destruction (240.5 ff.), the DirāmitIng succeeded them in their possession and rights.

The climate of ShIshpar is said to have become colder, and there are now no permanent habitations in it, but the nullah is used as a summer grazing ground by the DirāmitIng who enjoy exclusive rights in it.

There was formerly a polo ground at a locality called *Xᴀyu Bol Šᴀbərin,* which is now the site of a grazing camp.

There is (or, more probably, was) a track leading over to the Irshad Pass, i.e. into the Upper Chupūrsan valley.

It is also said that two dogs once came over from Ishkōman into ShIshpar, but there is no practicable route at the present day.

The Woolly Flying Squirrel (v. 2. *bᴀda*) is found in ShIshpar. 180.2, 182.1 ff., 238.5, 240.3.

Šori Pəri. The name of a "pari" or fairy. 358.14.

551 103 *Šoŋ Guˑkʊr, Šun Gʊkuˑr.* "The Blind Puppy" (?), a famous Hunza "biṭan", of whom there are said to be descendants living at the present day. 186.1 ff., 188.1. 190.5, 192.8 ff., 202.3.

T.

Tʌɣdʊmbaˑš. The Pamīr lying to the North of Hunza, beyond the Kilik and Mīnṭaka Passes, in Chinese territory. 252.23.

[619] *Tʌpkhi.ɛnts* h.pl., *Tʌpkhi.ɛntsʌn bai.i.* He is a member of the T. Tribe.

One of the three original tribes of Hunza (cp. *Ōsɛˑŋʊts* and *Hʌmačaˑtiŋ*) who, according to one tradition, are the descendants of men left behind by Alexander the Great when returning from China. They occupied Shīshpar and also cultivated at Bāltīt.

For the story of their extinction and the origin of the Dirāmitīng from one posthumous male infant, V. 238 ff. and 236.

Thəra Beg. An elder half-brother of Wazīr Humāyūn Bēg, and Wazīr to Safdar 'Ali. 344.14 ff.

Thərakʊts. A section of the Dirāmitīng Clan, to which the family of Wazīr Humāyūn Bēg belongs, and of which the eponymous founder was one Thara. 302.6, 318.1, 330.1.

Tərtsi. Probably the name of a particular place in Wak̲h̲ān, but it appears to be used to denote the country in general. 386.22. (The H. version has: *Wʌxaˑn ki sərḥʌdmɛ̄ aˑkʌr*).

Thoˑl. A village in Nagar between G̲h̲ulmit and Nilt near the latter. 294.9 ff.

Thoˑlkʊts. The people of Thōl. 294.22.

TraˑgbʌI. A pass giving access from the Kashmir valley to the valley of the Kishanganga, on the road to Gilgit. 254.1.

Trʌxʌnaˑtiŋ. A dynasty whose headquarters were at Gilgit. The word is derived from Trak̲h̲an, the name of a descendant of Azur Jamshēd, who was one of his successors on the throne of Gilgit. 280.2. Cp. 388, addendum to notes. V. s.v. *Boxaˑ Thʌm.*

Tsil Brš. A locality between Gilgit and Nōmal (v. *Nʌmʌy*) about 7 miles from the latter. 222.9.

Thu.aˑnts, Tho.aˑnts, (h and x pl. of *thoˑš*, new).

The "new" settlements in Hunza proper, from Haidarābād to Murtazābād, both included, as opposed to the original settlements of Bāltīt, Āltīt and Ganish. They form a separate section for the levy of communal labour. (V. Vocabulary s.v. *mʌqso*). 322.9.

Tʊrki. The Eastern Turki language. 290.3.

W.

Wʌče, Wʌča. A place in Sariqul. 344.4.

Wʌxaˑn. The Afghan province of Wak̲h̲an. 286.20.

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Wʌxi (baˑf). Wak̲h̲i, the Wak̲h̲i language. Wak̲h̲i is spoken as the principal language in Galmīt and most of the villages above it, except according to information received in 1924, K̲h̲aibar, Sost, Misgār and Rāminj. In 1934 the exceptions were given as Khudā.abād, Nazīmābād and Misgār. The discrepancy is probably due to there being some mixture in the population. Wak̲h̲i is also the language current in Shīmshāl. 286.15. 197

Y.

Yaˑγtʌš. A stone at Misgār which is said to exude oil, and which is treated as a shrine. 290.4. 103
(Turki: *yaˑγ* = oil, *tʌš* = stone).
Yaˑrkʌnd. Yarkand. 386.21.
Yʌćh'eni. V. Vocab. s.v.
Yʌl Butoˑt. The name of a country. 104.14.
Yʌqiˑn. The name of an Akhōnd living in 1924 in Dirāmitīng territory. 214.12.
Yʌsin, Yasin. The district of Yasīn in the N. W. of the Gilgit area. 208.3, 386.12 ff.

Z.

Zuŋaˑtiŋ, Zuŋnaˑtiŋ. A village, in Hunza proper(?). 320.1.

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INDEX OF ENGLISH WORDS
IN THE BURUSHASKI—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

This is an Index not a Vocabulary. In every case the Burushaski word given must be looked up in the Burushaski Vocabulary.

A.

a, an *hin*, *hʌn*, *hik*; *-ʌn* §§ 187; 43.
abandon, to v.t. **-ʌsorkʌs*; (hope) *eskortʌs*.
abdomen n. **-ul*.
abide, to v.i. *horuˑtʌs*; *huručaiyʌs*.
abiding-place n. **-yʌk*; fixed — **-yeri*.
able, to be v.i. **-ʌmʌnʌs*; N. *ulaˑmʌs*.
about adv. *hu.ˈaˑke*; *ʌndaˑzʌn*.
about to, to be v.i. *mʌnaˑs*.
above prep. *dʌl*; **-yoˑm*.
absence v.s.v. *ap-*.
absent adj. *ɣerhaˑzir*; v.s.v. *ap-*.
abstemious adj. *perheˑzgaˑr*.
abundance n. *okši rʌkhi*; *hiˑś*; v.s.v. *ʌrzaˑm*.
abundant adj. *ʌrzaˑm*.
abuse n. *mʌltsiˑś*; *šoˑniŋ*.
abuse, to v.t. **-mʌltsʌs*; *šoˑniŋ et.*; *joˑniŋ jʌjoˑniŋ et.*
Abyssinian adj. *hʌbʌši*.
accept, to v.t. *ɣəriˑʌs*; *qabul et.*
acceptable, accepted adj. *mʌnzuˑr*.
accidentally adv. *ʌloŋo*.
accomplished, to be v.i. *dertsʌhʌnʌs*.
accomplishment n. *hunar*.
accord n. with one — *hʌn ber us*.
account n. *bayaˑn*; *šʌra*; *hisaˑb*.
account, to v.t. ** ʌɣʌˑʌs*.
accumulate, to v.t. *deˑmʌsʌs*.

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000 accusation n. *iškaryat; tohmat.*
accuse, to v.t. *čhiškinas; iškaryat et.*
ache, to v.i. **-urlas; *-urli· is.*
acquainted adj. *nabor.*
acquire, to v.t. *drumi.as*: v. "obtain".
across prep. *iči.*
active adj. *čimia; hivum.*
Adam's apple n. *ǵorjo.s maʏun.*
addicted adj. v.a.v. *ardat.*
addle, to v.t. **-asqanas.*
addled, to become v.i. *ʏanuru; *-ʏanas.*
address, to v.t. *d*-aʏarenas.*
adhere, to v.i. *awajas; čas m.*
adhesive adj. v.a.v. *awajas.*
adieu! *amdoyar!*
adult adj. *huriʏ.*
advantage n. *sut; faida.*
advice n. *kana.o*; to take — *kana.o ganas.*
advise, to v.t. *kana.o *-et.*
adze n. *manć.*
affair n. **-ured; hor; daʏa; duro.*
affected by, to be v.i. *jam m.; jamkaš m.;*
ganijas; (by disease) **-walas.*
affection n. *turi; garuwumbej.*
affiance, to v.t. (girl) **-s'alginas.*
affix, to v.t. **-adilas; delas; *-waši.as* (h objects), *waši.as* (x objects), *išhoiyas* (y objects).

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000 afraid, to be v.i. *ar* m.; *bèk* m.
after prep. *iljí*; *-kai*; one — another *ha.kirtas*.
afternoon n. *ɣwu*; *pevias*; late — *seva.sje*.
afterwards adv. *iljí*; *iljum*.
again adv. *da*.
age n. *deskes*; *demiŋ*; *umur*.
aged adj. *asṭakoṭ*; *jal*; *gaṭpr niṃ*.
aged person n. *huruṃ dap* m. and f.
agent n. *durcis*; *wakil*; (of bride or groom) *aimʃ'ahal*.
agree, to v.i. *asee awas*; *hecṣi* m.; *ɣerivas*; *vice* m. *qabul et.*; to make s.o. — *dᵉ-asmayas*; *vice* *-et.*
agreement n. *harf*; *razai*; *worda*; *ittifaq*.
ague n. *sagzaŋ daleyar*; *lerdas*.
ague, to have v.i. *lurdu* m.
ah! *oyho!*; *wa.o!*
ahead adj. *-yuruṃ*.
" adv. *yur*, *yur ne*; a little — *yurysṭ*.
ailing adj. *ɣaliasṭe*.
aid n. *-mantas*; *madad*.
aim, to v.i. *nasir decuyas*.
air n. *hiṣ*.
"akhund" n. *asuru*; *xalifa*.
alack! *hai hai!*
alarmed adj. *ateru*; *bèk*.
alarming adj. *akivimum*.
alas! *hai hai!*; *wai!*; *wa.o!*
alcohol n. *araq*.
alert adj. *val*.
alight, to v.i. *hanru*; *beyas*.
alike adj. *hakor*; *hanjarko*.
alive adj. *jindo*; *zinda*.
all adj. *-yuru*; *uyuru*; *lamoru*; that is — *faqat*.
all of a sudden adv. *hik dam*; *hik nala*.
all right adv. v.s.v. *hal*.
all this pron. *akkuwum*.
all together adv. *hik nala*.
alley n. *guq*.
allot, to v.t. *hayo et.*

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5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

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allotment n. maqas.
allow, to v.t. fal *-al.
allowance n. *-γərəki; *-γorum.
almond n. badam x.
almond tree n. badam y; badame tom.
almost adv. ba.'urke.
alms n. sadri.
alms-bread n. burzki.
aloes n. gulgul.
alone adj. čilo; hinumən (h), hanumən (xy); hinzir; humarin; v.a.v. *-jim.
along prep. -kan.
along with prep. ke; *-ake.
aloof adj. dwarti; čilo.
also adv. ke; ke.
always adv. hameśa; modum.
am (I) be, v. §§ 269, 270.
ambling adj. yorγa.
ambush n. kaśakom.
among prep. koraŋ.
amulet n. tumar.
amuse o.s., to v.i. madγuś m.; tamaśa et.
amusement n. tamaśa.
ancestral adj. — spirits bošinduryas.
ancient adj. yorum; qadim.
and conj. ke; ke; da.
and also conj. ke.
and so conj. thi; ke.
and then conj. ke.
anew adv. thoś.
anger n. *-mure; ham.
anger, to v.t. *-mure d*-altas.
angle n. — of meeting of two planes guś.
angry adj. *-murukiŋ; v.a.v. *-mure.
angry, to become v.i. *-mure (do)γurγas.
animal n. haiwan; janawar.
ankle n. *-ašuo gultiŋ.
annihilate, to v.t. sat *-altas, v. "extirpate".
another pron. hin ke (h); han ke (x, y).
adj. thum.
announce, to v.t. ma.lum et.
annoy, to v.t. *-mure d*-altas.

441b

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annoyance n. *-mos.
annoyed adj. *biasr*; *xafa*; *taŋ*.
annoyed, to become v.i. *pfirik m.*; *-mos (do)wayas.*
answer n. *jawab.*
answer, to v.t. *durmoras*; *jawab* *-chi.as*; to force s.o. to. — *bak* *-at.*
answer back, to v.i. (violently) *tamafou.u et.*
ant n. *khon.*
anus n. *gik*; *N. git*; v.a.v. *-xabiŋ.*
anvil n. *sandan*; *qaldan.*
anxiety n. *andeſ*; *zimor*; *jeri.aw.*
anxious adj. *bik*; *jerkus.*
anxious, to be v.i. *durmaharyas*; *jeri.aw et.*
any pron., adj. *besan*; *amin*, v. §§ 152
153, 168.
anyone pron. *men*, v. § 148.
anything pron. *besan*, v. § 152.
anywhere adv. *amulo.*
apart adv. *ihlo*; *awarji.*
apart from prep. *thi.*
aperient n. *julab.*
apparatus n. *dastaaliŋ.*
apparent, to adj. *lel.*
appear, to v.i. *γanore*; *gasqui.as*; *duma-la.as*; *ſhumuk m.*; *lel m.*; *paida m.*; *-malas (h subjects), *malas* (x subjects), *balare* (y subjects).
to make s.t. — *ſhumuk et.*
appearance n. *ſakal*; *surat.*
appetite n. *rah.*
applaud, to v.t. *bihel et.*; *ſabaſ et.*
apple n. *balt* (x).
apple-tree n. *balt* (y).
appliance n. *dastaak.*
apply, to v.t. *delas*; *-adilas*; *edilas*; *-wahi.as* (h), *wahi.as* (x), *bikaiyas* (y).
appoint, to v.t. *muqarrar et.*
apportion, to v.t. *traŋ* *-at.*; *bayo et.*; *taqsim et.*
approve, to v.t. *damki* *-at.*
approximately adv. *ba.aris*; *andazan.*

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5)1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

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000 apricot n. *ʝu* (x); unripe — *jɔro·ʈi*; dried, whole — *gʊ·li*; split, not dry *phʌqi·s*; split, dried *bʌʈe·r*; special kind *topu·ri*.

apricot-tree n. *ʝu* (y); *ɖuɖu·r*.

apricot vinegar n. *šu·ʈ*.

apricot water n. *čhʌmu·s*.

approach, to v.i, *ju·yʌs*.

aqueduct n. *ɖʌŋʌlʌt*; wooden prop supporting — *kʌrəgʌɖi*.

arbitrator n. *so·ju*.

archery n. *ts.hʌγəra*.

ardent adj. *bʌbɔrum*.

argumentative adj. *ɖu·s delʌs*.

aristocrat n. *gušpu·r*; impoverished — *huye·ltɔrts*.

arm n. *-šʌk; *-ltʌltɔr; body under — *-so·γut.

armed forces n. *ho·l*.

armful n. (double) *bʌγu*.

armour n. *be·lç*.

armpit n. *-ʌkʌt; *-qʌt; (of animal) *γiti·ti*.

arms n. *khi· γʌtenç*; *tobʌk γʌta·ŋ*; *ʌsba·b*.

army n. *ho·l*.

around prep. *-wɔra.

arrack n. *ʌrʌq*.

arrange, to v.t. *sʌfe·š et*.; *ɪntɪza·m et*.

arrangement n. *ta·p*; *bʌndobʌs*; *ɪntɪza·m*.

arrears n. (of pay) *duwa·sumʌn tʌnxa*.

arrest, to v.t. *du·nʌs*.

arrive, to v.i. d*-ʌšqʌltʌs; *ju·yʌs*.

arrogance n. *mʌsti*; *tʌqʌbbori*.

arrogant adj. *mʌst*; *mʌstkɪʂ*; *tʌm'ʌnnʌkɪʂ*; *taqʌbbʊr etʌs*.

arrow n. *hu·nts*.

arrow-feathers n. *tɔrko·ŋ*.

arrow-head n. *li·m*; *sɪq*.

art (thou) *ba*. v. § 269.

artery n. *bɔre·s*.

article n. *dʊ·stʌk*; *ʌsba·b*.

artifice n. *ba·zi*.

artisan n. *ʊsta·d*.

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B. Lorimer L-3 (1930-4, 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

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as far as conj. . . . ɛsa; [illegible]; [illegible]. 000
as if conj. ja.an.
as it is conj. [illegible]
as many . . . as bɛruman . . . ke.
as much as bɛruman . . . ke.
as soon as conj. bɛtal . . . ke.
as usual adv. ke [illegible].
asafoetida n. ap.
ascent n. harapo; [illegible].
ascetic n. [illegible].
ashamed, to be v.i. *-[illegible]; *-[illegible]; jam *-m.; [illegible] *-m.
ashes n. [illegible].
aside adv. kampa; [illegible].
ask, to v.t. d*-[illegible]; [illegible]; dumaras; [illegible] et; — pardon [illegible] or [illegible] dumaras.
asleep, to fall v.i. *-[illegible].
ass n. jakun.
assassin n. v.a.v. [illegible].
assault, to v.t. hi et.
assemble, to v.i. gaʃi *-al.
assembled adj. [illegible]; gaʃi.
assembly n. [illegible]; [illegible]; majlis; jalsa.
assist, to v.t. d*-[illegible].
assistant n. [illegible]; *-[illegible].
assume, to v.t. — form of . . . [illegible] [illegible].
assuredly adv. [illegible].
asthma n. H. [illegible].
astonished adj. [illegible].
astrologer n. [illegible].
at prep. v. § 67 ff.
at a loss adj. [illegible]; [illegible].
at all adv. (with neg.) [illegible]; . . . [illegible].
at liberty adj. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible].
at present adv. [illegible]; [illegible].
at random adv. [illegible] [illegible], v.a.v. [illegible].
at the same time adv. ka; [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible].
attach, to v.t. *-[illegible] (h objects), [illegible] (x objects), [illegible] (y objects).

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AVT Burusho AVT

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attached, to be v.i. *d°-a.orarjas.* 000
attack, to v.t. *ḍam dirkas;* (-ite) *gerikas;*
ha ho et.; hi et.
attempt n. *kośiš.*
attention n. *surtir.*
attentively adv. *°-ar ka.*
attractive adj. *sud.*
audience n. place of — *moraho.*
aunt n. (maternal) *°-mi; mamama murju;*
°-mimo murju; (paternal) *nana; °-niza.*
authority n. *uparwaluq; hokum; taltar.*
autumn n. *ḍaho; ḍaholtoro;* — wheat
gery/as.
autumn(al) adj. *ḍaltoras.*
avalanche n. — of mud *sure.*
avalanche snow n. *hel.*
avalanche wind n. *jark.*
avaricious adj. *waqbkit; jerkhurs.*
aversion n. v.s.v. *°-ayam.*
awake adj. *ẋaq.*
awake, to v.i. *d°-ẋalas;* v.t. *d°-satalas.*
aware adj. *ẋaq.*
aware, to become v.i. *ẋel as.*
awl n. *moroso; ẋol.*
axe n. *gapi;* bridegroom's — *gangjfavi.*
azure adj. *nipal ẋiṣam; asmara ẋiṣam.*

B.

baby n. *gigure;* — boy *jaš hilvs;* — girl
jaš ḍams.
bachelor n. *marjuq.*
back n. *°-maldas;* centre of — behind
heart *°-sikhap;* (of coat etc.) *ṭifras;*
(of head) *°-dhaqaras;* (of knife) *gfal*
pa; (of shoulders) *kalpiṭiq;* small of
— *°-siṭiq;* on one's — *°-apa.*
back adj. *ṭiṣi; ṭiṣum.*
back adv. *ṭiṣi; gfar.*
back-biter n. *ḍeriẋaq.*
back-bone n. *°-maldas ṭis.*
back-side n. *°-ṣakiq.*
back-tooth n. *°-mal °-me.*

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& Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935
AVT Burusho AVT

000 backwards adv. *öiji* me; — and forwards *öti kiti*.
bad adj. γurikiš; *śiruš*; — to do *ṣak*.
bad, to go v.i. *nas* m.
bad, to make s.t. go v.t. °-*ampasas*.
bad-tempered adj. *bad mijaza*, v.s.v. *erlat*.
bag n. (small) *botum*; (large) *malia*. V. List of Bags.
bake, to v.t. *ḍaŋ et.*; (bread) *šapik et.*; (bricks) *dᵃ-skiras*.
bakehouse n. *wlak*; *šapik etas ṭhaŋ*.
bald adj. *kaja*.
baldhead n. *damorpum*.
bale out, to v.t. *dumiyas*.
ball n. *dirum*; *guli*; (of yarn) *gušwan*; *lujo*; (of eye) *mama*; polo — *ṭhori*.
Balti n. (language) *balwaki burš*.
Balti, of Baltistan, adj. *balwaki*.
band n. (of people) *hilum*; (of cloth etc.) *šalaw*.
bandsman n. *bireli*; *metard*; v.s.v. *eyeras*.
bang n. (noise) *šamr*.
bank n. (of river) *ṭil*.
barb n. (of arrow) *khap*.
barber n. N. *šabur*.
bare adj. *čhiliŋ*; *čiriŋ*; *laq*; quite — *dum diriŋ*; (of ground) *čhiliŋ*.
barefoot adj. *čhu*; *čhukuthu*.
bark n. (of tree) *tul*; (of dog) wuru wuru.
bark, to v.i. γam *et.*; wuru wuru *et.*
barley n. *heri*; parched — *khan'i*.
barrel n. (of gun) *ṭeli*.
barren adj. (of animals and people) *mušiŋ*; (of land) *čhiliŋ*.
base adj. *nabira*.
base-born adj. *amulo*; *šanu*; *šanulo*. V. low-born.
bashful adj. *ševumkiš*.
bashfulness n. *ševum*.
basin n. *gušču*; (European) *čilamči*.
basket n. *kharuši*; *thalia*, etc. v. List.

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5; Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

600 **bastard** n. *brdo*; *γfoγot*; *tan*; *tano*; *tanerdo*; *haramzarda*.

basting n. (in sewing) *hok*.

bat (zool.) n. *talapal*; *gorokolalas*.

bath n. γusul; to give s.o. a — *tam* *-*ahilas*.

bathe, to v.i. *tam dolas* (or *et*.); γusul *et*.; v.t. *tam* *-*ahilas*.

battle n. *birga*; *harigurt*; to do — *jaŋ et*.

battle-cry n. *ha ha*.

"bazar" n. *bazar*.

be, to v.i. *ba*; *manas*; *-*manas*, v. §§ 269, 270, 276—278.

beach n. *kkay*.

beacon-fire n. *gfu bereng* (s.v. *bereng*).

bead n. *maryan*; prayer — s *tasbiramala*.

beak n. *-*chonjal*.

beam n. (of light) *tilapar*; (on top of wall of house) *dholas*; (of roof) *siraŋ*; (timber) *harn*; weaver's — *fal'ake*, *fal'akas*.

beans (broad) n. *bak'ak*.

bear (zool.) n. *yar*.

bear-cub n. *yar cak*.

bear-skin n. *yare haf*.

bear, to v.t. (child) *d*-*esmanas*; (young) *halkare*; (fruit) *cih dalt'alanas*.

beard n. *-*ŋi*; (of goat) *talimiŋ*.

beer n. *haiawra*.

beat, to v.t. *-*dalas*; *dalas*; *jam* *-*et*.; *tamtam et*.; *tan(tan) et*.; — time *dam* *-*et*.; — drum *dam dam et*.; — the breast *-*ahilas dim et*., and *dam et*.

beater n. (for washing clothes) *thanare*.

beating n. (noise of) *dim*.

beautiful adj. *daltas*; *pakirsa*; to make — *-*saqanas*.

beauty n. *daltasing*; *nur*.

because conj. *bana*.

because of prep. *uyulum*; *gane*.

become, to v.i. *manas*; *-*manas*.

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5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

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bed n. garden — *khaṭlus*.

bed-head n. *-aski*.

bed-stead n. *khaṭ*; *yark*; *ben*.

bed-time n. *gatkhalpal*.

bedding n. upper — *-yatiki*, under — *-yarviki*.

bee n. *ḍenḍu*.

beetle n. cowdung — *ṭero*; big black —, *ḍenḍu*; *ṭavaras*.

befall, to v.i. *manare*.

before prep., adv. *yarre*; *-yarre*; *yar*; *yar se*.

beg, to v.i. *gadai et.*; — from s.o. with importunity *lark *-et.*

beggar n. *hiṭqaliṣiṭe gateharas*; *taltaq*; (woman) *biltaq*.

begin, to v.i. *duyarcakinas*; *durnas*; *śuru et.*; *sarmanas*; to make s.o. — *dirgunas*.

begin to, to v.i. *manare*.

behalf of, on prep. *boyo*; *-yakaltum*; *-yatum*.

behaviour n. *ḍhal*.

behind prep., adv. *ilji*; *-lji*; *iljikun*; from — *iljum*

being n. *haisn*; *biltan*, v. § 271.

belief n. *dak*; *barvar*.

believe, to v.i. *barvar *-m.*; *dak duarqas*.

bell n. *ḍaḍaro*.

bellows n. *gfaltiqit*; funnel of — *birgdan* to blow with — *fur et.*

belly n. *-ul*.

belong to, to v.i. v.a.v. *manare*.

belongings n. *sarmar*.

beloved n. *-apurum*; *ji*; *dimar*; (of only child) *pulpuli*.

below prep. *yar*; *yartali*; *yarre*; leading — *atyaro*; from — *yarum*; to — *yarar*.

belt n. *-sifam*.

beneath prep. *yare*.

bend n. *maraq*.

bend, to v.i. *ḍ'oγγurum*; v.t. *ḍeγγurᴧs*; maloγ *et.*; maŝ *et.*; mok *-*et.* 000

bend over, to v.i. *ḍ'oγγurum*.

benefactor n. (to poor) γarībiŋ wer.ᴧs.

benefit n. ewi; *faida*.

benevolent adj. mevmam.

bent adj. maŝ etum; mok.

bereft of, to be v.i. *ho* m.

berry n. (of grape) *phulphul*.

beside prep. *-*apaċi*; *-*apaṭ*; from — *-*apaċim*, v. §§ 79, 80.

besides adv. *ṭhi*; pave.

besiege, to v.t. *ṭalurγaš ganᴧs*, or *d*-ulṣ.ᴧs*.

besom n. *γfoγun*.

bestow, to v.t. mevmami *et.*

bat n. halimum.

betrothe, to v.t. (a girl) *-*a'alpinᴧs*.

better adj. (health) *ḍaltᴧs*; uvris.

between prep. *horuŋ*.

bewildered adj. *alⁱva*; *ḍaγhᴧs*; *horum*.

beyond this adv. pave.

"bhoosa" n. *ewuk*.

bier n. *ċhil*; yok; *gaṭaba.s haγur*.

biestings n. curds made from — *bilaŋ*.

big adj. uyum; (grown up) *ḍest*.

bill n. (of bird) *-*ċhumjuš*.

bin n. *bujuk*; *haḥaγur*.

bind, to v.t. *-*γaʿinᴧs* (h and x objects), guaru, guruγᴧs (y objects), to make s.o. — *-*ɣumᴧs*.

bindweed n. 1. *ṭal*.

birch n. 2. *ṭal*.

birch-bark n. *hali*.

bird n. *ċhum*; *halas*. V. List of Birds.

birth, to give v.t. (humans) *d*-smanᴧs*; (animals) *haltum*. V. high-born, low-born.

biscuit n. *kulċa*.

bit n. *ḍurek*; *jur*; *juvi*; horse's — *jaŋli*; *qulangir*; N. *gali*; — and bridle *ṭalaŋ*.

4456

000 **bitch** n. *gus huk.*

bite, to v.t. *ʂi(y)ʌs* 6.; *gʌʈarə*; **-delʌs*; *čərək *-ʌt.*; *čərəʈ *-ʌt.*; *γʌʈʌm *-ʌt.*; (of horse) *ʈʌn *-ʌt.*

bits n. in little — *čhe.imučhe.i*; v.s.v. 4. *čhot.*

bitter adj. *γərqʌy(əm)*; *ʂoqərum*; (poisonous) *čhəmʌliŋ.*

black adj. *mʌtum.*

black and white adj. *pʃʌndər.*

blacksmith n. *daq stʌs ustad* or *bərits.*

blade n. (of grass) *ʈəpa*; (of knife) *čhu*; N. *pəl*(?); (of mill-wheel) *ʈorkoŋ.*

blame n. *nərd*; *təhmʌt.*

blameworthy adj. *gunagər.*

blank adj. (of paper) *pakiza*; *sada.*

blanket n. *ʂai.is*; *gali*; *qər.*

blast, to v.t. *d*-ʌʒʃaltʌs.*

blasting powder n. *surəŋ mili.ŋ.*

bleat, to v.i. *qe qe et.*; N. *brə· brə· et.*

bless, to v.t. *dua· et.*; God — you! *bərʌkʌllah!*

blessed adj. *bʌbərʌk.*

blessing(s) n. *bərkʌt.*

blind adj. *ʂon*; v.s.v. *ʂurən*; *ʂərpo*; stone — *trʌp ʂon.*

blind, to become v.i. *ʂon *-m.*

blindman's buff n. *dʌγu dʌγu.*

blister n. *phoʈənʌs*; *ʈs.hilγʌlγʌmʌs.*

block n. chopping — *pʃunc.*

block, to v.t. *d*-ʌʂe.ʌs*; *d*-ʌʂkaʈʌs.*

blocked, to be v.i. *diʂoiyʌs.*

blood n. *multʌn*; *ʂurə*; to shed — *ʂurə et.*

blood and water n. *həniʂil.*

blood-price n. *jʌ.s badal.*

blood-relation n. **-ltʌs.*

blood-stained n. *lʌliču*; *ʂolu.*

blossom n. *ʌʂkər*; to come into — *dʌsərʌs.*

blow n. *ʂiʈ*; *ʂəu*; 2. *ʈər.*

blow, to v.i. *pʃu et*; (of wind) *rʌwʌ· m.*; (with bellows) *ʂʌr et.*

5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5)1935

AV7 Burusho AV7

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blow away, to v.t. *d•-ʌwʌlʌs.*

blow out, to v.t. *ustayʌs.*

blow up, to v.t. *d•-ʌpfʌltʌs.*

blue adj. (*aiyʌš*) *šɪqʌm*; *diŋ*; (indigo) *ni·l.*

blue-eyed adj. *bu·ro*; *šɪq'*?.

blunt adj. *pfʌṭ.*

board n. *bʌlk.*

boast, to v.i. *dofoɣurʌs.*

boat n. *kɪšti*; *na·o.*

bobbin, full n. *thirtum.*

bodily adj. *jʌk.*

body n. *•-ḍim*; *•-ɣu·mər*; *•-wʌṭ*; (of carcase less forequarters) *•-wʌldʌs*; — of people *hikum*; separate bodies of men *baŋutiŋ*; parts of — *•-šʌŋ.*

bodyguard n. *baḍiga·r.*

bog n *ṭʌɣʌy.*

bogey n. *bʌɣʌra·ṭo.*

boil n. *nʌge.i*; N. *mʌge.i*; *pfirkʌnʌs*; *šoq*; *šoṣo.*

boil, to v.i. *bʌpʌyʌs*; *bi·ri ju·yʌs*; *bi·ri ditsʌs*; v.t. *sʌpʌpʌyʌs*; *bi·ri d•-ʌtsʌs*: *ma·ṣ et.*

boiling adj. *bi·ri*; — water *bʌpʌyum ṭs.hil.*

bolt n. *dəru·kus*; *kəṭakus*; *səri·k*; *sərikus*; block of — ɣʌs; peg of — *imə·kus.*

bolt, to v.t. *səri·k et.*; *du·ɣu·rʌs.*

bone n. *ṭis*; *•-ltis.*

book n. *kita·p.*

boot(s) n. ("pabose") *šu·ṭo*; (native) *šowi*; (long do.) *mʌz'ʌ*; (European) *bu·ṭ.*

booty n. *šu·ṭi.*

border n. (boundary) 1. *ḍir*; 2. *šʌŋ.*

boring adj. (of person) *mʌʒʌ apu·m.*

born, to be v.i. *d•-mʌnʌs*; *yʌwʌ wʌlʌs.*

bosom n. *•-ʌɣuṭ.*

bosom-friend n. *jis šu·gulo.*

both adj., pron. *•-alti·k*; *•-altʌli·k*; — sides of a.t. *ilbʌṭ.*

bottom n. *gʌmu·n*; *•-ʌʌliŋ.*

bough n. *šu·r*; (of juniper) 2. *ḍir.*

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boulder n. *burn*; (small) *ḍʌn*; rolling — *ṭiṅa*. 000

boundary n. 1. *ḍir*; *gri'i*; *ṭaṅ*.

bound, to v.i. *maqurs dalas*.

bouquet n. *bašo*.

bow n. (archer's) *ṭame*; (pellet) *tərmuk*.

bow-string n. *čhekiṣ*.

bowels n. *-*yurmur*; *-*tʌhir*.

bowl n. *baḍalik*; *pfuṭ*; *pfʌta*; *tʌšpi*; *gušurv* etc. V. List of Vessels.

box n. (small) *ḍʌbi*; (large) *sʌnduq*.

boy n. *hilес*.

braid n. (of hair) *boˑno*; *šab'aq*.

brains n. *mʌlo*.

bran n. *purṣ*.

branch n. *ḍʌmo*; *ṭər*; *gʌltar*; (of juniper) 2. *dir*.

brand n. (of burning wood) *pfotuˑniṣ*.

brass n. (bowdon) *ṭrkərk*.

brave adj. *dilawar*; *pfərtikrṣ*; *siŋgs* *-*ʌs*; *-*ʌsə ḍaq*; *-*ʌsə puxta*; *yuˑyər*.

bravo! *ʌufrin!*, *bihal!*, *marhabba!*, *šʌbaš*.

bray n. *qurŋ*.

bray, to v.i. *qurŋ et*.

brazier n. *ši*.

breach n. (in wall) 1. *ṭaṅ*.

bread n. *ṭʌpik*; to make — *ṭʌpik et*. V. List of Kinds of Bread.

bread-oven n. *duldurŋ*.

bread-turner n. *mušurṣk*.

breadth n. *ḍalḍʌlumkuṣ*.

break, to v.i. *gʌlas*; (in pieces) *ṭʌq m*.; *čhaṣ m*.; v.t. *-*ṅalas*; *-*urʌs*; (string) *čaṣ* or *čurṣ et*.; *korap et*.; *ṭʌq et*.; to make s.o. *-*ṅgʌlas*.

break up, to v.t. *-*fʌltas*; *d**-*ṅfʌltas*.

breakfast n. *ʌši*.

breast n. *-*ndirč*; (female) *-*maˑmuš*; (meat) *-*tʌhir*; to beat the — *-*ndiltas ḍim et*.

breastwork n. *luˑi*.

breath n. *ḍʌm*; *hiṣ*; *muṣ*; 2. *ši*.

breathe, to v.i. *dʌm dusu·yʌs*; *hi·ṣ et.*; (hard) *hā· et.*; *ši· et.*, v.t. (a horse) *yərʌq et.* 000

breechloader n. *dumbʌlʌpur.*

breed n. *nʌsʌl*; *za·t.*

breeze n. *g'u·rguṣ.*

brethren n. (tribal) *sčuko·n*, v.a.v. •*-ʌčo.*

bribe n. *li·k*; to take a — *li·k še·ʌs.*

bribe, to v.t. *li·k et.*; *li·k* •*-čhiyʌs.*

brick n. *diščik*; burnt — *detsirum diščik.*

bride n. *hila·l dʌsin*; *gəro·ni*; —'s outfit etc. •*-the·ŋi.*

bridegroom n. *hila·l hiles*; *gəro·ni*; *gəro·no.*

bride-payment n. *mahr.*

bride's or groom's representative n. *sinḍ'ʌbʌl.*

bridesmaid n. *moka·tum dʌsin*, v.a.v. •*-ʌka·tum.*

bridge n. *bʌṣ*; (small) N. *qʌltur*; rope — *gʌl.*

bridle n. (and bit) *tʌbʌŋ*; watering — *qaizagir.*

bridle, to v.t. *tʌbʌŋ et.*

brigand n. *hu·ṣi etʌs.*

bright adj. *sʌŋ.*

brightness n. *sʌŋkuṣ.*

brim-full adj. *bil*; *birbir*; *tiphik.*

bring, to v.t. *d•-tsʌs* (h and x objects), *(du)su·yʌs* (y objects), to cause s.o. — *d•-ʌtsʌs.*

bring out, to v.t. *d•-usʌs.*

bring together, to v.t. *d•-ʌsmʌyʌs.*

bring to light, to v.t. *d•-ʌgusʌs.*

brink n. *i·l.*

broad adj. *dʌldʌlum.*

brocade n. *kimxa·b.*

broken to bits adj. *čhoṭ.*

bronchitis n. N. *dʌmko·tai.*

brooch n. *čʌma.*

broom n. *pfo·pos.*

brother n. (man's) •*-ʌčo*; (woman's) •*-ulas*; (wife's) •*-rik*; elder — (in privileged circles) *ka·ka*; elder — voc. *ka·ko!*

000 **brother-in-law** n. (man's) **-ʌčo*; **-rik*; (woman's) **-ulus*.

brownish adj. *gu·ro*.

bruised adj. *ṣɪḍ'ʌq*.

buck, to v.i. *pɪk dɛlʌs*; (chatter) *ṭop m*.

buck up, to vi. *hɪmmʌt et*.

bucket n. *khʌṭi*.

buckle n. *čʌmɪ*.

buckshot n. N. *ki·ye*.

buckstick n. *briŋkɪṣ*; *wʌqo*.

buckwheat n. *bəru*.

bud n. *śuṭu·ko*; *ḍuġu·ro*.

buffalo n. *hi·ṣnahi·ṣ*; *hi·ṣmayū·ṣ*; male — *sʌnda* — calf *hi·ṣmahi·ṣe i·sk*.

bug n. *pfa·ltso*; (insect in general) *γʌlγu*.

bugle n. *turum*.

build, to v.t. *la et*.

bulb n. *γʌśu*.

bull n. *hər*; *iu·č*(?); young — *tɪhi·ər* entire — *tɪhind'ər*.

bull-calf n. *tɪhi·ərɛ buṭo·ṭo*.

bullet n. *ḍi·ru*; *hu·nts*.

bullock n. *hər*.

bully, to v.t. *jɪju·r *-ʌt*.

bunch n. (of grapes) *čhu*; (of flowers) *bʌṭo*.

bundle n. *ṣʌjo*; (of grass etc.) *bu·s*; (small) *bʌṭo*

bung n. *ṭo·ri*.

burden n. *bʌldɪ*.

burial n. **-ltus*

burial-ground n. **-ltu·se dɪś*; *tulʌq*.

burn, to v.i. *bʌlas*; *γulas*; v.a.v. *jʌiʌm*; v.t. **-ʌsqulʌs*; *jʌk et.*; *jau et.*; *γfu *-ʌtsi.ʌs*.

burning adj. *lʌm*.

burnt adj. **-γulum*, v.a.v. *γulas*.

burrow n. *yu·lgɪl*.

burst, to v.i. *dɪfaltʌs*; v.t. *d*-ʌsfaltʌs*.

burst out, to v.i. (of water etc.) *dɪfaltʌs*.

Burushaski n. (language) *buruśʌski*; (term used by foreigners only) *khʌjun'a*.

000 bury, to v.t. *yaˑrɛ* •-*ʌt*.
burying n. •-*ltus*.
bush n. *meˑʂ*.
business n. •-*uruš*; *bər*; *duro*; to do — *duro et*.
busy adj. *mʌšγuˑl*.
but prep. *thi*; conj. *ʌma*; *leˑkin*; *mʌgər*.
butcher n. *qʌsai.i*.
butt n. (of gun) *hərçum*.
butt, to v.i. *dus deli.ʌs*; *dus duˑnʌs*.
butter n. *mʌltʌʂ*; *mʌska*; lump of — *ţiŋʌn*; *pʌtka*; *pušoˑri*; package of — *mʌltʌʂ*.
butterfly n. *hoˑlʌlʌs*.
buttermilk n. *diltər*.
buttock(s) n. *buboˑq*; •-*xʌšiŋ*; *čərbʌn*.
button n. *ţʌk*; *šuţuˑko*.
buy, to v.t. *gʌţər yʌnʌs* (*gʌnʌs*); v.s.v. *duˑmərʌs*, cp. d•-*tsʌs*.
buzz, to v.i. *ţuˑţuˑ et*.
buzzing n. *rũˑrũˑ*.
by prep. v. §§ 70.iii; 79, 80; — himself etc. *i*•, v.s.v. 1. •-*i* c.
by force adv. *zoləm ne*.
by . . . self adv. (person) *hinomʌn*; (thing) *hʌnomʌn*. V.s.v. •-*ḍim*.
byre n. *tərk*.

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cabbage n. *goˑbi*,
cable, wire n. *siˑm*.
cackle, to v.i. *kukuk et*.
cage n. *qʌfʌs*.
cake n. (of bread) *šere*; small do. *ţuˑţo*. V. List of Foods.
calamity n. *bʌla*; *abal*.
calf n. *boţoˑţo*; *rək*; fatted — *yuˑlʌm boţoˑţo*; — of leg *piˑni*; cp. *buboˑq*.
calico n. 2. *pʌči*.
call, to v.i. *qau et*; v.t. (by name) *senʌs*; — s.o. s.t. •-*ʌsʌs*.
Call to Prayer n. *bʌŋ*

called . . . adj. . . . *senʌs.*
callosity n. *hundʌris.*
calm, to v.t. *e·spʌsʌs.*
calumniator n. *bəriŋkɪṣ.*
camel n. *u·ṭ*; male — *bo·γəra u·ṭ*; young of — *u·ṭe i·sk.*
camp n. fortified — *bʌŋut.*
camphor n. *ka·fu·r.*
camping-ground n. *gučhaiyʌs dɪṣ*; (high) *həra·y.*
can v.i. (to be able) *°-ʌmʌnʌs*; N. *ula·nʌs.* V. § 298.
candle n. *šʌma.*
canine adj. — tooth *°-wʌš °-me.*
cannon n. *to·p.*
cantle n. — of saddle *tili.eŋ i·ljum pfʌta.*
cantonment n. *bʌŋut.*
cap n. *pfərtsin*; (woman's) *to·pi*; *to·po*; *pfərtsin.*
capable adj. *lai.iq*; *qa·bɪl.*
caper n. (plant and seed) *čopuri.*
capsule n. *ḍuḍu·ro*; (dry section of) *ṭuko·ro.*
capture, to v.t. *gʌnʌs.*
caracole, to v.i. *mʌqme·z delʌs*; *prik delʌs*; to cause — *prik °-ʌdilʌs.*
caraway seeds n. *haiya·u.*
carcase n. *čərʌk*; *šʌŋʌl.*
card, to v.i. (wool) *čhʌγʌltʌs.*
care n. *hɪfa·zʌt*; to take — of *šʌŋ et.*; *d°-ʌspʌsʌs.*
carefully adv. *hɪfa·zʌte ka*; *šʌŋ ne(tʌn).*
careless adj. *be-pərwa.*
carelessness n. *be-pərwa.i.*
carpenter n. *čʌk et.ʌs usta·d.*
carpet n. *bər*; *pʌṭo*; *ga·lin*; knotted pile — *qali*; woven cotton — *sʌtrʌnj.*
carpet-weaver n. *bə·rma-bu·lo.*
carpeting n. *fərš.*
carried away, to be v.i. v.a.v. *ga·rtsʌs.*
carrier n. *baldaku·in.*
carrion n. *həra·mi mʌnum gu·ṭʌs.*

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carry, to v.t. *°-yʌnʌs* (h objects), *yʌnʌs* (x objects), *gʌnʌs* (y objects) — load *bʌlda gʌnʌs*; — loads by instalments *səra bʌldʌŋ et.*; to make s.o. — *°-ʌyʌnʌs*.

carry away, to v.t. *°-ts.hu·yʌs*; *d°-ʌspʌpʌlʌs*.

carry off, to v.t. *°-ts.hu·yʌs*; *d°-usʌs*; *°-ši·rʌs*.

carry on, to v.t. *°-ʌgʊtsərʌs*.

cart n. *ærʌba*.

cartridge n. *ka·rtu·s*.

carve, to v.t. *°-ʌsqərʌnʌs*.

case n. (law) *ʌstʌm*; (container) *yu·lgʌ*?.

cast, to v.t. *°-wʌši.ʌs* (h objects), *wʌši.ʌs* (x objects), *bʌšaiyʌs* (y objects), (an animal) *°-ʌ.γrʊʃʌs*.

cast-iron n. *či.ʌn*.

castrate, to v.t. *axta et.*; *°-čhʌγʌltʌs*; (ox) *sərbər et.*

castrated adj. *axta*; *°-čhʌγʌltum*; *sərbər etum*.

cat n. *bu·š*; tom- — *bʌmbu·la buš*.

cat-eyed adj. *bu·šo*.

catarrh n. *lʌm*.

catch, to v.i. *dikʌʃʌs*; v.t. *du·nʌs*; (disease) *°-wʌlʌs*.

catch fire, to v.i. v.s.v. *ts.hi.ʌs*.

caterpillar, hairy n. *biškʌkʌš γʌlγu*.

catgut n. *bərʌntsʌl*.

cattle n. (large) *°-iltʌš*; *hər bu.n*; (small) *huye·s*.

cattle-house n. *gir'a·m*.

cattle-pen n. *šʌlkərʌy*.

caught, to get v.i. *dikʌʃʌs*.

caul n. *°-ʌs dʌltum*.

cause n. *sʌbʌb*; (lawsuit) *ʌstʌm*.

cause, to v.t. — trouble to *°-ʌsi·rʌs*. V. Cs. verbs §§ 234—242, *°-ʌtʌs* and *etʌs* § 261.

cave n. *ko·r*; N. *qənč*.

cavity n. (between boulders) *qorum*.

000 caw, to v.i. *qaˑqaˑ et.*
cease, to v.i. *bʌsaˑs*; *huruˑfʌs.*
ceiling n. 1. *tʌl.*
celebrate, to v.t. (festival) *etʌs.*
cellar n. (for butter) *ḍɔr.*
cement n. *čuˑna.*
cemetery n. *tukʌŋ.*
centipede n. *galtʌʃ.*
central adj. *makučim.*
centre n. *makuči*; exact — *frʌŋ makuči*; — line of head **-thʌn(ʌs).*
certain adj. *yʌqiˑn.*
certainly adv. *beˑosa*; *albʌt*; *bɔraˑbor*; *beˑšʌk*; *zɔruˑl.*
chafed adj. *ṭʌḍ'ʌq.*
chain(s) n. *šʌŋaličiŋ.*
chair n. *kursi.*
chamber n. *ušʌk.*
champion n. *paluwʌn.*
chance n. *ɪtifaˑq*; (opportunity) *gʌlt*; *moˑqa*; by — *ʌluŋo*; *ɪtifaˑqtsum.*
change n. (small money) *pʌŋkʌʃ.*
change, to v.i. *badʌl m.*; v.t. *badʌl et.*; *pfɔr et.*
change into, to v.i. **-ltʌlʌnas*; v.t. *pfɔr et.*
changeable adj. *hʌnšoˑrs.*
changed adj. *badʌl.*
channel n. irrigation — *dʌla*; *goˑtsil*; *ḍir*; escape — *diriˑšʌl*; mill — *naˑ*; — crossing over another *ḍaŋalat.*
"chaplis" (sandals) n. *čapʌliŋuts.*
character n. of good — *suˑčɛrmo*; of bad — *ʌčɛrmo.*
"charas" (hemp) n. (drug) *bɛŋ.*
charcoal n. *kʌnjil.*
charcoal-collecter n. *pɔpa.*
charge, to v.i. (of troops) *ha ha et.*; v.t. (an enemy) *dam ditʌsʌ*; *-ʌs gaˑrtʌsʌ.*
charge with, to v.t. **-ayʌnʌs*; *tʌbeˑsl et.*
charm n. *dam*; *ʈʌpa.*
charming adj. *ʈʌpakʌṭ.*

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000 **chase, to** v.i. *fi·ts* *-*ʌt*.
chattels n. *ma·l*.
chatter, to v.i. *lari lari m.*; *ḉorp m*.
chatterbox n. *boriŋkuḉ*; *γʌḉep*.
chatterer n. *waq'o*.
cheap adj. *ʌrza·n*; *bos*.
cheapness n. *ʌrza·ni*.
cheat n. *fe·lkuḉ*; *mʌkorči*; *mʌkorkuḉ*; *ḉhak*; *mərʌquiskuḉ*.
cheating n. *mərʌqute*.
cheek n. *-*morquḉ*.
cheek, to give v.i. *beḉa·r et*.
cheese n. *pani·r*.
chenar tree n. *buṭ*.
cherish, to v.t. *-*urše.ʌs*; *parwarš* *-*ʌl*.
cherry n. *gʌškur x*; *šuγun x*.
cherry-plum n. *g'undʌru x*; — tree *gundʌru y*.
cherry-tree n. *gʌškur y*; *šuγun y*.
chest n. *-*ndiṛ*; (box) *sanduq*; grain — *ts.hʌγor*.
chew, to v.t. *čaq et.*; *waḉ et.*; (cud) *ʌsu et*.
chewing n. *kaŋ*. V. s.vv. *čekaŋ* and *kaŋ*.
chicken n. N. *jo·tu*; *gorqa·mutse joṭu*, or *iuk*.
chicken-pox n. *loγo*.
chief n. *tha·m*.
child n. (infant) *giyars*; small — *joṭu*, *joṭo*; (crawler) *pʃʌlʌq*; (only) *pʌlpili*; boy — *hilese*; girl — *dasin*; small children *joṭpaṭ*.
childhood n. *joṭkuḉ*.
childless adj. *moṭoŋ*.
children n. daughter and son *-*ʌi* *-*i*; daughters and sons *-*ʌi* *-*yu*.
chill n. *šhʌγurum*; — from fever *zerur*.
chillies n. *marutsi šoriŋčiŋ*.
chin n. *-*aan*.
chinaware n. *čiṅi*.
chip n. *ḉimirli*; (larger) *ḉuto·r*.
chirp, to n. *čiru čiru et*.

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chisel n. *guš*.
"choga" n. *šoγa*; section of — *gali*.
choke, to v.i. *dikašas*.
choose, to v.t. *ḍamši* *-*et*.; *d**-*asqašas*, and *et*.
chopping board n. *γ/anin*.
cigarette n. *sigaret*.
circingle n. *trap*.
circle n. *bajiwo gaši*; *ogum*; (of gold and silver) *čhaš*(?).
circle round, to v.i. *kal'enas*.
circuit n. *maraq*.
circular adj. *bajiwo*.
circumcise, to v.t. *biuman et*.
circumstances n. *hal*; *halat*; *ahwal*; *hawal*.
cistern n. *γulk*.
city n. *šar*.
claim n. *dawa*; *berasare*; to make a — against *doγarenas*.
clan n. *rum*; *giram*; *qaum*; (independent) *kaury*.
clap hands, to v.i. *sarte et*.
clapper (for pounding rice) n. *karaki*.
clash, to v.i. *juk m*.
clasp n. *čamo*.
clasp, to v.t. — hands *-*rigiting trap et*,
class n. (birth) *zat*; *nasal*.
clavicle n. *baṣ̌ilin*; *garra*.
clean adj. *pak*; *pakiza*.
clean, to v.t. *šham et*.; (wool) *ḍhaγalias* (grain) *d**-*askašas*.
clear adj. *saf*; (sky) *bot*; *jodom*; (water) *siśrum*.
clear away, to v.t. *lang* *-*et*.
clear out, to v.i. *dafa m*.; v.t. *šham et*.
clear up, to v.i. (of weather) *bot nipas*; *jang m*.; v.t. *d**-*asqašas*.
cleared up, to be v.i. *doyorišas*.
clearsky n. *bot*.
cleave, to v.t. *thraq et*.
cleft n. (between boulders) *goron*.

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clever adj. *aqilkas*; *gunərəto*; *huši.or*. ooo

cliff n. *ćhər*; earth- — *morṭ*; crumbly — N. *ḳaḳal*; smooth and precipitous — *taš ćhər*.

climb, to v.i. *duwaas*.

cloak n. *čoγo*; *čapan*. V. "choga".

clod n. *γos*.

close adj. *asiw*; (relation) *asiwum*; *khurṭ*; adv. *asiw*; — to s.o. **-apaṭi*; **-apal*.

close, to v.t. *d*-askaṭas*; *ban et.*; *ʒam et.*; (sluice etc.); *dətasqas*; (eyes) **-astaqəpas*; (bolt) (*arcič*) *durgu.as*.

close up, to v.t. *d*-mašas*; (y objects) *dumašas*.

closed adj. *liṭ*; *ʒam*; *ban*; *band*.

closed, to be v.i. *dukkaṭas*.

cloth n. *gašu*; woollen homespun — *gillum*; cotton — *kharo*; *latta*; *mazari*; *paṭi*; *durguṭalkas*; goat's hair — *boma*; *palow*; shawl — *qəw*; fine — *hos'am*.

clothes n. *gašuq*; B. *toṛ*; suit of — *kal*; *hiṭasir*; to put on — **-gučas* (x obj.), *belas* (y objects).

clothing n. *gašu*.

cloud n. *horoṇ*; *sarom*; — of dust *doldum*; *dumaṭ*.

cloven hoof n. *jaqər ṭišaṭi*.

clover n. *šaki tap ṭopa*; (crop) *šaftal*.

club n. *ḍamo*; *ḍiqər*.

coagulate, to v.i. *dumanas*; v.t. *drumanas*.

coal n. live — *huṣ*.

coarse adj. *jašrum*.

coat n. *kaboṭ*; *galtaṣo*; long — *čapan*.

cobweb n. *gʹirans gʹaṣ*.

cock n. *hir gaqaruṣ*.

cocoon n. *pašoro*; *pašamoro*; (after removal of silk) *čhurṭis laš*.

coffee n. *qəwa*; — with milk *širqəwa*.

coffin n. *sanduq*.

coin n. specific c: *čilči*; *dawud*; *ḍabal*; *rupia*; *pəisa*.

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col n. (of mountain) *-_ʌl_.

cold n. intense — _lori_; — in head _tiqpunus_; having do. _zerteunej_; adj. _chʌyʌrum_; (uncled) _thartine_; (of food left over) _ʂavay_.

cold, to be, or become v.i. _d*-chʌyʌrʌs_; (y subjects) _dechʌyʌrʌs_.

collapsed adj. _jafʌl_.

collar n. (of coat) *-_ʌl_.

collar-bone n. _baiʂin_; _garra_.

collect, to v.i. _gaʂi m._; v.t. _dewiʌs_; _gaʂi_ *-_ʌl_.

collected adj. _gaʂi_.

collyrium n. _duri_.

colocynth n. _jatir_; cp. _ʈatri_.

colour n. _raq_; _surʌl_.

colour, to n. _raq dolʌs_.

colt n. _birʌyo_.

comb n. _kiʂk_.

comb, to v.t. _ʂaq et_.

combination n. (amongst people) _pira_.

come, to v.i. _juyʌs_; (_niyʌs_).

come along! _gora(a)!_

come back, to v.i. _juyʌs_; _gfor m._

come down, to v.i. _sokʌs_; (of rainbow) _walʌs_.

come into existence, to v.i. *-_manʌs_; _manore_; _d*-uwʌs_; _d*-manʌs_; _du-manʌs_.

come into possession of, to v.i. _r.a.v.v. manore_, *-_riq_.

come on, to v.i. _ʃal_ *-_manʌs_; (of pain) _piyʌs_.

come out, to v.i. _duwʌs_; _duwaloʌs_; _dar m._

come to an end, to v.i. _doyanʌs_; _doyoʃʌs_; _gaper_ *-_m._

come together, to v.i. _dira m._; _jerk m._

come true, to v.i. (_lor_) _gajore_; to cause — *-_ʌgʌʃʌs_.

come up, to v.i. (of plants) _dishiyʌs_; _duwʌs_.

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000 come up with, to v.t. *d°-alqaltas.*
coming and going n. *niyas . . . juyas.*
comfort n. *aram; hozur; ahkal; rahat.*
command n. *hukum; lalda.*
commander n. *sardar.*
commence, to v.t. *duqurzubinas*; (work) *sarmanas.*
commit, to v.t. (entrust) *tawil et.*; (fault) *fhia et.*
common adj. (ordinary) *am; abas*; the — herd *ami*; in — *horaŋ.*
communicate, to v.t. *°-atilinas.*
community n. *rom; giram; gorar.*
compassion n. *jerk; rahum.*
compensation n. to pay — *mar gamias.*
compete, to v.i. *fak °-amanas.*
competent adj. *gunrgin.*
competitor n. *kev.*
complain against, to v.i. *chijkinas.*
complaint n. *ikhoyat*; to make a — *ikhoyat et.*; to make a — against s.o. *chijkinas.*
complaisant, to be v.i. *herči m.*
complete adj. *fuk; pura.*
complete, to v.t. *eupasas; d°-asmanas; pura et.*
completed, to be v.i. *d°-manas; dumanas; °-manas.*
completely adv. *jam; tacap; praq; tor; tofak; jak.* V. s.v. "quite".
completion n. point of — *gaf.*
comply, to v.i. *herči m.*
composition n. *stifaq.*
compress, to v.t. *d°-atsi.as.*
compulsion n. *zulum.*
conceal, to v.t. *°-asiapayas.*
concealed adj. *tap.*
concern n. *°-urul.*
conceive, to v.t. (a desire) *°-aski duwalas*
concluded, to be v.i. *doyarafas.*
concubine n. *gama.*

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condition n. *ha·l*; *hʌwa·l*; *ʌhwa·l*; *bʌp la·p*; (stipulation) *ka·ṭ*; in poor — *d°-kuṭʊm*; *la·ša*.

condole, to v.i. *khi·l m.*

conduct n. *fi.a·l*.

conduit n. *ku·r*.

confess, to v.t. *ɪqra·r ɛt.*

confession n. *ɪqra·r*.

confidential servant n. *hiŋʌtsʊm mʌhʌrʌm*.

confined adj. *čhʌnʊm*.

confined, to be v.i. (of woman) *gʊčhaiyʌs*.

confused, confusedly adj., adv. *ʌčəra*; *ʌpʌrts*; *d̥ʌŋhʌs*; *ḍomaḍom*; *pəriša·n*; *warts apa·rts*; *šʌb'irkʊm*.

congenial (?) adj. *ba·r*.

congratulate, to v.t. *mʊba·rʌk ɛt.*; *mʊba·rʌkba·di ɛt.*, or *°-čhi.ʌs*.

congratulations n. *bʊba·rʌk(ɪ)*; *mʊba·rʌk(ɪ)*; *mʊba·rʌk ba·di*.

conquer, to v.i. *šʌt ɛt.*; *fʌta ɛt.*

conquest n. *fʌta*.

consciousness n. *čərči*.

consent, to v.i. *ʌwa sɛnʌs*; *ɣəri·sʌs*; *qʌbu·l ɛt.*

consent n. *rɪza*; to obtain — *rɪza °-ʌt.*

consequence n. *nʌti·ja*; it is of no — *pərwa a·pi*.

consider, to v.t. *°-ʌɣʌnʌs*; *°-ts.hʌnʌs*.

consideration n. *pərwa*; person of — *uyu·m sis*.

conspiracy n. *pfəre·i*; *kʌčako·n*.

conspirator n. *pfɛ·ro*.

conspire, to n. *pfɛre·i ɛt.*

constantly adv. *hʌme·ša*; *mʊda·m*.

constellation n. V. s.v. "star".

constipated adj. *qavz*; *čhʌni·s*; v.s.v. *°-ɣu·mər*.

construct, to v.t. (water-channel) *d°-usʌs*; to cause to — *d°-ʌgʊsʌs*.

consult, to v.t. *gʊṭuginʌs*; *sʌla doɣʌrʊsʌs*, or *gʌnʌs*; — secretly *gʊrgʊr m.*

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contact n. to come into — with *ḍiu* m.; 000
  ǰark m.
content n. (of story, dream etc.) *ǰaya*.
contented adj. *razi*; to be — *razi* m.
contentedly adv. *gorore ka*.
contentment n. *razialey*; *razai*.
contemporary n. *hav*.
continue, to v.i. *d-uyas*.
contrariwise adv. *aparte*.
contrary n. on the — *balki*.
controller n. *paiban*.
contumely n. *ćeda*.
convenient, to be v.i. *d-moyas*.
conversation n. *gal*.
convex adj. *ḍuŋ*.
convince, to v.t. *-cimis* *-alćoiyas*,
  v.a.v. *-as*.
convolvulus n. f. *ṭal*.
cook n. *d-ćhiiras*; *asiri*; (chef) *yolćin*;
  [illegible]. V. a.v. [illegible].
cook, to v.i. *diriyas* (h and x subjects),
  direre (y subjects). v.t. *ḍaŋ* *et*.;
  d-ćhiiras.
cook-house n. (Mir's) *jhoŋ*.
cooked adj. *dririvam*; *diri*; *d-irim*;
  evipam; (? of fruit) *doguni*.
cooking-pot n. (of stone) *balori*; *gorkon*;
  (of metal) *ćidin*; *ḍek*.
cool down, to v.i. *evqanas*.
coolie n. *baldakarin*.
copper n. *mil*; (howdpen) *bikork*.
copulate, to v.i. (with woman) *morias*
  (*-alas*).
copulation n. *rak*.
copulatory adj. v.a.v. *ośiki*.
cord n. *ḍolo*; *malgi*.
coriander n. *ḍhon*.
cork n. *ḍori*.
corn n. v. maize, wheat, barley etc.
cornelian n. *kaqiŋ*.
corner n. *yur*; *kharo*; — of eye (*-ltime*
  ulgal.

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600 corpse n. *gurjat*.
correct adj. *bəhan*.
cost n. *gat*; *qimat*.
costly a. *bej gate*; *qimata*; *qimat*.
cotton n. *gupas*; *kapas*; (cloth) *latha*; *padi*; — yarn *gupase ser*; adj. *kapase*; *padi a*.
cough n. *sus*.
cough, to v.i. *sus* *-*atas*.
council n. *maraka*.
counsel n. *kəŋə*; *salə*; to take — *gəlagicas*; *salə ganigas*; *gargar* ba.; *salə et*.
counsel, to v.t. *kəŋə* *-*et*.
counsellor n. *waziir*.
count, to v.t. *-*ɣənas*; *-*ɖakənas*.
countenance n. *surat*.
country n. *balat*; *mulk*; (patria) *watan*; high — *bon*.
couple n. *likom*; — of days *etcal*.
courageous adj. *-*aw daq*; *dilewar*; *pferiliki*; *gurgar* (page 207, col. 2); *-*aw jusulo*; *singe* *-*at*.
course p. in the course of *etʃi jat*; *koraq*; of — *beme*.
court n. *maraka*.
courteous adj. *mamaller*.
courtesy n. *adap*.
cover n. *surat*; (of book) *gudgat*.
covetous adj. *gaunkiliar* (?).
covetous, to become v.i. *kam kam* e.
covetousness n. *lama*.
cow n. *bua*; young — *buaʃer*.
cow- adj. *buauchum*.
coward n. *ar* *-*manas*.
cowardly adj. *ar* *-*manas*; *-*aw akhəte* *-*as bidil*.
cowdung n. *haywig*; — beetle *jua*.
cow-hide n. *bua gap*.
co-wife n. *umagas*.
crack n. (as in china) *dəf*; gaping — *ŝkraq*; (noise) *ɖaraq*; 2. *faur*.

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crack, to v.i. *ċaṭ ni.as*; *ṫhraq ni.as.*
cradle n. *go.wa*; *biligbiš.*
craftsman n. *ustad*; *bevila.*
craftsmanship n. *ustadi.*
cranesbill n. *šurukundul.*
crash together, to v.i. *ċaa doh.as*; *ċaa dur.as.*
craving n. **-aski.*
crawl, to v.i. (of baby) *gikiriŋ gʃalaŋ m.*
crawling n. *gʃalaŋ.*
cream n. *iwas.*
crease n. *brak.*
create, to v.t. *d*-asuman.as*; *paida *-ət*; *ṫhumak et.*
credence n. *barawar*; to give — *barawar m.*
creditor n. *wajurin.*
creep, to v.i. (of baby) *gikiriŋ gʃalaŋ m.*
crest (of hill) n. *iwal*; *ċuri.*
crevasse n. *kap.*
crime n. *kuhori.*
crippled adj. *ɣope*; *ɣope ḍhaŋgre*; (in hand or foot) *khorjo*; quite — *ċorko ċorko.*
crochet-hook n. *ǰaroqo kkaŋ.*
crooked adj. *ɣanḍur*; 1. *ǰoro.*
crooked, to be v.i. *duɣanḍur.as.*
crops n. *karam*; *faal*; cut and stacked — *ḍaka*; cut and lying — *kandi.* V.s.v. *kathi.*
Vide also:
Barley, beans, buckwheat, clover, lucerne, maize, millet, peas, potatoes, rice, wheat.
cross, to v.i. *duʏas*; v.s.v. *iṫi*; v.t. (mountain pass) (. . . from) *talwas.*
cross over, to v.i. *aŋlaŋ m.*
cross-grained adj. *aparto.*
cross-timbers n. (of roof) *bandoran.*
crouch, to v.i. *ǰoq m.*
crow n. *ɣa*; as — like *wjhem.*
crow, to v.i. N. *qaqqarwaa et.*

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crowbar n. dangal; jabal. OOO
crowded adj. dam dum'al; gaṭi gaṭi.
crown n. taj.
cruel adj. be-raham; zalim; zulmgar;
zulmkar.
crumb n. [illegible].
crumpled adj. laq; laqhar.
crunching n. [illegible].
crush, to v.t. (to powder) [illegible] *-al.
crush down, to v.t. *-[illegible].
crushed, to be v.i. laq m-.
cry, to v.i. (shout) gan et.; (weep) hera-.
crystal n. [illegible].
cubit n. gal.
cuckold n. [illegible].
cuckoo n. [illegible].
cud n. to chew the — [illegible] et.
cudgel n. [illegible].
cuff (a blow) n. N. [illegible].
cultivated adj. [illegible]; [illegible]; —
land [illegible]; [illegible].
cultivation n. [illegible].
cultivator n. zamindar.
cup n. (wooden) [illegible]; piala; (china)
[illegible].
cupboard n. [illegible]; N. [illegible];
almari.
curdle, to v.i. [illegible].
curds n. [illegible]; (sour) N. [illegible]; [illegible]; (from
beestings) [illegible]; dried — qurut.
cure n. ilaj.
cure, to v.t. [illegible] *-al.; ilaj et.
curl n. [illegible]; [illegible].
current n. [illegible].
curse n. lanat.
curse, to v.i. lanat et.; (vulgar) [illegible] et.
curtain n. parda.
cushion n. (on saddle) [illegible]. V. "pillow".
custom n. *-[illegible]; [illegible]; adat; dastur;
miraz.
customary law n. miraz.
cut n. [illegible].

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cut, to v.t. *-sakartaas; darap et.; darach et.; (tree below branches) *-marapas; (rump) biaorkas.
cut down, to v.t. (tree) *-dolas.
cut off, to v.t. (water) gorvas; (means of subsistence) v.a.v. *-il.
cut open, to v.t. šar et.
cut up, to v.t. łag et.
cutter n. berγuda.

D.

dagger n. tirik; xanjar.
daily adv. har gunis; gunikamo gunis.
dam n. (of earth or stone) man; birti.
damage n. laf; nuqsan; zarar.
damage to v.t. *-squdolas.
damaged, to become v.i. qudolas.
dam up, to v.t. d*-skuas; delmiγas.
dammed up, to be v.i. didoiγas.
damp adj. bayum; jorumuje; sak; dirtum.
damp, to be v.i. dumayas.
dance, to v.i. giralas; naj et.; to make s.o. — *-sgiralas.
dancing ground n. jalaŋ.
dandified adj. pephrij.
danger n. bala; xatar.
dangerous adj. xatar; — person afrom.
dark adj. ṭuṣaŋ; ṭumṣaŋ; pitch — jaṇ ṭuṣaŋ.
darkness n. ṭuṣaŋko; — and dust ṭumṣaŋ.
darling adj. ji.
dash, to v.t. tilaγayas.
daughter n. *-ai; — and son *-ai *-i.
daughters n. *-guγaniŋc.
daughter-in-law n. *-ṣakin.
dauntless adj. sirgo *-as.
dawn n. gon; ṭuṣorgho; time before — gono ṭuk.
dawn, to v.i. gon m.; saŋ m.
day n. gunis; a single — hilkolto; all — as uyum; as sabore; — and night as thap.

00 8 days n. -ḍate; 2 — altọgate; 3rd day in past parothiṣ.

day after tomorrow adv. hiyalto. V. s.vv. horẹlto, hirto, marẹlto.

day before yesterday adv. parẹlto.

daylight n. sa asqiṇ.

dead adj. iruṃ; — body purṭas.

deaf adj. γoṭ.

dear adj. *-sqoruṃ; (voc.) ḍakar; (costly) beḍ gaʹe; giraṅ; gramal.

dearth n. taṅgi.

death n. *-iras; u.iras; 1. dar; 2. marg, marγas.

debt n. γor.

debtor n. γor ëḍiṅas; γorpaṅa.

deceit n. ḍoroγaṣ.

deceive, to v.t. moroγuṭe ḍelas.

deception n. daγi.

decide, to v.t. (a case) *-skorčas; faisala et.; d*-askuṭas.

decided, to be v.i. ẹṭi ẹti m.; faisala m.; *-gaṭčas d.

decision n. aṭum; faisala.

decline n. (of sun etc.) γaṭu.

decline, to v.i. (of sun etc.) γaṭu m.

declivity n. v. "descent".

decrease, to v.i. dẹlḍiṛas; v.t. d*-skiṛas.

deduct, to v.t. d*-skiṛas.

deep adj. γaṭom.

defame, to v.t. gila et.

defamed adj. badnam.

defeat n. škast.

defeat, to v.t. škast *-čiṅas; fata *-et.

defect n. aib.

deficient adj. kam.

defile n. γaqʹu.

defile, to v.t. d*-asmiṅas.

defiled, to be v.i. dimʹiṅas.

deflect, to v.t. demuγyuras.

delay n. alo.

delay, to v.i. *-khuranas; v.t. *-askhuranas.

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360 delayed adj. *ḍeŋ*.
deliberately adv. *ni.al* m.
delight, to v.t. *mane d°-altas*.
delighted adj. *cigal*.
delightful adj. *japokot*.
deliver, to v.t. *juk* et.
delivered, to be v.i. (of a woman) *gu'koyas*; v.a.v. *d°-awa.as*.
demand, to v.t. *deunoras*; *deyarenas*.
demands n. *berzane*.
demon n. (female) *bilas*; (male) *hir bilas*.
den n. *yerigot*.
deny, to v.t. *dakk'aras*, *munkir* m.; *rukaw* et.
depart, to v.i. *ni.as*; *duras*; *rawane* m.
deplore, to v.t. *pasos* m.
deport, to v.t. *°-apalas*.
depressed adj. *zafa*.
depression n. (in ground) *yoṭopa*.
deprived of, to be v.i. *ho* m.
descend, to v.i. *zeḳas*; to make — *d°-aluyas*; to make rain — *°-askortsas*.
descendants n. *aulad*.
descent n. *yuru*; *tali*; steep — *chagre*.
desert n. *dat*; *biyaban*; adj. *laq*.
desire n. *yak*; *rai*; *nuglar*; *armane*; *°-ashi*; v.a.vv. *°-as*; *°-dirono*.
desire, to v.t. *yak* et.; *rai* et.; *armane* et.; *°-ashi duwalas*.
despairing adj. *nar umid*.
despatch, to v.t. *°-uras*; *°-apalaras*; *°-abayas*; cp. *d°-altas* 2.
despondent adj. *jarkhanu*.
destitute adj. *abero*; *tatayarpu*; *muhtaj*; *nar darva*.
detain, to v.t. *°-serutas*.
determination n. *qasd*.
detonating fuse n. *milimgo fita*.
developed adj. (grown up) *numdaq*.
device n. *daj*.

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devil n. *ḍeilure*.
devilry n. *ḍeilurei*.
devour, to v.t. v. "to eat".
dew n. *yfurale*.
die, to v.i. *°-iraas*; *dari m.*; *wafat m.*
difficult adj. *ahal*; *ḍron*; *ḍaŋ*; N. *saro*; *sow*; *mushkil*.
difficulty n. *ahal*; *mushkil*.
dig, to v.t. *biraqas*; to make s.o. — *°-abiraqas*.
dignity n. without state or — *g'ala*.
diluted adj. *ṭaḥalɣuwan*.
dipper n. *khapuru*; *ṭhonas*.
direct adv. *taḥan*; *uṭḳum*.
direction n. *°-yakal*; *khiriŋ*; *pa*; *ḍaŋ*; wrong — *aparis*.
dirge n. *hariming hariŋ*.
dirty adj. *thar*; N. *ṭhurk*.
dis- negative prefix, v.s.v. *a-*, *a-*.
disappear, to v.i. *ɣaiab m.*; *duasaloas*.
disappointed adj. *na- umid*.
disapproval n. v.s.v. *paaran*.
disc n. (of metal applied to s.t.) *pal*; (of gourd or silver as arrow-target) *piri*.
disciple n. *murid*.
discontented (with), to be v.i. *halturuas*.
discourage, to v.t. *°-as* *°-uras*.
discourtesy n. *be-adapi*.
discussion n. *bertaru*.
disease n. *bi.ais*; *ɣalirviat*; v. List of Diseases.
disgrace n. *sherki*; *halturui*; *ḍeren*.
disgrace, to v.t. *d°-asaltas*.
disgraced adj. *be-izzat*.
disgust n. *°-aɣam*.
disgust, to v.t. *d°-ashjaryas*.
dish n. *pfalor*; *tsilpi*; *dastach*; v. List of Vessels.
dishonest adj. *adrumo*; (in trade) *lare jare*.
disinterested adj. *asjo*.
disliked adj. *°-aɣam*.

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disloyal adj. *bé-imaru.*
disloyalty n. *nimak harami.*
dismantle, to v.t. *iltoras.*
dismiss, to v.t. *d°-ucas.*
dismount, to v.i. *draṅ m.; urkas; duurkas.*
disobedient adj. *arum; hukum akanas;*
to be — *hardi umanas; hukum akanas.*
disobey, to v.t. *hukum akanas;* v.a.v. *farm.*
dispensary n. *šafaxana.*
disperse, to v.i. *čat m.;* v.t. *deγurafas.*
display n. *tamaša;* to make a — *γiltiras.*
displeased adj. *aeuv; xafa.*
disport o.s., to v.i. *tamaša et.*
dispute n. *hertaare; čal.*
disrespect n. *be-adapi; be-izzat.*
disrespectful adj. *be-adap.*
distance n. *mathanumkoš.*
distant adj. *γenanum; matham(um);* (of relatives) *mathanum.*
distasteful adj. *°-aγam.*
distort, to v.t. (by force) *uurč et.*
distressed adj. *xafa;* v.a.v. *afsut.*
distressed, to be v.i. *°-as fernas.*
district n. *ilaqa.*
disturbance n. *γowγo; hor; janjal; fasad.*
ditch n. *xandaq.*
"div" n. *γfut.*
dive, to v.i. *γertaaru.*
diversion n. *tamaša.*
divide, to v.t. *braṅ et.; taqsim et.; d°-qaras* (p. 134); (hair) *°-ihan diqaras.*
dividing line n. *čir.*
divine, to v.i. *fal giyas.*
diviner n. *nujum; ramalči.*
divorce n. *talaq.*
divorce, to v.t. (a woman) *morvas* (*°-aras*); *urkas; talaq °-ichi.as* or *et.,* or *d'ičimas;* v.a.v. *paiha.*
divot n. *bahor.*
do, to v.t. *°-etas; etas;* — a job *dure et.*
doer n. *etas.*

457 b

000

doctor n. *hakim*; *tabib*.
dog n. *huk*; male — *hir huk*; bitch *gus huk*; hairy — *jambalo*; wild — *gu·ljo*.
dog-days n. *tumus*.
doll n. *minci.is*.
domestic adj. *u·lum*.
domesticated adj. *heri*.
don, to v.t. *-gorias* (x objects); *berias* (y objects).
done, to be (faciendum) *etas*.
donkey n. *jakun*; braying — *garq jakun*.
donkey-foal n. *gurko*.
don't . . . v.a.vv. *a-*, *ay-*, *aiye*, *aiye*, *o-*.
door n. *hiŋ*.
door-frame n. *ta.koraŋ*, v.a.v. *ta.kuriŋ*.
door-handle n. *hiŋe fori*.
door-keeper n. *hiŋatsum maharam*.
door-post n. *ta.kuriŋ*.
door-sill n. gavum *ta.kuriŋ*.
double adj. *a·lto jagur*.
double up, to v.i. *dua·alajas*.
doubt n. *šak*.
doubtless adv. *albat*; *be-šak*.
dough n. *hayunde*; γoski; leavened — *aseio*; lump of — *bonis*; strips of — *lazdo*; vessel for — *imakri*; vessel for fermenting — *hayundokri*.
doughy adj. γoski.
dove n. γoγundil.
down n. *bapaw*; adv. *ṣa*; 2. *ṣaf*; γaw (*ṣa*); γawe.
down on prep. *ṣa*; *ṣaf*.
down through prep. ṣa.
down-country adv. from — *ṣafum*.
downhill adv. γaro.
downwards adv. ṣa; ṣān; ṣaf; leading — *ṣirgo·a*.
dowry n. v.a.vv. *dūk* and *-thergi*.
doze n. *ful*.
doze, to v.i. *fuksir* *-m.
dozing adj. *pfu·ŋ*.

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000 drag to v.t. (*-)Xashere.
dragalong, to v.t. *dadal et.*
dragon n. *aidar*; *ziggo*; *bargen*.
dragonfly n. *frago*.
draught n. (liquid) *mirm*.
draw to v.t. (*-)Xashere; *jai* *-ç ..; (bow) *tshere*; (a design) *-asqurenas*.
draw back, to v.i. *gfer m.*
draw out, to v.t. *d*-usas*; *d*-sqmas*.
dream n. *awhal*; *brahuf*.
dreadful adj. *amabo*; v.a.v. *hek*.
dress n. *-alji*.
dress, to v.i. *-alji* *poinas*.
dress n. *gajorç*; (woman's head-sheet) *bigo*; *dom*; (woman's shirt) *gafu*; *pih*.
dress o.s. up, to v.i. *-gorç et*.
dried adj. *pupom* (x things); *burm*, *burgam* (y things). V. s.v. *purgas*; — apricot *bjew*; — fruit ground like flour *burç*.
dried up adj. *jork*.
driftwood n. *ba*.
drink n. *mirm*.
drink to v.t. *minare*; *burgas*; (tshil the) *girew*; to make s.o. *-aminas*.
drinking-water n. *minew tshil*; *burgas tshil*.
drip, to v.i. *burp m.*
dripping n. *chalhag*; *charhag*.
drive, to v.t. *ḍak* *-et*; (plough oxen) *-urkas*; — s.t. into s.t. else *ispalas* (i.e. *-spalas*. Cs. of *palew*).
drive back, to v.t. *gfer* *-et*.
drive off, to v.t. *ḍam et*.
drive out, to v.t. *d*-usas*.
drop n. *chaf*; *thid*.
drop, to v.i. *tahar m.*; v.t. *malkas* (x objects); *hakirgas* (y objects).
dropsy n. *-urkale tshil*.
drown to v.i. *-yurkas*; v.t. *-aspurkas*.
drowned, to be v.i. *tshilage* *-m.
drug n. *mohk*; (hemp) *burç*; (opium) *afyem*.

458b

drum n. (kettledrum) *ḍamal*; (big) *ḍaḍaŋ*; to run finger over surface of — *ḍurm et.* 000

drummer n. v.s.v. *bericho*; *ḍamalći*; *ḍaḍaŋći*; v.s.v. *eyoras.*

drumstick n. (for big drum) *pirć'ano.*

drunk adj. *mast*; to get — **-arkai.as.*

dry adj. *jok*; v.s.v. "dried", and see entries under *guŋas*, *buŋas* & *bugoi.as*; (of weather) *jaḍum.*

dry, to, v.i. *guŋas* (h. x subjects), *buŋas*; *buŋoiŋas* (y subjects); v.t. *eṣpi.as* (i.e. **-aṣpi.as*); *eṣpuŋas.*

dry leaves n. *hamul.*

dual adj. *jagor.*

duck n. *gforiŋ.*

duly adv. *baraber.*

dumb adj. *laγaṅ.*

dun-coloured adj. *samand.*

dung n. *γaral*; *maγné*; (manure) *dilk*; cow — *haγriŋ*; horse — *muyal*; orbicular — *gaapen*; *hoγan.*

duplicate n. *yum.*

dusk n. *hurum han.*

dust n. *sordo*; (in air) B. *gubaw*; (with darkness) *fumḍaŋ*; cloud of — *daldi'om*; *dumal.*

dye n. *raŋ.*

dye, to v.t. **-askir.as*; *raŋ dalas.*

dyed adj. **-askirum.*

dyer n. *raŋći*; *raŋgrez.*

dysentery n. *miraŋ.*

dwarf juniper n. *majhali gal.*

dwell, to v.i. *hururjas*; to cause s.o. — **-aururjas.*

dwelling-house n. *γaṭ.*

dwelling-place n. **-gah*; permanent — **-gaṭ.*

E.

each adj. *har hin* (h); *har han* (x, y); *hin hin* (h); *han han* (x, y); *ho*; — other *hin hin* (h); *han han* (x, y).

459 a

000

eagle n. *german.*
ear n. *-*ltumal*; (external) *kalamarfo*; (of corn) *cha.*
earlier-born adj. *gar d*-manum.*
early adj., adv. *tahor*; (former) *tahorum.*
early morning adj. *tahordimo*; *fufaqmo.*
early-ripened adj. *tahor d*-yanum.*
earring n. *gi-bin*; *kalamar.*
earth n. *tik*; (white) *gal*; (very fine, white) *dum'el*; (kind of) *marfi*; (of fun) *gwigat.*
earth-cliff n. *mart*; v. also N. *bahal.*
earthquake n. *biqan*; N. *bayal.*
earwig n. *galtal.*
ease n. *far*; *aram*; *rahat*; (facility) *aafo*; *aasani.*
easily adv. *aafu.e ke.*
easiness n. *aafo*; *aasani.*
east n. *jil.*
eastwards adv. N. *dal me.*
easy adj. *aafo*; *suhal*; *aasa*; — ascent *dambalum.*
eat, to v.t. *ši.as* (*ju.as* & *be.as*) — opium *afium duyas*; to give s.o. s.t. — *-*asiv.as.*
eclipse n. v.a.v.v. *eyenjoiyas*; *jandera.*
eclipsed, to be v.i. *eyenjoiyas.*
edge n. *tri*; *gal*; *mal*; (of knife) *hiran ps*; (of terrace) *partal*; both —s of s.t. *'alhal.*
edging n. (round rim of anything) *b'argin.as.*
edible adj. *šiy.asas yalki.*
educate, to v.t. *-*asikinas*; *talim* *-*thi.as.*
educated adj. *talim ganum.*
education n. *talim.*
effective, to be v.i. *gašara.*
effort n. to make an — *janam'ar et.*
egg n. *tiqan*; (contents) *tiqane dal*; white of — *burum dal*; yolk *talark dal.*
eggshell n. *tiqane wal*; *tiq(an)e puinmar.*
Egypt n. *Misar.*

000 Egyptian adj. *Misore.*
eight num. *altambo* (h, n, y); *altambi* (s).
eighteen num. *torumo altambo* (h, n, y) — *altambi* (s).
eighth ord. *altambibulum.*
eighty num. *walti alter.*
either . . . or conj. *hal* . . . *hal*; 2. *ya* . . . *ya.*
elapse, to v.i. *maiœs.*
elder n. *ugurum*; *aŝakeri*; *harum manum sie*; *akabir*; adj. *ugurum*; *umoro ugurum.*
elderly adj. *mayar.*
elephant n. *hasto.*
elevated adj. *thorum.*
elevation n. (in level place) *dong.*
eleven num. *torumo hin* (h); *torumo han* (n, y); *torumo hik* (s).
eleventh ord. *torumo* or *torimo hikulum.*
else adv. *da*; *thi*; *thorum.*
emaciated adj. *d°-kuŝum.*
emaciated, to become v.i. *d°-kuŝas.*
embrace, to v.t. *hayu °-at.*; *barkane °-at*; *barkar wadi.as*; v.s.v. *°-at.*
embroider, to v.t. *ĉork at.*
embroidered adj. *ĉorko*; *ĉork etum*; — horse-cloth *hijum.*
embroidery n. *ĉork.* — pattern *ĉikan.*
emerge, to v.i. *duwas.*
employ, to v.t. *°-alterupas.*
empty adj. *ĉhan*; *thi*; *yari*; *sure*; *suwli.*
empty out, to v.t. *dewaiyas.*
empty-handed adj. *lor.*
enamoured adj. *aŝiq.*
enamoured, to be v.i. *d°-awurtas.*
enchantment n. *dam*; *arr.*
enclose, to v.t. *d°-alsas*; (animals) *°-kharilas.*
enclosure n. (for animals) *haray*; (round grave) *panji*; (round shrine) *thark.*
encourage, to v.t. *°-as d°-alsas.*
encouragement n. *himmat.*
end n. *mad*; at the — *mudafe*; *a°aer*; in the — *arer her*; to the — *aulser*

7

000 to come to an — *d°-γanas* (h, x subj.) *doγanas* (y subj.); *gaγor* m.; (finis) *fəqat*.

end, to v.i. *duγas*.

endeavour n. *košiš*; *himmət*.

endeavour, to v.i. *košiš et*.

enemy n. *Δkar*; *γaqəto*; *dušman*.

engaged on, to be v.i. *surwaras*.

Englishman n. *fəraŋ*.

enjoin, to v.t. *hama.o et*.

enjoy, to v.t. *bi.as*, (v.a.v. *ʃi.as*).

enjoy o.s., to v.i. *šori.əš et*.

enjoyment n. *harəw*.

enmity n. *γəl*; *gaʃ*; *ʃir*; *dušmani*; v.a.v. *n.rd*.

enough! *bas!*; *gu!*; *gəgu!*; *guigu!*.

entrail(s) n. 1. *°-la.hiw*; 2. *jur*.

enquire, to v.i. *doγarunas*.

enquire into, to v.t. *d°-səqəʃas*.

entangled, to be v.i. *dimorquγas*; to get — *dikaʃas*.

enter, to v.i. *giγas*; to cause s.o. — *°-sgiγas*.

entertain, to v.t. *ədim et*.

entertainment n. *zoraduk*; public — *təmaʃa*.

entire adj. *ʃorə*; *puro*; *təmam*; the — *ugoru*; — ex *ta.hind'ur*.

entirely adv. *ta.ʃap*.

entreaty n. *ozor*.

entrust, to v.t. *təwil et*.

envelope n. *lifafa*.

envious adj. to make s.o. — *jajaʃ °-əl*.

enviously adv. to look at — *jajaʃ °-m*.

envoy n. *durʌla*.

epilepsy n. *hurgi*.

equable adj. (of person) *bəzum*.

equal adj. 2. *ʃəb*; *babor*; *°-garuze*.

equal, to v.i. 2. *ʃak °-əm*.

equinox n. (vernal) *Naurez*.

equipment n. *durušak*; *əsbɔb*; *sərmara*.

equivalent n. *badal*.

eradicate, to v.t. *dᵊ-pirtas*; *dᵊ-apirtas*. 000

erect adj. *daldiṣum*; *bu*.

erect, to v.t. *dᵊ-ṣiyas*; (head) *ṭiq et*.

error n. *ṭhis*; *harkan*; *γalat*; to make an — *harkan ni·as*.

escape, to v.i. *dᵊ-uṣnas*; *durnas*.

escape-channel n. *dirital*.

establish, to v.t. *baja et*.

estrangement n. v.s.v. *gurtsas* 6.

Ethiopian adj. *habaši*.

even adj. (not odd) *babar*; adv. . . . *ke*.

even now adv. *mu·to ke*.

evening n. *asuafo*; *šam*; in the — *asuafumo*; adj. *asuafumo*; *šamumo*.

eventually adv. *ayer har*.

ever adv. *hameša*.

every adj. *har*; *ke*; — time that . . . *ta hang*.

everyone pron. *har hin* (h); *har han* (x,y).

evidence n. *guvari*.

evil n. *bayarkkul*; *tarp*; to talk — of s.o. *ṭur ms.*; *ṭuhaq* ᵒ*-et*.; adj. *γuniksi*; *bayark*; *tarpe*.

evil-doer n. *bayark*; *nifumaiš ulas*.

evil-doing n. *nifumaiš*.

evil eye n. *γuniksi nazar*.

evil-looking adj. *aiš(um*; *badšakal*.

evil-natured adj. *bayark*; *badmizaǰe*.

evilness n. *γuniksi(kul*.

evil works n. *hukinum*.

ewe n. *belis*; (not yet dam) *suvaie*; — lamb *saufaliki) muaurdi*.

exact adj. *ṭak*; *babar*.

exact, to v.t. (retribution) *di·unas* (v.s.v. *rwa*).

exalt, to v.t. *tharuam* ᵒ*-et*.

examine, to v.t. to cause s.o. to — ᵒ*-sbaranas*.

excellence n. *daltaskul*.

excellent adj. *bam*; *daltas*; (virtuous) *punalorja*.

except prep. *ški*.

000

excess n. *ẓiādi*; in — bash.
excessively adv. *biṣ*; *abhogat*.
exchange, to v.t. *ṭdi badi et.*; *[illegible] *-et.*;
(permanently) *[illegible]*.
excited adj. *mast*.
excrement n. *γoraṭ* v. "dung".
excuse n. *uẓur*.
exercise n. *mašq*.
exercise, to v.t. *mašq et.*; (rights) *[illegible]*.
exempt adj. (from carrying loads) *[illegible]*.
exert o.s., to v.t. *jān.zān'or et.*; **-[illegible]*.
exhaust, to v.t. **-[illegible]*; (supplies etc.) *[illegible] et.*
exhausted adj. *[illegible]*; *[illegible]*; *[illegible]*.
exhausted, to be v.i. *d*-[illegible]* (h, x subj.); *[illegible]* (y).
exile, to v.t. **-[illegible]*; *ben dodo d*-[illegible]* or **-et.*
existence n. to come into — *[illegible]*; **-[illegible]*; *paida m.*; *d*-[illegible]*; *d*-ma.nas*; *[illegible]*.
expand, to v.i. *[illegible]*.
expectant adj. (mother) *[illegible]*.
expectation n. *[illegible]*; *umid*; *[illegible]*.
expedient n. *[illegible]*; *[illegible]*.
expel, to v.t. **-[illegible]*; *d*-[illegible]*; *ben dodo d*-[illegible]* or **-et.*
expend, to v.t. **-[illegible]*; *xarč et.*; **-[illegible]*.
expenditure n. *xarč*.
expenses n. *xarč*.
expensive adj. *[illegible] gale*; *[illegible]*.
experience, to v.t. *[illegible]*.
experienced, to become v.i. *d'[illegible]*.
expert n. *[illegible]*.
explosive n. *[illegible]*.
expose, to v.t. *d*-[illegible]*.
extend, to v.t. *jek *-et.*
extended adj. *jek*.
extended, to be v.i. *d*-[illegible]*.
extending adj. *[illegible]*.
exterminate, to v.t. *[illegible] *-[illegible]*; *[illegible] *-et.*
exterminated adj. *[illegible]*.

461b

000 extinguish, to v.t. *qulaqas*.
extra adj. *hazi*; *hazkirin*.
extract, to v.t. *das et.*; *d°-waas*; *d°-ṣirut-as*; to cause to — *d°-ṣuas*.
extraordinary adj. *ajap*; *akher*.
extravagant, to be v.i. *yalliwas*.
extremely adv. *burj*; *uskoryal*.
exude, to v.i. *pfot m.*
exuding oil adj. *halalin*.
eye n. *°-ltin*; (of needle) *ú*; white of — *hurum mana*; corner of — *tigal*; grey-eyed *burko*; white-eyed (of horse) *tapor*; to keep an — on *°-analas*; — and limbs *°-ltin °-kaq*.
eye-ball n. *°-ltine mana*.
eye-brows n. *°-lburak*.
eye-glasses n. *ai·nak*.
eye-lash n. *°-lpurr*.
eyeless adj. (of needle) *ú apim*.
eyelet n. (leather loop used as —) *purhas*.
eyelid n. *°-ltine tal*.

F.

face n. *°-skil*; *surat*; (of hill) *°-skil*.
face downwards adv. *°-murkan*.
facing adj. *tur*; *ru karra*.
fact n. in — *haki*.
faction n. *pali*.
fade, to v.i. *daipas*; *khap m.*; *sarp m.*
faggot n. *talran*.
fail, to v.i. (to be unable) v.a.v. *°-amanas*.
faint, to v.i. *bihoś m.*; 2. *pal °-m.*; v.a.v. *dom*.
faint-hearted adj. *°-ass shoko*; *°-as bidil*.
fair adj. (beautiful) *daltas*; *gubirus*; *marig*; (in colouring) *burko*.
fair-complexioned adj. *burko*; *śipil*.
fairyland n. *pamal*.
faith n. *imana*; *tawakal*; "the —" *din*.
faithful adj. *imandari*; *imana bilum*.
faithless adj. *bi-imana*.
falcon n. *gasant*.

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falconer n. *mirʌškʌr.*

fall, to v.i. *-*walʌs* (h subjects); *walʌs* (x subjects); *bʌlʌs* (y subjects); *tʌhʌr* m.; (of dew) *bʌsʌs*; (of snow etc.); *juγʌs*; *giγaiy*; (be spilt) *dimiγʌs*; (with loud noise) *dim walʌs*, *dim bʌlʌs.*

fall asleep, to v.i. *-*ʌyenʌs.*

fall down, to v.i. *dorʌs*; *bran walʌs*; *digiʌyʌs*; (of earth cliff) *tʌhiʌs.*

fall in love, to v.i. *ʌšiq* *-m.; *pfuṭ* *-m.; *dard* m.

false adj. v.s.v. *γʌlʌt.*

falsehood n. *-*ʌmus.*

fame n. *tʌrif.*

family n. *jʌmʌʌt*; — and relatives *jʌm jʌmʌʌt*; distinguished old — *xʌndʌn*; *mirʌs*; (breed) *zʌt*; (woman's term) *ʌyʌmo*; possessing large — *sʌpʌrγʌr.*

famine n. *čhʌm.*

famous adj. *ik dusum*; *hʌri*; *mʌšhur.*

fancy n. to take a — to *pfuṭ* *-*m.*

far adj. *mʌthʌn*; as — as *thʌŋ.*

far-off adj. *γʌsʌnʌm.*

farewell! *xudʌγʌr!*

farness n. *mʌthʌnumkuṭ.*

farrier n. *sʌp ʌγʌsʌs sis.*

fart n. *fiṭ.*

farter n. *fiṭkʌṭ.*

farthing n. *paisa.*

fashion n. *zail*; in this — *ʌkhiṭ zailʌtʌ.*

fashion, to v.t. *d*-ʌsmʌnʌs.*

fast n. *roza*; to keep the — *roza gʌnʌs.*

fast, to v.i. *roza* m.

fasten, to v.t. *d*ʌγuγʌs*; *ṭʌk* *-*ʌt.*; v. "to tie".

fastening n. (of chogs) *ṭʌk.*

fat n. *biʌ*; (on animal's colon) *wuk*; adj. (of person) *dʌγʌnum*; *dʌγ.*

fate n. *nʌsib*; *qismʌt.*

462b

father n. *-u·y; (in royal circles) *bʌba*; — of many grown sons *bʌlgu·in*. 000
father-in-law n. *-*ʌskir*.
fatherless adj. *-uy *opʌm*; *thor'ʌs*.
fatigue, to v.t. *-*ʌsporʌs*.
fatted adj. the — calf *yu·dʌm bolo·ṭo*.
fattened adj. *yu·dʌm*. V. s.vv. *-*u·de.ʌs* & *yu·de.ʌs*.
fault n. *ḫis*; *aib*; *guna*; *huba·l*; *tʌksi·r* for no — *na·hʌq*; to seek excuse to find — *gʌjʌt et*.
favour n. *yʌl*.
favohrable adj. *subʌl*.
favourite adj. *-*ʌyerum*; *zol* (c.)
fear n. *bi·k*; *bi·kkuṣ*; *a·rkuṣ*; 2. *dar*.
fear, to v.i. *ar m.*; *bi·k m.*; *ṣauf et.*; *-*ʌs guruyʌs*; to make s.o. — *ar*, or, *bi·k* *-*ʌt.*; *-*ʌs* *-*ʌguruyʌs*.
fearsome adj. *amuhr*; v.s.v. *bi·k*.
feasible adj. *etʌs*.
feast n. *mʌnoṛ*, v.s.v. *mʌneṛiki*.
feather n. *pfolgo*; -s of arrow *tarko·ŋ*.
fee n. miller's — *pfi*.
feeble adj. *ʌšu·to*; *torʌdo*; *kʌmqu·wʌt*; *kʌmzo·r*.
fed up, to be v.i. *du·ljaiyʌs*.
feed, to v.t. *-*ʌsi·rʌs*; (by mouthfuls) *lʌp* *-*ʌt*.
feet and hands n. *-*uṭ* *-*ri·ŋ*.
fell, to v.t. *delʌs*; *mʌlʌq* *-*ʌrʌs*.
felt n. *khʌma*; (under saddle) *toqum*.
female n. N. *so·ṭi*; very young — (of animals) *sumfʌ'ikṣi*; adj. *gus*; *sum*; *kʌlko·s*.
ferment, to v.i. *bʌpʌyʌs*.
festival n. *duzʌṭe*; *jʌlsa*; Specific:
Vernal Equinox *Nouro·s*.
Barley Seed-Sowing *Bo·pfau*.
Harvest *Gʌnu·ni*.
Threshing *Pi ʌqmor*.
Winter Fire *Thumuṣeliŋ*, v. also s.v. *towis*.

000

Apricot Blossom *Šɪqʌmʌṣ̂iŋ.*
Dadi at Hindi *Šərə·s.*
festival food n. *bʌno*; *keči krča·li.*
fetch, to v.t. *d°-tsʌs* (h and x objects); (*do*)*suγʌs* (y objects); to make s.o. — *d°-ʌtsʌs.*
fetch out, to v.t. *d°-uʌʌs.*
fetlock n. 1. *ku·r.*
fever n. *dʌlʌγər*; *gəru·rumkuṣ̂*; v.s.vv. *šərma, zurzur.*
few pron. *hikum.*
fickle adj. *ʌʌnisa·rs.*
fie! *pʌso·m!*
field n. *mʌl*; 2. *guγo·s*; 1. *ṭər*; *khoṣ̂kus*; *sərk*; slightly sloping — 2. *ḍi·r*; irrigation plot in — *pforoŋ.*
fierce adj. *za·rda·r.*
fifteen num. *torma ts.hondo* (h, x, y), — *ts.hʌndi* (z).
fifteenth num. *torma ts.hʌndi.ulom.*
fifth num. *ts.hʌndi.ulom.*
fifty num. *a·ltowa·ltər to·rɪmo.*
fig n. *pfa·k* x.
fig tree n. *pfa·k* y.
fight n. *čʌl*; *ho·lgu·ṣ̂*; *birga.*
fight, to v.i. *ho·lgu·ṣ̂ niyʌs*; *birga, čʌl, ho·lgu·ṣ̂* or *jʌŋ* *ɪt.*
fighter n. *jʌnja·lkɪṣ̂.*
fighting n. *jʌŋ*; *ju·wər.*
figure of fun n. *bʌγʌra·ḍo.*
file n. *mu·rəmu*; in — *ts.hirulo.*
fill n. (of a pipe) *mi·m.*
fill, to v.t. *hik °-ʌt.*; *d°-ʌspi·rʌnʌs*; — s.t. into s.t. *utinʌs.*
fill in, to v t. *giyʌs.*
fill up, to v.i. *bilbinʌs*; v.t. *d°-ʌsuljaiyʌs.*
filled up adj. *ṣ̂ək.*
filled full, to be v.i. *dibirʌnʌs.*
filly n. *gus birʌγo.*
filtered adj. *ssisi·num* (v.s.v. *°-ʌsisi·nʌs*).
filthy adj. *ju·nojʌnʌs.*
fin n. *galgi.*

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600 **final** adj. *mušum*; *mušeṭum* (v.s.v. 1. *muš*).

finally adv. *mušʌṭe*; v.s.v. *a·xer*.

find, to v.t. d•-*ʌɣurkʌs*; •-*yaiyʌs*; *d•-yaiyʌs*.

find o.s. in, to v.i. •-*wʌlʌs*.

fine n. *jərpa*; *mʌyo*; *tʌwʌn*; adj. (excellent) *šu·a*; *mariŋ*; *dʌltʌs*; (not thick) *bi.ṣnum*; (of powder etc.) *ts.hi·lum*.

fine, to v.t. *jərpa* •-*ʌt*.; *tʌwʌn* •-*ʌt*.

fined, to be v.i. *tʌwʌn* •-*m*.

finely-ground adj. *ts.hi·lum*.

finger n. •-*ʌmʌṣ*; little — *ɣe·l*; (in measurements) *tsup*; to put — to *tsʌp et*; to run — over drum *fu·m et*.; with crippled -s *kho·ṭo*; space between —s v.s.v. *ɣərtsapiš*.

finger nail n. •-*u·ri*.

finis n. *fʌqʌt*.

finish, to v.t. *fʌṣ et*.

finish off, to v.t. *e·spʌsʌs*; (exterminate) *tʌčʌp et*.

finished, to be v.i. *fʌṣ m*.; 2. *qʌqər m*.; *d•-ɣʌnʌs*; *doɣʌnʌs*.

fir tree n. *gʌši*; *kʌçul*.

fire n. *pfu*; beacon — *pfu bəre·nç*; to set — to *pfu* •-*ʌtsi.ʌs*.

fire, to v.i. (with bow or gun) *bišaiyʌs*; v.t. (gun) *trʌn et*.

fire-container n. *ši*.

fire-place n. *ši*; *duldo·ŋ*; floor stones round — *šotin*; *phʌrətsi·n*.

fire-shovel n. *a·tʌšbel*.

fire-tongs n. *a·tʌšgi·r*.

fire-wood n. *ɣʌši·l*.

firm adj. *ɣa·qotse bu·n*.

firm, to be v.i. *lʌŋ o·mʌnʌs*.

first num. *hikulum*; adv. *ts.hor*; *yər*; *yər ne*; *yəra·yər*; *i·thʌnulum* (v.s.v. •-*thʌn*); in the — place *ʌwa·l*.

first-born adj. *ts.hor dimʌnum*; *isa·ma·num*.

000 first-fruits n. to eat — *ha ha ɛt.*

fish n. *čhumo.*

fish-insect n. *čəmuˑšo.*

fissure n. (in ice) *bʌṭ*; 2. *bay.*

fist n. *muṭ.*

fit, to v.t. *d°-moyʌs.*

fit into, to v.i. *°-yaiyʌs.*

fitting adj. *yʌṭki*; *yom*; *munaˑsib*; not — *ṭok.*

five num. *tsʌhəndo* (h, x, y), *tsʌhʌndi* (z).

fix, to v.t. *°-wʌši.ʌs* (h objects), *wʌši.ʌs* (x objects), *bɪšaiyʌs* (y objects); *delʌs*; *°-ʌdilʌs*: *°-ʌqərʌṭʌs*; *ɛtsaiyʌs*; *d°-ʌstsʌyʌs*; (appoint) *muqʌrrər ɛt.*

fixed adj. *ʌtuləŋʌs* (v.s.v. *dušuˑŋʌs*); (appointed) *muqʌrrər.*

fizzle, to v.i. *jʌjʌm ɛt.*

flag n. *ʌlʌm.*

flagstone n. *bʌt.*

flake (of snow) n. *dʌp.*

flame n. *yuˑmʌs.*

flank n. *°-ʌpʌt.*

flap, to v.i. (of wings) *vaˑrʌp m.*

flash, to v.i. *lʌm m.*

flat adj. *rʌṭ.*

flavour n. *maza.*

flay, to v.t. *°-fʌṭərʌs*; *baṭ dʌrl ɛt.*

flea n. *khiˑn.*

flee, to v.i. *gaˑrtsʌs*; to make s.o. — *°-ʌskərtsʌs.*

flesh n. *čhʌp*; *boboˑq.*

flex, to v.t. *noˑk °-ʌt.*

flight n. to put to — *°-ʌskərtsʌs*; *ḍʌm °-ʌt.*

fling, to v.t. *°-wʌši.ʌs* (h objects), *wʌši.ʌs* (x objects), *bɪšaiyʌs* (y objects).

fling away, to v.t. *lip ɛt.*

fling o.s. down, to v.i. *kha gaˑrtsʌs.*

flint n. *pfudʌn.*

floating adj. *dʌlbʌṭ.*

flock n. *gʌla*; N. *dun.*

flood n. *sər*; mud — *moˑs*; v.s.v. *dufʌltʌs.*

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floor n. (earth) *ti·k.*

flour n. *dʌɣo.ʌŋ*; *dirʌm*; dusting — for dough *bʌʂiŋ.*

flourish, to v.i. *dultʌlanʌs.*

flow, to v.i. *ga·rtsʌs*; *guts.hərʌs.*

flow, over, to v.i. (of things spilt) *laj'e·l m.*

flower n. *ʌsku·r*; *pfu·nər*; Specific: *gulsu·ri, lili.o, su·jo pfu·nər, mərdakay, mel pfu·nər, ku·rpʌn.*

flower, to v.i. *doxərʌs.*

flutter, to v.i. *ru·rʌp m.*

fly n. *pfi·n.*

fly, to v.i. *duwʌlʌs*; to make — *d*-ʌwʌlʌs.*

flying squirrel n. *bada*; smaller — *kərgʌl'o.*

foal n. *birʌɣo*; *buḍo·ko*; donkey — *go·ko.*

foam n. *ɣʌʂ.*

fodder n. (grain) *bʌspu·r*; (dry leaves) *humul*; v. also *ʂɪqa, xəpi·t, xu·rk.*

foe n. *duʂmʌn.*

fog n. *xuro·nç.*

fold n. (for animals) *həra·y*; (of cloth etc.) *pʌʈo.*

fold up, to v.i. *dus'ʌlʌʈʌs*; v.t. *d*-mʌtsʌs* (x objects); *dumʌtsʌs* (y).

folk n. *sis(ik)*; old — *jʌʈ ba·rxʂ*; young —, old and young *joʈpʌʈ.*

follow, to v.t. **-ltaiyʌs*; *taiyʌs.*

follow up, to v.t. *ḍʌk *-ʌt.*; **-tsi ga·rtsʌs*; **-tsi·e ʈe niyʌs.*

follower n. *ʂʌdər*; (disciple) *muri·d.*

folly n. *na·da·ni.*

fond, to be v.i *d*-ʌ.uru·ʈʌs*; v.s.v. *ʈu·l.*

food n. *ʂʌpik*; *xura·k*; *ru·zi*; *ta.a·m*; *utsiyenʌs*; cooked — *d'i·rim ʂʌpik*: forbidden — *jərmʌʂ*; *həra·m.* V. List of Foods.

food-cadger n. *bu·iki mučuʂk.*

foodless adj. *čhʌko.*

fool adj. *ʌhmʌq*; *be-ʌqəl*: *be-uqu·f*; *na·da·n*; donkey) *jʌkun*; (calf) *buʂo·ʂo*; (owl) *hu·yo.*

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foolish adj. *be.ʌqəl*; *na·da·n*; — behaviour *ja·hɪli*.
foot n. *-*uṭis*; on — *gʌṭʌl*; *pi.a·da*.
foot-hole n. N. *kʌpi·nʌs*.
foot-man n. *pi.a·da*.
foot-mark n. *-*ts.hu*.
foot-polo n. *kʌṭʌl bu·la*, v.s.v. *gʌṭʌl*.
foot-step n. *-*ts.hu*.
foot-wrappers n. *ta.očiŋ*.
for prep. *gʌne*; expressed by Dat. v. § 69; (of time) *xa·*, *xa·ḍiŋər*.
for shame! *pʌso·m!*
for sake of prep. *gʌne*.
forbearing adj. *bʌṣum*.
forbid, to v.t. *mʌna *-ʌt*.
forbidden adj. *ḍir*; *mʌna*; (food) *hərʌ·m*; *jərmʌḍ*.
force n. *šʌt*; *zo·r*; in — v.s.v. *ho·l*; with — *jʌp*; *šʌtiŋe*.
force, to v.t. — s.o. to . . . v. Causatives §§ 235—240.
forced labour n. *rʌja·ki*.
forcibly adv. *zuləm ne*.
ford n. *huma*.
fore- adj. *-*yərum*.
fore-arm n. *-*šʌk*.
forehead n. *-*fʌṭi*.
foreign adj. *ho·lum*; *jʌmi·p*.
foreigner n. *ho·lum sis*.
fore-leg n. *-*lt'ʌltər*.
fore-lock n. *-*čhoqurʌŋ*.
forenoon n. *jil*.
forest n. *mu·ṣk*; *jʌŋgʌl*.
forge n. *ši*.
forget, to v.t. *ti·l *-ʌlʌs*.
forgive, to v.t. *ša·r et.*; *bʌxšiš et.*; *bʌxšɪnda et.*; *mu.a·f et.*
forgiven adj. *mu.a·f*.
forgiveness n. 2. *ša·r*; *mu.a·fi*; to seek — *mu.a·fi* (or, *bʌxšɪnda*) *dumərʌs*.
fork n. *jʌqər*.
fork, to make s.t. v. cs. *d*-ʌčʌqʌrʌs*.

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000 forked adj. *jʌqər.*
form n. *kʌlib*; (likeness) *bʌʈ*; *šʌkʌl.*
form, to v.i. *du·nʌs.*
former adj. *ts.ho·rum*; **-yərum*; of — times *ts.ho·rmo*; in — times *yarpʌči* (p. 380); *yərum zʌma·na.ulo.*
formerly adv. *yər.*
fornication n. *zɪna*; to commit — *zɪna et.*
fort n. *khʌn*; *ko·ʈ*; *škha·ri*; (Mir's) *tha·ŋ*; *the·ŋoʈ.*
fortnight n. *the·nts.*
forthwith adv. *hik dʌm.*
fortunate adj. *šu.a bʌxt*; *ne·k bʌxt.*
fortune n. *bʌxt*; *nʌsi·b.*
fortune-teller n. *naju·m.*
forty num. *a·lto wa·ltər.*
forward adj. *yərpa*; *za·q*; (of child) *tušpuʈ.*
forwards adv. *yər*; *yər ne*; *yərpa.*
foster- adj. *u·šʌm*; — mother *u·šʌm mʌma.*
foster, to v.t. **-u·še.ʌs.*
foul-mouthed adj. *čhʌko.*
foul-smelling adj. (person) *gono.*
four num. *wa·lto* (h, x, y), *wa·lti* (z); *sʌbu·r*; — days *wa·lkuts*; — days hence *ča·lto*; — months *wa·lsa*; on all -s **-to·tʌmiŋʌʈe*, v.s.v. **-to·to.*
four- adj. *wa·l-.*
four-cornered adj. *wa·lto yu·rʌnts.*
four-sided adj. *wa·lto iski·liŋ.*
fourteen num. *turma wa·lto* (h, x, y), *-wa·lti* (z).
fourth ord. *wa·ltilum.*
four thousand num. *wa·lti sa·s.*
fowl n. *qərqa·muts.*
fox n. *hʌl*; *lo·i.*
fox-skin n. *hʌle bʌʈ.*
fraction n. *bago.*
fragment n. *čoru·k*; *ɖuɖu·ro*; *muš*; *ʈər*; *phu·k*; *ʈo·ri.*
frame n. *a·rʌn*; (of door) *ts.hərʌŋ*; (of smokehole) *sʌmʌrʌŋ*, v.s.v. *sʌmʌriš.*

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000 free adj. *heṭ*; *a·za·d*; (at leisure) *ċhʌn*; to get — *du·sʌs*; to be — *di.ʌši.ʌs.*

freed adj. *xʌla·s.*

freedom n. *a·za·di.*

free-will n. *ɪxti.a·r.*

freeze, to v.i γʌmu *yʌnʌs* or *gʌnʌs*; *dumʌnʌs*; v.s.v. *du·nʌs.*

fresh adj. *itsi·mo*; *thoš*; *ta·za.*

friction n. *ḫa·q ḫa·q.*

Friday n. *šukoro.*

friend n. *ya·r*; *so·mo*; *ya·ra·n*; (man) *šogu·lo*; (woman) *šogu·li*; to make -s *d*-mayʌs.*

friendly adj. *gəru·rum.*

friendship n. *du·sti*; v.s.v. *juwa·ni.*

fright n. *bi·m*; *bi·k.*

frighten, to v.t. *ar* *-ʌt.*; *-ʌgusu·yʌs*; *bi·k* or *bi·m* *-ʌt.*

fringe n. (of hair) *-čho·qorʌŋ*; *pərčʌm.*

frog n. γ*orkon*; N. *gorqots.*

from prep. *-tsum*; *-um*; *-tsimo*; *-yʌkʌltsum.*

from above adv. *yʌṭum.*

from below adv. *ya·rum.*

from beside adv. *-ʌpʌčim.*

from down-country adv. *xʌṭu·m.*

front n. of cloak *bi·ts*; in front *yər ne*; *yərpa*; in — of *-ŋgi*; *-yər*; *-ya·re*; adj. *-ŋgi·mo*; *-yərum.*

frontier n. *moš*; *sərhʌd*; closed — *ḍir.*

frost n. γ*ʌmu.*

frostbitten, to be v.i. *jʌk m.*; v.s.v. γ*ula·s.*

froth n. γ*ʌš.*

frown, to v.i. *-fʌṭi loṭ et.*

fruit n. *pfʌmol.* Specific: *ba.lt*, *ču·godər*, *ju*, *birʌnċ*, *phe·ṭo*, *gʌšku·r*, *g'undʌru.*

fruitful, to become v.i. *dult'ʌlanʌs.*

fry, to v.t. *xʌr et.*

frying pan n. *čhuma·re.*

fuel n. γ*ʌši·l.*

fugitive n. *-wa·lum*; *noka·rts ni·m sis.*

fulfilled, to be v.i. *dutsʌhʌnʌs.*

full adj. *hik*; *ṣɔk*; *bil*; *birbir*; (of moon) *ḍɔr mʌnum*; *ḍɔr biḍiʏo*; brim — *tiphik*; *triphik*; not quite — *khʌnḍ'ɔri.*

full, to v.t. *yʌṭamurʌs* (x objects); *gʌṭamurʌs* (y objects).

full, to be v.i. *dib'irʌnʌs*; (of food) *du·ljaiyʌs.*

fully adv. 3. *tɔr*; *pra·q.*

funeral-meats n. *jʌgai.i.*

funeral-rites n. *u·lji yɔr'*; *°-tsi.ʌṭe.*

funnel n. (of bellows) *ṣi·ŋdʌn.*

fur -n. *bi·ṣke.*

furrow n. *hʌlago·n.*

further adv. *bʌsk*; *da*; *ya·re*; *yʌṭe*; adj. *i·tum*; the — side *i·tum pʌči.*

furthest adv. to the — limit of *ṭhʌŋ.*

fuse n. *filta.*

fuse-holder n. *ɣʌṣep*; *mʌša.*

future n. *j'imden*; in — *i·lji*; (*i·ljum*) *beltʌs.*

G.

gain n. *nʌpha*; *su·t.*

galled adj. *bʌlɣʌn*; *ṣʌḍʌq.*

gallop, to v.i. *ga·rtsʌs*; v.t. *°-ʌskortsʌs*; *čho et.*

gallows n. *da·r.*

gamble(?), to v.i. *tʌtʌq m.*

gambler(?) n. *tʌtʌq mʌna·s.*

game n. *hʌwʌs*; *tʌma·ša.* V. List of Games. (animal) 1. *giri.*

gaol n. *bʌndixa·na*; *je·l*; *qaidxa·na*; *zɪnda·n-xa·na.*

gaol-bird n. *qaidi.*

gap n. *tsʌhʌnzɔr*; *t'ɔriṣ*; (in wall) *ṣʌŋ.*

gaping adj. *wʌq.*

garden n. *b'ʌsi.*

garden, vegetable- n. *šeni.*

garden plot n. *khuṭkus.*

gardener n. *bʌsiku.in*; *bʌsiʌ yʌṭku.in*; *ba·ɣoba·n.*

gargle, to v.i. *ɣɔrɣɔr et.*

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garment, a single n. *hinʂir.*
gash n. (made by axe) *če.*
gasp, to v.i. *dʌm dəlʌs*; *•-ʌs pfaˑnʌs.*
gate n. *hiŋ.*
gateway n. *himʌltər.*
gathering n. *jʌlsa.*
gear n. *duˑstsʌk.*
geld, to v.t. *ʌxta et.*
generation n. *polt.*
generosity n. *ʂʌʂakuš.*
generous n. *ʂʌʂa*; *sʌxaˑwʌt*; *ɣeˑrʌtdaˑr.*
gentian n. *kuˑrpʌn.*
gentleman n. (European) *saˑb.*
gently adv. *thʌla*; *qiʂ*; *moleˑim.*
get, to v.t. *d•-ʌɣurkʌs*; *•-yaiyʌs*; *•-yʌnʌs* (h obj.); *yʌnʌs* (x obj.); *gʌnʌs* (y obj.); *d•-tsʌs* (h, x); *dusuˑyʌs* (y); *suˑyʌs* (y); *d•-yaiyʌs.*
get along! *goˑn(a)!*
get better, to v.i. *wərts •-m.*
get down, to v.i *drʌŋ m.*; *dusoˑkʌs*; to make s.o. — *d•-ʌskuyʌs.*
get free, to v.i. *duˑsʌs.*
get into, to v.i. *•-yʌiyʌs.*
get off, to v.i. *d•-u.ssʌs.*
get out, to v.i. *duˑsʌs.*
get up, to v.i. *daˑl m.*; *di.eyʌs*; *hərt m.*; *ʐʌmʐʌq m.*
get well, to v.i. *d•-u.ssʌs*; *wərts m.*
giddiness n. *gaˑr.*
gift n. *bʌxʂiʂ*; *meˑrmaˑni*; (talent) *hunər*; — of honour *hun'ʌm.*
gilt adj. *kimi.a.*
girl n. *dʌsiˑn.*
girth n. 2. *trʌŋ*; N. *khʌsk.*
give, to v.t. *•-uyʌs* (h, x obj.); *•-čhi.ʌs* (y sg. obj.); *•-ɣunʌs* (y pl. obj.); — a name *iˑk oʂʌs*; — credence *baˑwər •-m*; — gift *meˑrmaˑni et.*
give away, to v.t. (humiliate) *d•-ʌwʌltʌs.*
give birth, to v.i. *gučhaiyʌs*; (of animal) *hʌlkaˑs*; v.t. (to a child) *d•-ʌsmʌnʌs.*

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000 give out, to v.t. *mʌšhu·r et.*

glacier n. *ɣʌmu*; outflow from — *ɣʌmu.e yʌn.*

glad adj. *xuš*; *xušwʌxt.*

gladly adv. *duke duke*; *xuši.e ka.*

gladness n, *šure.a·r*; *šuri.eš.*

glance n. *pfu·ṭ*; *nʌzər.*

glance, to v.i. *pfu·ṭ et.*

glands n. swollen — *ta·lomots.*

glass n. *bolu·l*; (mirror) *ai.ina.*

glassware n. *ši·ša.*

glitter, to v.i. *sʌŋ. lʌlʌm et.*; *lʌmjʌm et.*

glittering n. *lʌlʌm.*

glove n. *dʌsmoza.*

glow n. (on mountains) *thʌli·sa.*

glow, to v.i. *di(y)erʌyʌs.*

glue n. *dʌɣo.*

glutton n. *lʌṣu*; *jɪn.*

gluttonous adj. *lʌṣu.*

gnawing n. *hʌŋ* (v.s.v. *haŋ*).

go, to v.i. *niyʌs*; (of snow) *duwʌše.ʌs*; to cause s.o. — **-ʌrʌs*; **-ʌgutsərʌs.*

go ahead! *go·n(a)!*

go astray, to v.i. *ṭhis m.*; **-wa·lʌs* (h. subj.); *wa·lʌs* (x subj.); *bʌlu·yʌs* (y subj.).

go back, to v.i. *pfər m.*

go bad, to v.i. **-ɣʌsʌs*; *ɣʌsa·s*; *nʌs m.*

go down, to v.i. *bʌsa·s.*

go into, to v.i. *giyʌs.*

go lame, to v.i. *qʌḍʌŋ m.*

go off, to v.i. *du·sʌs*; *duwʌše.ʌs*; *dʌfa m.* V.s.v. *pfʌṭʌŋ m.*

go out, to v.i. *du·sʌs*; *duwʌše.ʌs*; (of ball at polo) *hʌltsi·k m.*; *pho·ke niyʌs*; *ċi·ki m.* or *niyʌs*; (of fire) *thaiyʌs.*

go round, to v.i. *tʌle·nʌs.*

go to sleep, to v.i. **-ʌyenʌs*; *dʌŋ dusu·yʌs*; *gučhaiyʌs.*

go wrong, to v.i. *gošelʌs.*

goal n. *hʌla.*

000 goat n. *huyɛ·s*; he — *bu·ć*; *hʌldɛn*; *ṭai.ɛ·t*; *thugər*; she — *tsʌhi·gi·r*; *ɛ·lgit*.

goat- adj. *huyɛskʊm*.

goat-house n. 2. *gira·m*.

goat's hair n. (cloth) *ʂərma*. V.s.v. *palo·s*.

go-between n. *hərʌŋʊʂ*.

God n. *Xʊda*; *dʌmʌn*; — bless you? *ba·rʌkullah!* by the power of —! *Xʊdai.ɛ qʊdərʌt!*

goddess n. *xʊda* f.

goitre n. 1. *ɣuqu*.

goitrous adj. *ɣuqukɪʂ*.

gold n. *ɣɛ·nɪʂ*; *zər*; (in grains). *pfulpfuliki.ʌŋ ɣɛ·nɪʂ*; to wash for gold *məru ɛt*.

goldsmith n. *zərgər*.

gold-washer n. *məru·ts*; superintendent of —s *xʊra·bgu·in*.

gold-washing n. *məru*.

gold-washing-tray n. *xʊra·po*.

golden adj. *ɣɛnɪʂɛ*; *kimi.a*.

golden-coloured adj. *kimi.a*.

gonorrhoea n. *soza·k*; *hiri·ski bi.ai.i*.

good n. 2. *ʂa·r*; *ni·ki*; *fai.ɪda*; adj. *ʂu.a*; *dʌltʌs*; *mariŋ*; (virtuous) *pʊn*; — name •-*i·k*.

good-bye! *xʊda·ya·r!*

good-day! v.s.vv. 3. *ju·*; *sʌla·m*.

good-looking adj. *dʌltʌs*.

goodness n. *ʂu·akʊʂ*.

goose n. *si·ndiʂ*.

gorge n. 2. *ɣuqu*.

gourd n. *bu·pʊʂ*; *ṭuru*; N. *wʌn*; slice of — *ṭʊko·ro*.

government n. *hʊku·mʌt*; (British Indian) *sərka·r*.

government(al) adj. (Br. Ind.) *sərka·ri*.

governor n. *ha·kim*.

governorship n. *gʌvərnəri*.

gracious adj. *mɛ·rma·n*.

graft, to v.i. *piwʌn dɛlʌs*.

grafted adj. (of trees) *pewʌndi*; *piwʌn dɛlɒm*. 000

grain n. (single) *pfʌl*; (single, unhusked) *phulphul*; (fodder) *bʌspuˑr*: (ground for the year's flour) *dišʌki*; (for wedding) *mʌnoṭiki*; (cleaned) *yai.iŋki*; daily allowance of — *•-ɣɔrɪki*; yearly allowance of — *ɣərbel*.

grain-bin n. *ts.hʌɣɒr*; (on roof) *sʌkʌy*.

grain-pit n. *ṭis*.

granary n. *sʌkʌy*.

grandfather n. *•-ʌpi*; *daˑdo*; (of royal rank) *baˑpo*.

grandmother n. *•-ʌpi*.

grandson n. *•-ʌmis*.

granular adj. v. *pfulpfuliki.ʌŋ*.

grape(s) n. *ɣeˑiŋ*; (seedless) *kišmiš*; (kinds of —) *ḍʌŋʌliski*, *mərgɒn*; (single berry) *ɣeˑiŋɛ pfulpful*.

grapple, to v.t. *duˑnʌs*.

grasp, to v.t. *duˑnʌs*.

grass n. *ʂɪqa*; *jɒt*; *ruˑŋ*; (left in ground after cutting) *jeˑl*.

grass-hopper n. *trʌqo*.

grass-land n. *goˑz*; *ruˑŋ*.

grateful adj. *henʌs*; *šukɒrkɪʂ*; *šukɒr o šukɒrgɒzaˑr ɛtʌs*; v. *gəruˑrɒmkuʂ*.

gratis adv. *thi*.

gratitude n. *gəruˑrɒmkuʂ*.

grave n. *mʌzər*; *qʌbɒr*: *qʌm*; *tuˑs*; walled enclosure round — *pʌnji*.

gravel n. *qhüyɛ*.

gravelly adj. *qhüyɛkɪʂ*.

graveyard n. *tuˑšʌŋ*; *•-ltuˑsɛ diš*; *mʌzəriˑŋɛ diš*.

graze, to v.i. *•-khər yʌrʌs*; *duyərʌs*: v.t. *•-yʌrʌs*.

grazing-ground n. *bɒn*; *teˑr*; *jeˑl*; *ruˑŋ*: *uyərʌs diš*.

great adj. *uyuˑm*.

greatly adv. *buˑṭ*.

greatness n. *uyumkuʂ*.

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greed n. *nʌfs*; *tʌma*.
greedy adj. *nʌfskɪǯ*; *tʌma*; *yʌmkhitso*; *lʌǯu*; v.s.v. *muçu·ṣk*.
green adj. *ju·t ṣɪqʌm*; *diŋ*.
greens n. *ṣiqʌmiŋ ho.i*.
greet, to v.t. *ju· ɛt*.; *sʌla·m ɛt*.
greeting n. *ju·*; *sʌla·m*.
grey adj. (of horse) *ṣɪqʌm*.
grey-beard n. *bɔrum mʌnɔm sis*; *bɔru·m dʌp*.
grey-eyed adj. *bu·šu*; *ṣɪqi·l*.
grey-hound n. *ta·zi* (*hu·k*).
greyish adj. *gu·ro*.
griddle n. *dau.o*.
grief n. *ja·k*; *jəri.a·r*; *ərma·n*; *γʌm*; in — *jɔrkhu·so*.
grieve, to v.i. *dɔrmoša·yʌs*; *ərma·n ɛt*.; *hi·ǯ ɛt*.
grieved, to be v.i. *dɔrmoša·yʌs*.
grind, to v.t. *dorʌs*; (by hand on stone) *yu·rginʌs* (x obj.), *gu·rginʌs* (y obj.); (with quern) *yʌmyɔ·r ɛt*.
grinding-stone n. *guyo·s*.
grip n. *yʌn*; *dʌsta*.
groan, to v.i. *aŋho ɛt*.
groin n. *γɪti·ti*.
groom n. *ʌštʌn*.
ground n. *ti·k*; *birdi*; precipitous — *jɔm*; open, level — *dərmʌn*; *maida·n*: clear, smooth — *təḍʌq*; v. also s.vv. *čiḍi·ŋ* & *ḍiḍiŋ*; — for cleaning wool *sʌt*; v. "land".
grow, to v.i. *diṣkiyʌs*; *pfa·nʌs*.
growing up adj. *čust*.
grown up adj. *uyu·m*; *čust*; *monḍa·q*.
grub n. (insect) *γʌlγu*; *u·pʌl*.
grudge n. *γul*; *gʌṭ*.
grudge, to v.i. *pʌso·m* *-*m*.; *d*-ʌγʌnʌs*.
grudge-bearing adj. *gʌṭkɪǯ*.
gruel n. (kinds of) *mul*; *ḍauḍo*. V. List of Foods.

000 **guard** n. *ra·ʧi*: *ra·ʧʌkwin*; (sentry) *tsər*: on — *rʌʧʌlı*.
guard, to v.t. *rʌʧ et*.
guardian spirit n. *ra·ʧi*; *ra·ʧʌku·in*.
guest n. *o·ši·n*.
guide n. *gʌn henom*; *he·ʧku·in*.
guiltless adj. *bi·guna*.
guilty adj. *gunaga·r*.
guitar n. *arta·r*; *čərda*.
gullet n. *ʌsukrʃ*.
gulp, to v.t. *γiʤi·p et*.
gum n. (of trees) *bʌŋ*; (adhesive) *dʌγo*.
gums n. *-wʌʧkičiŋ*.
gun n. *tobʌq*; *urwsi*; *biri·k*; —s *tobʌq mobʌq*; matchlock — *phi·ltʌda·r*; percussion — *pʃʌtʌqi tobʌq*; report o — *biʤiŋ*; *ičhər*: *ʧʌwafau.u*.
gun-barrel n. *šu·li*.
gun-carriage n. *ærʌba*.
gun-fuse-holder n. *mʌša*; *γʌʃep*.
gun-powder n. *mili.eŋ*; — bag *γuli*.
gun-priming-pan n. *i·ltumʌl*.
gun-stock n. *kunda*.
gunny bag n. *bu·ri*.
gusset n. *hʌγortsʌp*.
gut(s) n. 1. *-ts.hi·r*; lower end of animal's — 1. *tʌno*.
gutter n. *hu·r*.

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habit n. 3. *-ts.hi·r*; *dʌstu·r*; *a·dʌt*.
habitation n. *aba·di*.
haft n. *yʌn*.
hail n. *hi·o*; N. *ʌŋyer*.
hail! *ju·na!*
hail, to v.i. *hi·o giyaiʌs*.
hair n. (individual) *bu·r*; (human) *-γuyʌŋ*; *-phi·ntšo*; (baby's) *-thoγoyʌŋ*; (pubic) *-moški*; fringe of — *-čho·qorʌŋ*; curl of — *jəri·no*; (animals') *bi·ške*.
hairy n. *biškekrʃ*; very — *jʌmbu·lus*.
half n. *trʌŋ*; *lʌp*; *tər*; *khi·rumʌn*.

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000 half-baked adj. *γuski.*
half-full adj. *khʌnḍ'əri.*
half-load n. *trʌŋ bʌlda.*
half-sour & half-sweet adj. *ḍʌŋʌra·so.*
half-way adj., adv. *bʌbər gʌn*; *gʌne trʌŋ.*
half-yard n. *qʌṭ.*
hallo! *he!*
halloo n. *la·o.*
halo n. *agun.*
halt, to v.i. *tsʌṭ m.*
halter n. *thorgo.*
halting-place n. *bʌsa.*
"halwa" n. *hʌula.*
ham n. (flesh of thigh) *bubo.q.*
hamlet n. *gira·m.*
hammer n. *bulqa*; (small) *phʌṭi·l.*
hammer, to v.t. *ḍʌk et.* (v.s.v. *dʌq*); *ḍʌkaḍʌk et.*; (a person) *•-mu·ruṭʌs.*
hammock-cradle n. *biliŋček.*
hamstring n. *jauwa bərsa.*
hand n. *•-riŋ*; (small) *•-to·to*; open — *pʌnja*; closed — *muṭ.*
hand-clapping n. *xʌris.*
hand-cuffs n. *šʌŋʌličiŋ.*
handful n. *mərmu·k*; *muṭ(ʌn).*
handkerchief n. *lʌqpi·s.*
handle n. *yʌn*; *dʌsta*; door — *ṭo·ri*; plough — *mu·či*; *muṭṭi.*
handmill n. *yʌmyə·r.*
handsel, to v.t. *ha ha et.*
handsome adj. *dʌltʌs*; *paki·za.*
hang, to v.i. *d•-ts.h'iginʌs*; v.t. *d'•-tsikinʌs*; *•-wʌši.ʌs* (h obj.), *wʌši.ʌs* (x obj.), *bzšaiyʌs* (y obj.); (execute) *pfā·si -ʌt.*; *pfā·si •-či.ʌs*; *da·reṭe d•-usʌs.*
hang about, to v.i. *du·rginʌs.*
hanging adj. *bʌbʌl.*
happiness n. *ʌškkʌš*; *šore.a·r*; *šuri.e·ṣ.*
happy adj. *aiyʌš*; *xuš*; *xušwʌxt*; *minada·ŋ*, *ʌškkʌš*; *šore.a·r*; *šuri.e·ṣ.*
happy, to become v.i. *•-ʌs duxʌrʌs.*
happy-faced adj. *sum sʌŋ* (*•-ski·l*).

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hard adj. *ḍʌŋ; ḍo·m; kura·ṭi; pi·n; ṭʌwa·; tu·n; zo·r; hʌŋərʌṭ*; half — *čaməra·ṭo*; — in a bargain *la·o ja·o*; adv. *jʌp.*

hard-hearted adj. *čuma·rə.*

hard-to-obtain adj. *pirpi.*

hard up adj. *tʌŋ.*

harden (metal), to v.t. *pi·n ičhi.ʌs; pi·n et.*

hardship n. *ʌbʌš; pfiṭo·i; musi·bat; saxti.*

hare n. *sər.*

harm n. *aib; nuqsa·n; zərər; pərwa.*

harrow n. *pfʌsk*; N. *dʌli.*

harrow, to v.t. *pfʌsk dadʌl et.*

harvest (cut crops) n. *dərts.*

harvest time n. *bisərkʌs khe·n.*

haste n. *tʌla·š*; to make — *humʌlkum m.*; *ts.hor et.*; *tʌla·š et.*

hawk n. *ba·z*. Specific varieties, V. List of Hawks.

hawking n. *ba·zs ṣɪkər*; to go —, v.a.v. *ba·z.*

hay n. *bu·yʌm ṣɪqa.*

he pron. *i·ne*. V. § 120; he himself v. § 142.

he- adj. *hir.*

he-goat n. *bu·č; hʌlden; thugər; ṣai.i·t.*

head n. **-yʌṭʌs; yʌs; kʌpʌl*; official — *yʌṭku.in*; back of — **-čhʌŋʌrʌs*; — of bed **-ʌški*; to lose one's — v.a.v. *ʌčəra.*

headache n. v.a.vv. **-zo·lʌs* & *kʌpʌl; lʌm; zʌq.*

headman n. *trʌŋfa; uyu·m; ṣʌŋgu.in; ʌka·bir; ərba·b*; fifth — of Baltit clans *kəlʌšə.*

headmanship n. *ṣʌŋ.*

head-servant n. *yʌso·l.*

headstall n. *thorγo.*

headstrong adj. V.a.v. *šʌma·y-*

healing n. *ru.*

health (good) n. *dʌltʌskuṭ; rʌhat; sʌla·mʌt; si.ʌt.*

healthy adj. *tʌndurust.*

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heap n. *čop*; 1. *čhoṭ*; (mound) *ḍo·m*; (of grain) *tsʌhʌl*.
heap up, to v.t. *bʌli·* •-*ʌt*.
heaped up adj. 2. *čhoṭ*.
hear, to v.t. d•-*ʌyelʌs*.
heart n. •-*ʌs*; v.s.v. •-*ʌsulom*.
heart-burn n. *ǫʌm*; v.s.v. *γʌlγu*.
hearth-stone n. *šutin*.
heartily adv. •-*ʌsi ka*.
heat n. *gəru·rumkuṭ*; to be on — *rai et.* (2.); *hʌwʌs et.*; v.s.v. *diʌši.ʌs*.
heat, to v.t. (water etc.) *de·skərʌyʌs*; *gəru·rum et.*; *ma·ṭ et.*
heathen n. *bo·yo u.i·liki·nʌs*; *butpʌrʌst*.
heathen temple n. *bu·tχa·na*.
heaven n. *aiyʌš*; (paradise) *bihɪšt*.
heavy adj. *tsʌhu·m*.
heed, to v.t. *šʌŋ et.*
heedless adj. *be-pərwa*.
heedlessness n. *be-pərwa.i*.
heel n. •-*γa·n*.
heel-rope n. *piča·ri*.
heifer n. *buʌṭər*.
height n. *tha·namkuṭ*.
heir n. *wa·rɪs*; (successor) *dišulo horu·ṭʌs*; (presumptive) v.s.v. *suku·in*.
heirless adj. v.s.v. *be·l*.
hell n. *do·zʌx*; *zo·zʌx*.
help n. •-*mʌntsa*; *hima·yʌt*; *mʌdʌd*.
help, to v.t. •-*mʌntsa m.*; *mʌdʌd* •-*čhiyʌs*.
helper n. •-*mʌntsa*; *bu·o*.
helpless adj. *na·ča·ra*; *na·ıla·j*.
hem n. *bu·rʌn*.
hem, to v.t. *bu·rʌn et.*
hem in, to v.i. (*ṣʌturgʌṭ*) d•-*ʌls.ʌs*.
hemp (drug) n. *ba·ŋ*.
hen n. (*gus*) *qərqa·mots*.
hence adv. *akho·ltsum*; *kho·lom*; N. *kholemo*.
henceforth adv. v.s.v. *akho·le*.
henhouse n. *qərqa·motse gupi*; *ḍuku·ri*.

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OOD her adj. pron. V. §§ 120, 143.

herd n. *dɒn*; *gʌla.*

herdsman n. *huye·ltərts*; *gʌlaba·n.*

here adv. *kho·lɛ*; *akho·lɛ*; *akhɒlɛ*; N. *khɒle.i* — then . . . *ye.*

hereafter adv. *i·lji.*

hereupon conj. *akhu·rum.*

hereditament n. *mira·s.*

hero n. *paluwʌn.*

heron n. *qəru·yo.*

herself pron. *mu.i*, v. §§ 144 & 142.

hesitate, to v.i. *pʌso·m m.*

hidden adj. *čʌp.*

hide n. *gʌp*; ox — *hərɛ gʌp*; raw — *dʌγu·ɛ gʌp*; prepared — *yʌṭʌmorum gʌp.*

hide, to v.i. *dʌγai.ʌs*; v.t. *·-ʌstʌqayʌs*, *čʌp ·-ʌt.*

hide and seek n. *čyu·čyu·.*

hideous adj. *γonikɪṣ*; *ʌki·rtsom*; — creature *bʌγʌra·ḉo.*

hideousness n. *γonikɪṣkuṣ.*

high adj. *tha·num*; (putrid) *pi·ṣhʌlɛl*; (tainted) *nʌs mʌnum.*

high-born adj. *sa·tɛ uyu·m*; *šu·a sa·t(i)*; *sa·tda·r*; (on both-sides) *kʌrʌli.*

hill n. *čhiṣ*; small, rounded — *la·ṭ.*

hill-face n. *i·ndil.*

hillock n. *ḉhʌt* or *jɒṭ čhiṣ*; *la·ṭ.*

hilt n. *yʌn*; *dʌsta*; *qʌbza.*

him pron. V. § 120.

himself pron. *i·.* V. §§ 144 & 142.

hind adj. *i·lji*; *i·ljɒm.*

hinder, to v.t. *d·-ʌši.ʌs.*

hind-leg n. *i·lji ·-ltʌnts*; (above hock) *bʌtsin.*

hinge n. *qʌbza.*

hip n. *minʌltin*; *čhərban.*

hire n. *kɪra·ya.*

hire, to v.t. *kɪra·ya·r gʌnʌs* or *yʌnʌs.*

his pron., adj. *i·mo.* V. § 143.

hit, to v.t. *·-delʌs*; *dɛlʌs*; *d·-ʌlʌs*; *yaiyʌs.*

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hither adv. *khole*; N. *kolere*.
hitherto adv. *dorum ne*.
hive n. *γurigat*.
ho! *le!* wa! *ya!*
hoard, to v.t. *daq et*.
hoarfrost n. N. *kati*.
hock n. *ċiji ċdomos* (*-*domos*).
hold, to v.t. — Nanros nourus *et*.; — your tongue! *ya!*
hold of, to lay v.t. *durnʌs*; to make s.o. — *doγurnʌs*.
hold up (stop), to v.t. *dᵉ-ʌskaṭʌs*.
hole n. *γomor*; *halhan*; *tsil*; (burrow) *γurigat*; (for door-bolt peg) *γon*; (for butter) *dor*; small — *dudor*; (in ground) *ʒiv*; *qam*; *γoγorpus*; (for nose-peg) *naṣ*.
holiday n. *duʌʂa*.
hollow n. *daltʌnʌs*; *γoγorpus*; adj. *gut*.
holster n. *kaburi*.
holy adj. *sujo*.
holy man n. *wali*; *buzurg*.
home n. *ha*.
home-spun n. (woollen) *palam*.
hone n. *baldan*.
honest adj. *sujumo*; *sada*; *diʌnʌldar*.
honey n. *maṣhi*.
honey-bee n. *maṣhiʌ domʌs*.
honey-comb n. *maṣhiʌ γurigat*.
honour n. *izzat*; (sense of —) *γeirat*; jealous of one's — *γeiratdar*.
hoof n. *-*γʌti*; *kuro*; cloven — *jager iγʌti*.
hoof-mark n. *-*tʌhu*.
hook n. 1. *khʌŋ*.
hoop n. (of withies) *murda*.
hoopoe n. *pupo*; *hakopo*.
hope n. *dak*; *umid*.
hope, to v.i. V.s.v. *dak*; *umid et*.
hopeful adj. *umidwar*.
hopeless adj. *naumid*.
hopper (of mill) n. *dor*.

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horn n. **-ltur*; *tur*.
hornet n. *γəγor*.
hornless adj. *bʌʃa*.
horse n. *haγur*; small — *bəlo·ko*; mare *bayum*; stallion *čhorda*.
horse-cloth n. *gʌjeri*; embroidered — *kijim*.
horse-dung n. *sepol*.
horse-fly n. *haγure pfin*.
horse-food n. (grain) *bʌspur*.
horseman n. *haγurku·in*.
horse-race n. *pai.iga*.
horse-shoe n. *ʂap*; N. *ʂərpo*.
horse-shoer n. *ʂap erpuʂʌs eis*.
horse-trappings n. *haγure ʌsbab*.
hospital n. *ʂafaxana*.
hospitality n. *zemradak*.
host n. *ha· dʌmʌn*.
hostility n. *ɖir*; *dušmʌni*.
hot adj. (of temperature) *garu·rum*; (of taste, temper) *bʌlərum*.
hot, to become v.i. *dé(y)ərʌγʌs*.
hour n. *sa·ʌt*.
house n. *ha*; innermost part of — *ulʌči*.
household n. *ha*; *jʌma·at*.
hovel n. *ɖəku·ri*.
how? adv. *be?*; *bečuk?*; *beʌnʌʃe?*; *bekki?*; *belʌʃe?*; *amolom?*; *ha·l bečuk?*; adv. (degree) *bevumʌn?*
how . . .! adv. *be . . .!*
how large? adv. *bevus?*
how long? adv. *bešʌl ma?*
how many? how much? adv. *bevum? bevumʌn?*
How old? adv. *bevus?*
howdah n. *taxt*
however . . . conj. *belʌʃe . . . ke*.
huff n. to be in a — *pfiʃi·k m*.
hullo! *a·u!*; *la·u!*
human adj. *banī.a·dʌme*; v.a.v. *u·lom*.
human being n. *banda*; *banī.a·dʌm*; *a·damzad*.

473 a

humbugging adj. *heˑniŋ dʌltʌško.*
humiliate, to v.t. *d*-ʌwʌltʌs.*
hump n. **-xundo.*
humped adj. *ḍoˑŋ; *-xundukɪṣ.*
hunchback n. **-xundukɪṣ.*
hundred num. *tha.*
hunger n. *čhʌm.*
hungry adj. *čhamɪne*; v.s.v. 1. *tʌl.*
hunt, to v.i. *dəru et.*; *dəru.ər ni.ʌs.*
hunt through, to v.t. *pṣiṭiˑk pṣuṭuˑk et.*
hunter n. *dəruˑts.*
hunting n. *dəru*; (with hawks) *ṣɪkər.*
hunting-ground n. *ṣɪkəre diš.*
hurry n. *tʌlaˑš.*
hurry up, to v.i. *homʌlkum et.*; *tɛ.hor et.*;
tʌlaˑš et.; *himmʌt et.*
hurt n. *aib.*
hurt, to v.t. **-xoˑlʌs*; **-xoˑlinʌs*; **-xulʌs.*
husband n. **-uɣər*; *jʌmaˑʌt*; *hʌpkuˑin*;
hir.
husk n. *wʌṣ.*
hustle, to v.i. *ḍus deli.ʌs*; *ḍus duˑnʌs.*
hut n. *čokuṭo*; *čokuṭi*; *ḍukuˑri*; *guṭi*;
(pen) *bʌkur.*

I.

I pron. *je, ja.* V. §§ 117, 118.
I myself pron. *je.ɪ.* V. § 142.
ibex n. *giˑri*; N. *kiˑl*; male — *giˑri hʌldɛn*;
female — *giˑri tɛ.hiˑr.*
ice n. *ɣʌmu.*
icicle n. *ɣʌmuɛ čhu.*
idea n. *xi.aˑl.*
identical adj. *hʌnjuˑko.*
idiot n. **-tsi bʌɣʌltɛ.ʌs* (sis).
idle adj. *tərʌḍo*; *sus.*
idleness n. *tərʌḍe.i.*
idolater n. *butpʌrʌst.*
idol-house n. *buˑtxaˑna.*
if conj. . . . *ke*; . . . *kuli*; *ʌgər* . . . *ke*;
ʌxəna . . . *ke.*
if not conj. *be ke.*

000

ignorant adj. *nɑ·da·n.*
ilium n. *-šo·ɣʊn.*
ill adj. *ɣʌli·s*; *ju·nojʌnʌs*; (chronically *ɣʌlisa·ʈo.*
ill-begotten adj. *həra·mza·da.*
ill-favoured adj. *ʌki·rtsʊm*; *ɣʊnikɪʂ*; *wʌno.*
ill-mannered adj. *qa·qʌrʊm* (p. 298).
ill-repute n. *bʌdna·mi.*
ill-tempered adj. *bʌɣərk.*
illegitimate adj. *pfo·pʊʂ*; *lɛ·ɖo*; *həra·mza·da.*
illness n. *bi.ai.i*; *ɣʌli·s*; *ɣʌli·zkʊʂ.*
imam n. *ima·m.*
imbecile adj. *wʌswa·si.*
imbecility n. *wʌswa·si.*
imitate, to n. *-ltʊr m.*
immature adj. (person) *jʌčo jʊro·ʈi.*
immediately adv. *ts.hor*; *hik dʌm.*
immobile adj. *ɣa·qʊts.*
impassable adj. *jʊm.*
impatient adj. *sʌbʊr api·m*; *bi-sʌbʊr.*
impede, to v.t. *d*-ʌskʌʈʌs.*
impeded, to be v.i. *d*-khʌʈʌs*; (with y subj.) *dukhʌʈʌs*; (of breath) *dišaiyʌs.*
impertinence n. *beɖa·r.*
impetuous adj. *ja·hɪl.*
implement n. *du·stsʌk.*
importune, to v.t. *ba·k m.*
impose, to v.t. — tax *bʌp o·sʌs.*
impossible adj. *ayɛtʌs.*
impoverished adj. *tʌltʌq.*
imprecation n. *la·nʌt.*
impression n. *nʌqša.*
imprison, to v.t. *qaid ɛt.*
improper adj. *šək.*
impure adj. *ju·nojʌnʌs*; *xʌbi·s*; *na·pa·k*; to become — *dimilʌs*; to render — *d*-ʌsmilʌs.*
in prep. *-ʊlo.* V. § 76; adv. *u·lo.*
in addition adv. *da.*
in company of prep. *ka.*
in direction of prep. *-yʌkʌl.*

000 in fact adv. *ts.hʌnɛ*; *mʌgər*.
in front of prep. *•-ŋgi*; 1. *yaˑrɛ*; 2. *•-yaˑrɛ*; *ɪaˑq*; a little — *yaˑrqɪṣ̌*.
in here adv. *akuˑlo*.
in middle of adv. *makuči*.
in good order adv. *wərts*.
in pieces adv. *ṭərumṭər*.
in presence of prep. *•-yaˑrɛ*; *yaˑrɛ*.
in sight adv. *pfaˑṣ̌*.
in single file adv. *ts.hirʊlo*.
in succession, in turn adv. *ts.hirtsɛ*.
in want adj. *mʊhtaˑj*.
inattentively adv. v.s.v. *dʌlbʌṭ*.
incantation n. *dʌm*; *ṣ̌ɪqa*.
inch n. *iˑnč*.
incisor n. *yərum •-mɛ*.
inclination n. *rai*.
included adj. *šaˑmɪl*.
incompetent adj. v.s.v. *duro*.
inconspicuous adj. *aqɛn*.
inconvenience n. *dʌmjaˑr*.
increase, to v.i. (in girth, of a tree) *dʊfʌrɛskinʌs*.
incumbent (on) adj. *yʌṣ̌ki*.
indeed conj. *ts.hʌnɛ*; *bʌlki*; *xair*.
independent adj. *aˑzaˑd*.
Indian corn n. *mʌkai.i*.
indifferent adj. v.s.v. *dʌlbʌṭ*.
indigenes n. *yɛˑškuˑyu*.
indigenous adj. *uˑlʊm*.
indigo n. *niˑl*.
inevitably adv. *zəruˑl*.
inexhaustible adj. v.s.vv. *d•-ʌɣʌnʌs*, *doˑɣʌnʌs*.
infancy n. *jʊṭkʊṣ̌*.
infant n. *g̣iyaˑs*; *maˑsum*.
inferior n. v.s.v. *huyɛˑltərts*; adj. *kʌm*; *ts.hiˑlʊm*.
infidel n. *kaˑfir*; *hindu*.
influence n. (of supernatural being) *girgɪṣ̌*.
influenced by, to be v.i. *jʌmkʌc̣ •-m*.

000

inform, to v.t. **-ʌikinʌs*; *le·l *-ʌt.*; *xʌbər *-čhiyʌs*; *xʌbər ɛt.*

informant n. *xʌbər *-čhiyʌs.*

information n. *tʌxpa*; *xʌbər.*

informed adj. *xʌbər.*

informer n. *xʌbəriŋ su·yʌs*; *muxbir.*

inhabitant n. *hʊru·ṭʌs*; original —s *yɛ·šku·yu.*

inhabited adj. *a·ba·d.*

inheritance n. *mira·s.*

inimical adj. *gʌṭkrẓ.*

initiative n. on one's own — *mura·li* (?).

injunction n. *ka·ṭ*; *kʌna·o*; *šʌlda.*

injured adj. v.s.v. *aib.*

injury n. *nʊqsa·n*; *zərər.*

injustice n. *bi-ɪnsa·fi*; *zuləm.*

ink n. *si.a·i.*

inkpot n. *dʌwa·t.*

inkstand n. *qʌlʌmda·n.*

innards n. **-u·l.*

innocent adj. *bi·gʊna*; *gʊna api·m.*

innocently adj, *gʊna api·mʌṭɛ.*

inoculate, to v.t. *huda *-ʌt.*

inopportune adj. *ʌkhɛn.*

insane adj. *wʌswa·si*; **-tsi bʌɣʌltɛ.ʌs*; *diwa·na.*

insanity n. *wʌswa·si.*

insect n. *ɣʌlɣu*; (wool-eating) *čunu·so*: (like centipede) *hirimʌn.* V. List of Insects.

insensible adj. *bi-hu·š.*

inside n. (human) **-u·l*; **-ɣu·mər*; (of cloth etc.) *i·stsər*; (on the — *u·li tʌli*; from — *u·lʊm.* adj. *u·lʊm*; *-ʊlʊm*; adv. *u·l*; *u·lo.*

inside here adv. *aku·lo.*

inside out adv. *ʌpʌrts*; *ʌpʌro·ṭo* (?)

insignificant adj. *lʌs*; *lʌlʌs*; *aqɛn.*

insipid adj. *mʌza api·m*; *bi-mʌza.*

insist, to v.i. *zo·r ɛt.*

insolence n. *beḍa·r.*

inspect, to v.t. *sail ɛt.*

000

inspection n. sail.
instead of prep. dišʋlo.
instruct, to v.t. *-ʌ.ikinʌs; ta·li·m *-čhiyʌs.
instruction n. ta·li·m.
instructions n. bər; kʌna·o; šʌlda.
instrument n. du·stsʌk.
insubordinate adj. yʌγɛ.
intellect n. ʌqəl.
insubordination n. mʌsti.
intelligence n. hu·š; fa·m; ʌqəl.
intelligent adj. fahmda·r; ʌqəlkɪṣ; hɛnʌs; gʋnɛ·ɪço; hu·škɪṣ; jʋn.
intend, to v.i. ɪra.da ɛt.; ni.ʌt ɛt.
intention n. rai; qʌsd; ni.ʌt; ɪra·da.
intentional(ly) adj., adv. nɛ·sʌl; qʌsd nɛtʌn; ʌsəli(?).
intercourse (sexual) n. to have — with a woman mo·tʌs v.s.v. *-ʌtʌs. 6.
interfere, to v.i. hərʌŋ giyʌs; v.s.v. dʌxʌl.
interloper n. ṭhər mʌnʋm.
intermediary n. hərʌŋʋṣ.
interment n. *-ltʋs.
internal adj. u·lʋm.
interpretation n. ma·ni.
interrupt, to v.i. hərʌŋ giyʌs.
interstice, interval n. ts.ḣʌnzər.
intervene, to v.i. hərʌŋ giyʌs.
intervening adj. hərʌŋʋlʋm.
intestine n. *-ts.hi·r; large — jʌmbolos.
intimate adj. gəru·rʋm.
intimidate, to v.t. a·h *-ʌt.
intoxicated adj. mʌst.
intoxicated, to become v.i. *-ʌrṣai.ʌs.
intrigue, to v.i. gʌjʌt ɛt.
invert, to v.t. ɛγʋlturʌs; yʌṭkʋm ɛt.
inverted adj. ʌpʌrts; ʌpʌro·ṭo.
invest, to v.t. (a fortress) qʌbʌl wʌši.ʌs.
V. also "to surround".
investigate, to v.t. d*-ʌsqʌṭʌs. 8.
invisible adj. γai.ɪb.
invisibility n. o·itsʌs, v.s.v. *-(y)ɛtsʌs.

000

invocation n. *du.a·.*
invoke, to v.t. *du.a· ɛt.*
involved, to be v.i. *dʊxo·quyʌs.*
inwards adv. *u·l nɛ*, v.s.v. *u·l.*
iris n. *sosʌn.*
iron n. *čhuma·r*; cast — *či.ʌn*; hard — *qu·rč*; adj. *čhuma·rɛ*; *čhumərpa.*
ironware n. *čhumərpa.*
irreligious adj. *hindu.*
irrigate, to v.t. *ts.hil yʌlʌs.*
irrigation channel n. *dʌla*; *go·tsil*; *ḍi*
is v.i. (hm) *bai*; (hf) *bo*; (x) *bi*; (y) *bila* v. §§ 269, 270.
is not v.i. (hm) *apai*; (hf) *apo*; (xy) *api.*
is it not? v.i. *be·əsa?*
issue, to v.i. *du·sʌs.*
it pron. (x) *i·sɛ*; (y) *i·tɛ*, v. § 120.
itch n. *khikhɪʂ.*
itch, to v.i. *d*-ʌγʌyʌs.*
its (own) pron. (x, y) *i·mo*, v. § 143.
itself pron. (x, y) *i·i*; *i·i·*, v. § 142; of — (*i·mo*) *ra·ʌti.*

J.

jail n. *bʌndixa·na*; *je·lxa·na*; *qaidxa·na*; to put in — *qaid ɛt.*
jail-bird n. *qaidi.*
jaw, jaw-bone n. **-mɛlc̣.*
jerk away, to v.t. *jʌʂ ɛt.*
jewel n. *juwaihir.*
jewelry n. *hərkʊn*; bride's — *hʊnʌm*; **-thɛ·ŋi.*
jib, to v.i. (of a horse or person) *tsʌtsʌq m.*
jinn n. *pfu·t*; *jɪn*; female — *ḍʌŋʌlʌṭhʌs.*
job n. *duro.*
join in, to v.i. *hərʌŋ giyʌs.*
join on, to v.t. **-ʌqərʌṭʌs.*
joined, to be v.i. *xərʌṭʌs.*
joined together adj. *li·ʂ.*
joint n. *khi·rts*; neck — *kʌnjha.*
jointly owned adv. *hərʌŋ.*

000 joke n. *mʌsxəra.*

joke with, to v.i. *hʌwʌs ɛt.*

journey n. *sʌpər.*

journey, to v.i. *sʌpər ɛt.*

joy n, *xuši.*

judge n. *qaˑzi.*

judgement n. *ʌstʌm.*

juice (of fruit) n. *šiˑra.*

jump, to v.i. *prik dɛlʌs*; *hʌl dɛlʌs*; (long) *hʌl gaˑrtsʌs*; to cause to — *prik* or *hʌl •-ʌdilʌs.*

jump down, to v.i. 2. *çup dɛlʌs*; *çup gaˑrtsʌs.*

jumper n. (tool) *jʌbʌl.*

jungle n. *tɛˑr*; *muˑṣk*; *jʌŋgʌḷ*; open — *bon.*

juniper n. *gʌl*; dwarf — *mʌṭhʌli gʌl*; long. straight stem of — 3. *dir.*

jug n. *mʌšərba.*

just ad,. *aˑdɪl*; adv. *čoˑk.*

just as . . . conj. *bɛlʌṭɛ . . . kɛ.*

just once adv. *hik kɛ.*

justice n. *aˑdɪl*; *ʌstʌm*; *ɪnsaˑf.*

K.

Kashmiri adj. *güyʌkum*

keep, to v.t. (store) *ḍʌŋ ɛt.*; (hold) *oˑsʌs*; (detain) *•-ʌ.uruṭʌs*; — an eye on *•-ʌsʌlʌs*: *•-lčin ɛt.*; — s.o. waiting *•-ʌskərʌnʌs.*

keep quiet, to v.i. *bʌsaˑs.*

kernel n. *bʌl*; *hʌni*; walnut — *xonzor*; (after oil is expressed) *mina*; bitter apricot —s *ɣaˑqʌyišo hʌni.*

kerosene n. *tiˑkɛ dɛl.*

kettle n. *kɪtli.*

kettledrum n. *ḍaˑmʌl.*

key n. *čhe.i.*

khaki-coloured adj. *tiˑkɛ surʌt.*

kick, to v.i. *dʌpiski dɛlʌs.*

kid n. *du*; (male) *buˑṭər*; (female) *hʌlkaˑs du*; *somfʌlikɪṭ.*

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kidney n. *-*ʌso*; N. *ju·k*.
kill, to v.t. *-*ʌsqʌnʌs*; *d*-*ʌlʌs*; *-*dɛlʌs*; *ji·tsum* *-*ʌrʌs*.
kind n. *čuq*; *qɪsm*; of this — *ʌkhi·l*; of one's own — *ba·r*; of what —? *bečuq?*; *beški?*; *beljuk?*; *belʌʈum?* adj. *šu·lbʌlikɪʂ*; *me·rma·n*: *rʌhʌmkɪʂ*; *rahʌmdɪl*.
kindle, to v.t. *-*ʌspʌlʌs*.
kindly adj. *rʌhʌmdɪl*; adv. *me·rma·ni neʈʌn*.
kindness n. *šu·akuʂ*; *rʌhʌm*.
king n. *thʌm*; *pa·dša*.
kingship n. *thʌmkuʂ*.
kinship (by marriage) n. *gul*.
kinsman n. *ja·m*; (near) *suku·in*.
kiss n. *ba*; *ba·n*.
kiss, to v.t. *ba·n et*.
kit n. *du·atsʌkičiŋ*; *ʌsba·b*; *sa·ma·n*.
kitchen n. *tha·ŋ*.
kite n. (bird) N. *qʌlq*.
knead, to v.t. *de·qulʌnʌs*; (leather etc.); *yʌʈʌmorʌs* (x obj.), *gʌʈʌmorʌs* (y obj.).
knee n. *-*dumus*; hind — (= hock) *i·lji* *-*dumus*.
knee-cap n. *-*dumuse pfu·l*.
kneel, to v.i. *-*dumučowʌʈe horu·ʈʌs*.
knife n. *ȼhor*; *borɪnda*.
knit, to v.t. *gɪšaiyʌs*.
knitting-needle n. *γai.ɪs*.
knock, to v.i. *ḍʌŋ ḍʌŋ et.*; *ḍu.ʌk ḍu.ʌk et.*; *ḍu.ʌŋ ḍu.ʌŋ et.*; *thʌk et*.
knock down, to v.t. *deγrʌs*.
knock in, to v.t. *thʌk et*.
knot n. *gʌʈ*.
knot, to v.i. *gʌʈ wʌši.ʌs*.
knotty adj. (of wood) *gʌʈkɪʂ*.
know, to v.t. *he·nʌs*; *le·l et* (person) *-*ye·nʌs*.
known adj. *le·l*; *ma·lu·m*; not — v.s.v. *beyʌm*.
knuckle n. *gʌʈ*.

L.

labour n. *mušaqʌt*; hired — *mʌzduˑri*; communal —, forced — *rʌjaˑki*; (travail) _*-šuˑl._ 000

labourer n. *duroˑškʌrin*; (forced) *rʌjaˑki.ɛ sis.*

labour-pains n. _*-šuˑl._

lace n. *bʌn*; *jikʌn.*

lad n. *hiles.*

ladder n. *čhiṣ̌.*

ladle n. *giyʌlt*; *khʌpon*; *ṭhʌnʌs.*

ladle out, to v.t. *deˑmiyʌs.*

lady! *nʌna!*

lady-bird n. *khʌnimojuˑko.*

lair n. *yuˑlgɪṣ̌*; *yʌkɛ diṣ̌*; *yʌk ɛtʌs diṣ̌.*

lake n. *pfəri.*

lamb n. *mamuˑši*; *belisɛ iˑek*; (female) *somfʌlikɪṣ̌ momuˑši.*

lame n. *ɣʌyu*; *ɣʌyu čhʌŋgu*; *qʌḍʌŋ*; *təɣʌm.*

lame, to go v.i. *təɣʌm m.*; *ṭhʌḍʌm m.*

lament, to v.i. *herʌs.*

lamentation n. *herimiŋ*; *wawela ɛt.*

lammergeier n. *gʌts.hir.*

lamp n. *gəri*; *čɪrʌq.*

lamp-light n. *gəri.ɛ rʌš.*

lance n. *niža.*

lancet n. *nʌstər.*

land n. inhabited, cultivated— *bušai.ɪ*; *ičil*; uninhabited — *ḍʌs*; irrigated grazing — *ṭoq*; — liable to crop-disease *ɣʌnkɪṣ̌ bušai.ɪ*; — held as foster-fief *uˑčʌki*; section of cultivated — *sorpa.*

landlord n. *bušai.ɛ dʌmʌn.*

lane n. *ṣ̌uˑŋ.*

language n. *baˑṣ̌.*

lantern n. *laˑlten.*

lap n. _*-lʌmʌt_; in the — of _*-laˑmʌči._

lap, to v.i. *ṣ̌uˑk ɛt.*

lapis lazuli n. *diŋ.*

large adj. *uyuˑm.*

larynx n. *ḍoˑḍo.*

000 lass n. *dʌsi·n.*

last adj. *i·ljum; mošom; mošeṭom; ni·m;* at — *a·xɪr.*

Last Day n. *axa·rʌt.*

last-born adj. *i·ljom* or *mošeṭom d°-mʌnom.*

last night n. *sʌbu·r.*

last night's adj. *sʌbu·rmo.*

last year n. *thʌmi·ni; thʌmi·nimo den.*

last year's adj. *thʌmi·nimo.*

late adj. *n°-kərʌn; la·q;* to make s.o. — *°-ʌskhərʌnʌs.*

late, to be v.i. *°-khərʌnʌs.*

lately adv. *čo·k.*

later adj. *yʌṭe;* in — times v.s.v. *beltse;* some time — *i·lji ja·ṣ̌;* adv. *i·ljom;* (*i·lji*) *la·q.*

latest adj. *itsi·mo.*

latrine n. *jukʌŋ.*

laugh, to v.i. *γʌsa·s; d°-ʌγʌsʌs;* to make s.o. — *°-ʌγʌsʌs.*

laughter n. *γʌsi·ṣ̌.*

law n. *qa·nu·n;* customary — *mira·s;* Islamic — *šəri.ʌt.*

lawful adj. *hʌla·l.*

lawn n. *bʌsi.e jut.*

lay, to v.t. *o·sʌs;* (eggs) *wʌši.ʌs.*

lay hold of, to v.t. *du·nʌs.*

lay-out, to v.t. *d°-ʌrʌs; ję·k °-ʌt.*

lay up, to v.t. *ḍʌŋ et.*

lazy adj. *ʌrʌṣ̌o; tərʌḍo; imʌkɪṣ̌; bʌγondokɪṣ̌.*

lead n. (metal) *ši·sk.*

lead, to v.t. to make s.o. — the way *sa·ʌt °-ʌt.*

lead away, to v.t. *ts.hu·yʌs.*

leader n. *°-yʌṭɪs; sərda·r.*

leading man n. *ʌka·bir; uyu·m.*

leaf n. *khüy; tʌp;* (of book) *tʌp: wərʌq.*

leaflet n. *tʌp.*

leak, to v.i. *γʌna·s.*

lean adj. *d°-kuṭum.*

000 lean, to become v.i. *d•-kuṭʌs.*

lean against, lean on, to v.i. *ts.hinda·s.*

lean over, to v.i. *ḍo·ŋɣʊra·s.*

leap, to v.i. *prik dɛlʌs*; *hʌl dɛlʌs*; *mʌqmɛ·s dɛlʌs*; to cause to — *prik •-ʌdilʌs* etc.

leap-frog n. *bʌbʌl.*

learn, to v.i. *hʌkinʌs.*

learned man n. *alim*; *hʌki·m.*

leather n. *bʌṭ.*

leather-strap n. *bərpi·t.*

leave n. *ʀʊxsʌt.*

leave, to v.t *•-sərkʌs*; *fʌt •-ʌt.*

left (hand) adj. *ɣayʊm*; *ɣʌg.*

left out, to be v.i. *d•-u.ɛsʌs.*

leg n. *•-ltʌnts*; (lower) *pi·ni*; quadruped's lower — *•-uṭis*; do. upper — *•-šʌk*; (foreleg) *•-ltʌltər*; calf of — *bʊbo·q.*

leg-wrappers n. *ta.očiŋ*, (sg. *ta.ʊts*).

legume n. *gilti·r.*

leisure n. *dər*; *fʊrsʌt*; at — *čhʌn*; without — *ʌkʊš.*

lemon n. *limbu* (v.s.v. 1. *wʌṭ*).

lemon-peel n. *limbu.ɛ wʌṭ.*

length n. N. *gusʌnʊmkʊṣ.*

leopard n. *tă.*

leprosy n. *runi.*

less adj. *kʌm*; to grow — *dikhi·rʌs.*

-less privative suffix, v.s.vv. *a-*, *ʌ-*.

lesser adj. *ts.hi·lʊm.*

lesson n. *sʌbʌq.*

let, to v.t. *ɛtʌs*; and causative verbs v. §§ 226; 234—241.

let be! *baṣ!*; *biliṣ!*

let down, to v.t. *d•-ʌskuyʌs.*

let go, to v.t. *fʌt •-ʌt.*

let in, to v.t. *•-sərkʌs.*

let off, to v.t. *ku·ri.ʌp ɛt.*

letter n. *xʌt*; *ka·ɣʌz.*

1> lion n. *si·ŋge.*

lion-hearted adj. *siŋge •-ʌs.*

lip n. *•-i·l.*

1[see p. 527, category 116, for words omitted between "letter" and "lion" - Analyst]

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liquefy, to v.i. duˑyʌs; duˑyaiyʌs.
listen, to v.i. *-ltumʌl ɛt.
litter n. (for travelling) tʌxt.
little (a) lʊkʌn; lʌpʌn; kʌmʌn; pyuwʌn; tsʌmiˑkʌn; sʌsʌn; ṭhuˑr; (of liquid) ɣiḍiŋ; čhuṭʌn; (of time) duˑŋ.
live, to v.i. (reside) hʊruˑṭʌs; hʊručaiyʌs.
live-stock n. *-iltʌṣ̌.
livelihood n. gʊzaˑra; zɪndagaˑni.
liver n. *-ʌkin.
living adj. jiˑndo; jiˑno; zɪnda.
lizard n. ɣərkʌs.
load n. bʌlda; to take a — from s.o. d*-mərʌs.
load up, to v.i. (bʌlda) *-ʌyɛnʌs or *-ʌdilʌs.
local adj. uˑlʊm.
lock n. čhe.i; dərukʊs; kəḍʌkʊs; qʊlp.
lock, to v.t. qʊlp wʌši.ʌs.
locust n. trʌqo.
lodgings n. qoˑš.
lofty adj. thaˑnʊm.
log n. huˑn; ṭoq; (for building) ṭoˑro.
loins n. *-ʌṣ̌çiŋ.
long adj. ɣʊsʌnʊm; (time) ẓiga.
long, to v.i. ərmaˑn ɛt.; ərmaˑnʊlo m.
long ago, of adj. qʌdiˑm(ɛ).
long for, to v.i. *-ʌski duwʌlʌs.
longing n. *-ʌski; ərmaˑn.
look n. nʌzər.
look, to v.i. bərɛˑnʌs; khiˑl m.; to cause s.o. — *-ʌbərʌnʌs.
look at, to v.t. *-ʌsʌlʌs; pfuˑṭ ɛt.; — and desire jojʊṭ *-m.
look after, to v.t. pərwərɪš *-ʌt.
look for, to v.t. odoˑri ɛt.; bərɛˑnʌs.
look here! ga!
look-out n. bʌrɛnç.
look out! (to oxen) hərga hərga!
look out, to v.i. *-lčin ɛt.
loom n. hiˑsk.

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loop n. *ṣ̌oˑk*; running — *dʊšuˑnʌs ṣ̌oˑk*; fixed — *ʌlušʊnʌs ṣ̌oˑk*; — of thong on boot *puˑṣ̌bʌn*.

loop-hole n. *bʌṣ̌ç̌ər*.

loose adj. *bʌlgʌl*; *šoqʊm*; *hɛṭ*; (untied) *dušuˑnʊm*.

loose, to become v.i. *šoqʊm m.*; *dʊšuˑnʌs*.

loosen, to v.t. *d*-šʊnʌs*.

loot n. *huˑṣ̌i*.

loot, to v.t. **-yʌlʌs*; *huˑṣ̌i ɛt*.

lord n. *dʌmʌn*.

lose, to v.i. (at game) *giyaiyʌs*; **-wʌlʌs*; v.t. **-ʌspʌlʌs*; — one's head v.s.v. *ʌč̣əra*.

loss n. *lʌt*; *oˑt*; at a — *ḍomaḍom*; *heraˑn*.

lost, to get v.i. **-waˑlʌs* (h subjects), *waˑlʌs* (x subjects), *bʌluˑyʌs* (y subjects).

lot n. *hikʊm*.

lots n. *hiˑṣ̌*; *zʌqʌn*.

loudly adv. *šʌtiŋɛ*.

louse n. *khəru*.

lousy adj. *khərukɪṣ̌*.

love n. *šuˑl*; (of lovers) *išq*; in — *aˑšɪq*; to fall in — *pfuˑṭ *-m*.

lover n. *yaˑr*; *mašuˑq*; *dinaˑr*; *aˑšɪq*.

low adj. *čhʌṭ*; (of birth) *jʊṭ*.

low, to v.i. *qoˑŋ ɛt*.

low-born adj. *jʊṭ*; *kʌŋgʌl*; *zaˑts jʊṭ*; *tʌno*; *ʌmuˑlo*; *aˑmi*; (morganatic) *ʌˑɣʊn*.

lower adj. *yaˑrʊm*; *xʌṭi*.

lower, to v.t. *d*-ʌskuyʌs*.

lower end n. *gʌmuˑn*; *xʌṭi mʊš*.

lucerne n. *šipiˑt*.

luck n. *bʌxt*; *nʌsiˑb*.

lucky adj. *šu.a bʌxt*; *neˑk bʌxt*.

lukewarm adj. *bʊlbuˑlo*; *bʊbuˑlo*.

lumbago n. **-ṣ̌ç̌iŋʊlo mʌq*.

lump n. *guˑli*; — of hard earth *ɣʊs*; — of butter *pʊšoˑri*, *mʌltʌṣ̌*.

lunatic n., adj. *wʌswaˑsi*.

000 lungs n. **-xʊrpʌt.*
lurch together, to v.i. *juˑk m.*
lusty adj. *saˑro.*
lying about adj. *gəraˑri.*
lying down adj. *jeˑk.*
lynx n. *šʊnʊṭ*; *bʌɣbe.aˑro.*

M.

machine n. *čərx.*
mad adj. **-tsi bʌɣʌltɛ.ʌs*; *diwaˑna.*
mad, to become v.i. **-tsi bʌɣʌltɛ.ʌs*; 2. *ṣa.o *-ʌt.*
made, to be v.i. *d*-mʌnʌs.*
madman n. **-tsi bʌɣʌltɛ.ʌs sis.*
maggot n. *ɣʌlɣu.*
magic n. *butəriŋ*; *jʌdu*; 2. *seˑr*; *ṣɪqa.* V. also 2. *sir*; adj. *ɣaibi.*
magician n. *ṣɪqaˑčin*; *jaˑdugər*; v.s.v. 2. *sir.*
magnanimity n. *himmʌt.*
magpie n. *ɣʌṣep.*
maintain, to v.t. **-ʌ.ʊrʊṭʌs.*
maintained, to be v.i. *d*-uše.ʌs.*
maize n. *mʌkai.i.*
make, to v.t. *ɛtʌs*: **-ʌtʌs*; *d*-ʌsmʌnʌs*; — s.o. do s.t. v.s.v. **-ʌtʌs* and causative verbs §§ 226; 234—241.
make haste, to v.i. *ts.hor ɛt.*
make known, to v.i. *lɛˑl *-ʌt.*
make merry, to v.i. *xʊši ɛt.*
maker n. — of fine speeches *hɛˑniŋ dʌltʌško.*
male adj. *hir*; N. *biru*; (of animals) *sʊmʌn*; *hir-.*
malice n. *ɣʊl*; *gʌṭ*; *zɪd.*
malicious adj. *čuˑtikɪṣ*; *gʌṭkɪṣ.*
mallard n. (male) *diŋ maɣʊn*; (female) *girgir.*
man n. (vir) *hir*; *hir sis*; (homo) *sis(ʌn).*
man's adj. *hiriˑski.*
manacles n. *šʌŋʌličiŋ.*
mane n. **-ʌṣpʊrʌŋ.*

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manger n. *mʌdu·r*.

manliness n. *hirkuṣ*.

manner n. *ċuq*; *ʐail*; in this — *tai*; *tailʌṭe*; *dʌkhi·lʌṭe*; *ʌkhi·l ʐailʌṭe*; in what —? *belʌṭe?*; *belʌṭum?*.

manure n. *dilk*.

many adj., pron. *bu·ṭ*; as — as this *akhu·rum*; *akhu·riki*.

many-coloured adj. *rʌŋe.irʌŋ*.

map n. *nʌxša*.

marble n. *sʌŋg i mərmər*.

march n. day's — *bʌsa*.

mare n. *bʌyum*.

mark n. *čʌpʌy*; *ṭi·ko*; *haiyʌn*; *nɪša·n*; (for arrow-shooting) 2. *gi·ri*.

market n. *ba·za·r*.

markhor n. *bu·m*; female — *bu·m ts.hi·r*; N. *bu·m ts.hi·gir*.

marmot n. *ai.inʌq*.

marriage n. *gər*; (wedding) *nika*; relationship by — *gul*; v. Text No. 33 and s.vv. *du·k*; *gəro·ni*; *girʌn*; *sinḍʌbʌl*; *yʌxtai.i*.

marriage garment n. v.s.vv. *yʌxtai.i*.

marriage grain n. *mʌnoṭiki*.

marriage service n. v.s.v. *xutba*.

marriage song n. *hajo·li*.

marriage tassel n. *gərɛ mujo·q*.

marriageable adj. *gərkus*.

marrow n. *bʌl*.

marry, to v.i. *gər et*; v.t. *•-ts.hu·yʌs*.

mash n. (of rice, potatoes etc.) 2. *bʌt*.

massage, to v.t. *ḍʌm •-ʌt*. *ma·ṣ •-ʌt*.

master n. *dʌmʌn*.

mat n. (of goat's hair) *šərma*.

match n. *gʌjeli*; *gʌẓʌṭo*; slow — *filta*; (pair) *yo·m*.

match-box n. *gʌjeti ḍʌbi*.

matchlock n. *filtai.i tobʌq*; *pi·ltʌda·r*; *uru·si*.

mate n. *na·l*.

mate, to v.i. v.s.v. *ga·t*

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maternal relatives adj. *-ʌpkuts*; *-mimo*.

matter n. *bɔr*; *čʌγa*; (fault) *aib*; small — *pfuṭu·k*; no — v.s.vv. *γʌm*, *pərwa*.

mattress n. *šapo·s*; *tɔšʌk*.

mature adj. *maper*.

mature, to v.i. *d*-γunʌs* (h, x subjects); *duγunʌs* (y subjects); *diri.ʌs* (h. x); *dira·s* (y).

Maulai (sect) n., adj. *muγuli*.

May n. *mai.i*.

meadow n. *go·z*.

meal n. *ṭʌpik*.

meaning n. *ma·ni*.

means n. (of livelihood) *auqa·t*; (of remedy etc.) *ila·j*; by all — *bəra·bər*.

measles n. *lo·yumuts*.

measure n. *to·li*; (oil) *pi·n*; (liquid) *bʌli*; (grain) *čuq*; *γərbel*; *hiçuti*; *huldo*; *hipərs*; *jʌti*; (finger's breadth) *tsup*; (fingers' span) *wa·ltsup*; (elbow to finger tips) *qʌṣ*.

measure, to v.t. *o·iyʌs*; *to·li et*.

measuring n. *ḍʌyu*.

meat n. *čhʌp*.

medicine n. *mi·li*; *tiŋbʌt*; v.s.vv. *ba·ŋ*; *pirpi*; *gulgul*; *mʌn*; *nʌγe.i*; *ni·l*.

meet, to v.t. *-yʌnči(.ər) m.*; *ṭhumuk m.*; *mula·qa·t *-ʌt.*; to go — *-yʌnči.ər niyʌs*; to come — *-yʌnči.ər ju·yʌs*.

meeting n. *-yʌnči*; *mula·qa·t*; (assembly) *mʌjlis*.

meeting-point n *i·lgʌṭ*.

melon n. musk — *γo·n*; N. *ga·u·n*; water — *bu·wər*.

melt, to v.i. *du·yʌs*; *du·yaiyʌs*; *ts.hil m.*; *duwʌlt.ʌs*; v.t. *e·sl(s)uyʌs*; *de·stuyʌs*; having — *ne·stsu·ni·n*.

melted adj. *e·stum*.

memento n. *haiyʌn*; *ya·dga·ri*.

membrane n. (above vagina) *duẓ*.

memory n. *ya·d*.

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mend, to v.t. *durust et.*; *sʌfe·š et.*; *wərts et.*; (by sewing) *čuk et.*
mended adj. *wərts*; *wərts etum.*
mendicant n. *tʌltʌq.*
menfolk n. *hir sis.*
menses n. *čhuwərkhʌl.*
menstruate, to v.i. *gʌtu·tso* *-*m.*
menstruation n. *guši·ski gʌli·s.*
menstruous adj. *gʌtu·tso mumʌnum.*
merchant n. *sodʌgər.*
merciful adj. *rahʌmkəš*; *rahʌmdəl.*
merciless adj. *rahʌm api·m.*
mercy n. *ša·r*; *raham*; to have — *ša·r et.*
merely adv. *thí.*
meretricious adj. *li·o la·o.*
merit n. *sʌwa·b*; *səfʌt.*
merry adj. to make — *xuši et.*; *šure.a·r* or *šuri.əš et.*
messenger n. *durʌts.*
mew, to v.i. *ma·u et.*
mica n. *γuni.*
mid- adj. *trʌŋ.*
midday n. *duγu·i*; after — 1. *γu·u*; v.s.v. *pra·q*; adj. *duγu·imo.*
middle n. *makuči*; in the — of *hərʌŋ*; adj. *hərʌŋolum*; *makuči*; *makučim.*
midnight n. *go·ne bʌbər*; *thʌpe trʌŋ.*
midwinter n. *thumušeliŋ*
mighty adj. *zora·wər.*
mild adj. (of person) *bʌsum.*
milk n. *mʌmu*; coagulated — *pai.i*; uncooked — *γiḍiŋ*; milk products: *mʌltʌš*; *diltər*; *quru·t*; *rʌxpin*; *mʌntsil*; *buru·s*; v. List of Foods.
milk, to v.t. *čhau* *-*ʌt.*
milk-strainer n. *po.*
milk-vessel n. *čhurkʌs.*
Milky Way n. *čərk i fʌlʌk.*
mill n. *yai.iŋ*; tapper of — *ṭhʌṭakus*; v.s.v. 2. *pfʌla.*
mill-dues n. *pfi.*
mill-hopper n. *ḍo·r.*

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mill-race n. *hu·r.*

mill-stone n. *ṣʌl*; upper — *yʌṭoku·ṣ*; lower — *ya·roku·ṣ*; axis of — *ṣel.*

mill-wheel n. *nəro.*

miller n. *yai.iŋgu·in.*

millet n. *bay*; *ċha.*

mince n. *nəri·n*; *ispʌkpa*; (meat with vegetables) N. *pušür šʌk.*

minced adj. *nəri·n etum.*

mind n. •-*ʌs.*

mine n. (blasting) *soruŋ.*

mingle, to v.i. *jərmʌṣ̌ m.*; v.t. *jərmʌṣ̌ et.*

minister n. *wʌzi·r.*

minor adj. *tshi·lum.*

mint n. *filʌl.*

minute adj. *tshi·lum.*

Mir n. *thʌm*; *mi·r.*

mirror n. *ai.ina.*

mis- adv. v.s.v. *γʌlʌt.*

mischief n. *æċumai.i*; *fʌsa·d*; *šaita·ni.*

mischief-maker n. *la·o ja·o.*

mischievous adj. *ʌċe·mo*; — woman *ʌċe·mi*; — person *šaita·n*; (of child) *tošpoṭ.*

misconduct o.s., to v.i. *ṭhis et.*

misdeed n. *ṭhis.*

miserable adj. *biča·ra*; *γəri·pis.*

miserly adj. *qərum.*

misfortune n. *ʌbʌš*; *bʌla*; *musi·bʌt.*

miss, to v.t. (mark) *ṭhis et.*

missing, to be v.i. *ṭhis m.*

mist n. *xuro·nċ*; N. *ko·ro·n*; (from ground) N. *guba·r.*

mistake n. *ṭhis*; *hərkʌn*; *γʌlʌt*; to make a — *hərkʌn ni·ʌs.*

mistaken adj. *ṭhis.*

mistrust n. 2. *šʌk.*

mix, to v.i. *jərmʌṣ̌ m.*; v.t. *jərmʌṣ̌ et.*

mixed adj. *jərmʌṣ̌.*

moist adj. *hʌγum*; *zuh.*

moist, to be v.i. *duwʌnʌs.*

moisture n. *hu·ṣ̌.*

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060 molar (tooth) n. *_-wʌš_ *_-me._

Monday n. _tsʌndu·ra._

money n. v.a.vv. _rupi.a_; _paisa_; _ḍʌbʌl_; _du.a·ni_; _ba·i_; _zər_, _yʌmbu_; small change _pʌŋkʌṭ._

mongoose(?) n. _no·l._

monkey n. _ša·di._

monster n. _ʌždər_; _hərgɪn_; _si·ŋge_; female — _ḍʌŋʌlʌṭhʌs._

month n. _sa_; _hisa_; _a·lto the·nts_; specific: _hʌmʌl_; _sərʌta·n_; _sʌmbola_; _dʌlo_; _hu·t._

moon n. _hʌlʌnts_; waxing — _ts.hai.i_; no — _ɣu·a._

moonlight n. _hʌlʌntse šʌŋkuš_ or _rʌš_; _ts.hai.i._

more adj. _bʌsk_; _da_; _zi.a·d._

moreover adv. _da._

morning n. _ts.hordine_; _jil_; — twilight _ṭu·ṭa·ŋke_; first — light _saya·ri_; (dawn) _go·n_; adj. _ts.ho·rdimo_; early — _ṭuṭa·ŋmo._

morning-star n. (_go·ne_) _lʌča·r._

morsel n. _lʌp_; tasting — _pfurka._

mortar n. _tanos._

mosque n. _mʌji·t._

mosquito n. _khi·šo_; N. _pi·ču._

moth n. _ho·lʌlʌs._

mother n. *_-mi_; _ma·ma_; (royal) _ɪrzi_; —'s relatives *_-ʌpkuts._

mother's adj. *_-mimo._

mother-in-law n. *_-ʌskus._

motherless adj. *_-mi apʌm thərse._

motion n. to make s.o. have a — *_-ʌɣuraiyʌs._

mould n. _a·rʌn._

moult, to v.i. _dəmo·qʌs._

moulted adj. _dəmo·qəm._

mound n. 2. _ḍo·m_; _ḍo·ŋ_; _mʌn._

mount, to v.t. _holjaiyʌs_; _pfʌl m._; — s.o. on a horse *_-ʌ.u·ljaiyʌs._

mountain n. _čhiš_; rocky — _čhər_; — grazing-ground _te·r_; _bən._

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mountain ash n. *dindiṣ*.
mountain-pass n. *haγots*.
mountain-sheep n. *γiẓal*.
mourn, to v.i. *moṭam et.*; *ḥerimiṣ et.*
mourning n. *ḥerimiṣ*, *ḥerimiṣ*; *heleś*; *ṭhaωurkhal*; *moṭam*.
mouse n. *ḍonnomuryo*.
moustache n. *salat*; N. *guṣ*.
mouth n. *°-xat*.
mouthful n. *lap*.
mouthpiece n. (of musical pipe) *maṭala*; *ḍambu* (reed of pipe).
move, to v.i. *laq m.*; *sar °-m.*; not — *baaru*; v.t. *laq et.*
much pron., adv. *baẓ*; *xaqan*; this — *akhurum*; *akurvaṭ*; *akuruman*; *dakhurum*; so — *iturum(an)*, *iturum(an)*; *iturum(an)*; how — ? *beruman?*; too — *hash*.
mucus n. (from nose) B. *°-mel*.
mud n. *ṭoq*; wrought — *ṭaγaṣ*.
mud-flood n. *moru*.
muddy adj. *buṭuloγo*.
mulberry n. *biranc x*.
mulberry tree n. *biranc y*.
mule n. *xaṭir*.
mullah n. *azru*; *xalifa*.
mumps n. *ṭelemuṣ*.
murder, to *mara et.*; *°-sqanas*.
murderer n. *muruḍaw*; *awai*.
muscle n. (general term) *chap*; *girkis*.
mushroom(s) n. *birijan*; *ḥuṭur*; *γurts maltaš*.
music n. (tone) *hariṣ*; *abeṣ*; slow dancing — *dani*; to play — *eγurcas*; *ḍam ḍam et.*; to make s.o. play — *°-γurcas*.
musical instrument n. v.s.v. *eγurcas*; specific: guitar *sitaw*; *ćhorde*; pipe *gabi*; (*surunai*); whistle *ṭutek*; big drum *ḍaḍaŋ*; kettledrum *ḍamal*; tambourine *daf*.
musician n. *ustad*; *berić*; v.s.v. *eγurcas*.

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musk n. 2. *čiki*; *nas*.
musk deer n. *rus*.
musk melon n. *γʊn*; N. *gʊwn*.
musk-scented adj. *čiki.s*.
muslin n. *malmal*.
must v.a.vv. *bʊ·as*; *nʊnar*. V. § 401.
mustard n. *gʊrghʊr* (plant and oil).
mutton n. *hʊ.rium chap*.
muzzle n. *-murpuš.
my adj. *je*; *mi*. V. §§ 118 & 143.
my own adj. *jerimo*. V. § 143.
myself pron. (emphatic) *je jeri*. V. § 142; (reflexive) *-akhor; *adim*. V. § 144.

N.

nail n. *girli*; (finger- or toe-) *-uri.
naked adj. *lalew* (p. 246); *laq*; *thartine*; stark — *lam lalew*; *tan laq*.
name n. *-ik.
name, to v.t. *-ik ʊnas*; *sʊnas*.
named adj. *sʊnas*.
nap n. (of cloth) *tilʊm*.
nape n. (of neck) *-ał.
narrate, to v.t. *čaγa et*.
narrative n. *čaγa*; *bayʊn*.
narrow adj. *bi.enum*; *thanum*; *thʊrenum*.
natural adj. (wild) *ture*; *jaŋgale*; *ruŋ*.
nature n. *mijʊz*; to relieve — *zotinjarb et*; for purposes of — v.a.v. *-aʃ *-riŋ.
navel n. *-suri.
near adv. *asir*; adj. *asirum*; — to doing s.t. *taiyar*; the — side *khiti*.
necessary adj. *ʊmaje*; *darkar*; *zaruwat*.
necessary to, to be v.i. *manaʊ*. V. § 401.
necessity n. *hajat*; *zaruwat*; of — *nʊnar*.
neck n. *-ał; *burk*; back of — *kanjho*.
necklace n. *zamaŋ*; *maγen*.
need n. *hajat*; v.a.v. *zaruwat*.
need, to v.t. *dᵒ-alanas*.
needle n. *sul*; eye of — *ił*.
ne'er-do-weel n. *dordaparo*.

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neigh. to v.i. *hihiŋ et.*; N. *qi·qi·ŋ et.*

neighbour n. *hʌmʌl.*

neighbouring adj., **neighbourhood** n. *ṣʌturgʌṭ.*

neither . . . nor conj. *be . . . be*; *ne . . ne*; (both . . . not) *-ʌltʌli·k* + n.g.

nephew n. *-sʌγun*; v.s.vv. *-ʌċo*; *-ulus.*

nest n. *yu·lgʌṣ.*

net n. *ja·l.*

nettles n. *γʌšučiŋ* (v.s.v. 2. *γʌšu*).

never adv. *be·šʌl* or *ga·he* + neg.; *bešel ke le.*

new(ly) adj., adv. *thoš.*

new born adj. *ċo·k dimʌnum*; *thoš dimʌnum.*

news n. *xʌbər*; *tʌxpa*; — bringer *xʌbəriŋ su·yʌs.*

New Year n. *nauro·s.*

next adj. *i·ljum*; *-yərum*; *yʌṭ*; — world v.s.v. *axa·rʌt.*

next morning adv. *ts.ho·rdine.*

next time adv. *yʌṭ gʌlči.*

nice adj. *dʌltʌs*; *šu·a.*

niche n. *tʌxča.*

nickel n. *burum ṣikərk.*

niece n. (brother's daughter) *-ʌ.i*; (sister's daughter) *-sʌγun*; v.s.vv. *-ʌċo*, *-ulus.*

night n. *thʌp*; division of — *ṭu·k* all through — *go·nišiṣ.*

nightfall n. 1. *sʌbu·r.*

nine num. *hunčo* (h. x. y); *hunti* (z).

nineteen num. *turma hunčo*, — *hunti.*

ninth ord. *hunti.u·lum.*

ninety num. *wa·lti a·ltər to·rumo*, — *to·rimi.*

nipple n. *-ma·mut*; *ḍuḍu·ro*; — gun *ṭopida·r.*

nit n. *ṣiki.*

nitty n. *ṣikikʌṣ.*

nitre n. *šu·ra.*

000 no neg. *bɛ*; *bɛ·skɛ* + neg.; to say — *o·ɛɛnʌs*.

no one pron. *mɛn kɛ* + neg.

noble adj. (of birth on both sides) *kʌrʌli*.

nod, to v.i. (with sleep) *gʊdʊŋ* *-*m*.

noise n. *-*čhər*; *biḍiŋ*; *ṣa·o*; — of beating etc. *ḍim*; *tʌn*; v. List of Onomatopoeic Words.

nolens volens adv. *na·na·*.

non-human adj. *γaiba·na*.

none pron. (thing) *bɛsʌn* + neg.; (person) *mɛn kɛ* + neg.

noose n. *ṣo·k*; 1. *ṣʌk*.

north n. *šʌma·l*.

nose n. *-*mu·pʊṣ*; septum of — 3. *nʌṣ*; *-*mupʊṣɛ nʌṣ*.

nosegay n. *bʌṭo*.

nostril n. *-*mʊltʊr*.

not neg. *bɛ*; *na*; v.s.vv. *a*-, *ʌ*-, *au*-, *o·*-, *be*-, *bi*-.

not at all, adv., neg. . . . *kʊli*.

notch n. *če*.

not cooked adj. *ati·rʊm*.

not . . . even, adv., neg. . . . *kʊli*.

not ripe adj. *ati·γʊnʊm*.

not to be v.i. *ap*-.

notable (person) n. *uyu·m*.

nothing pron. *bɛsʌn* or *bɛ·skɛ* + neg.

notorious adj. *-*i·k du·sʊm*; *mʌšhu·r*.

novel adj. *ʌkhɛ·ṣ*.

now adv. *mu*; *mu·to*; up to — *dərʊm xa*.

now then adv. *yɛ* . . .

nowadays adv. *sa·ʌti khu·lto*.

now and then adv. *bɛ·šʌl .bɛ·šʌl*.

nowhere adv. *amʊlo* + *kɛ* + neg.

nullah n. 2. *bər*; 2. *hər*; *ẓu·ŋ*.

number n. a certain — of *be·rʊm*; *be·rʊmʌn*; *be·ru*; *khi·rumʌn*; *te·rʊm*.

numerous adj. *bu·ṭ*.

nurture, to v.t. *-*uše.ʌs*.

O.

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O! *ɛ.i!*; *wa!*; *ya!*; (addressing males) *le.i!*; (addressing females) *se!*

oath n. *tɛˑʂ*; v.a.v. *buˑk*

obedient adj. *taˑbi.a.*

obedient, to be v.i. *bərči m.*

obey, to v.i. *bərči m.*; *hʊkəm gʌnʌs.*

object n. (abstract) *mʌtlʌb*; (concrete) *duˑstsʌk.*

obliterate, to v.t. **-ʌqušɛlʌs*; **-ʌspʌlʌs.*

obsequies n. *uˑlji yər*; **-tsi.ʌʃɛ.*

obtain, to v.i. *d*-ʌɣʊrkʌs*; **-yaiyʌs*; **-yʌnʌs* (h & x objects), *gʌnʌs* (y objects).

obtainable adj. v.s.vv. **-ʌɣʊrkʌs*; *yaiyʌs.*

obtained, to be v.i. *došolʌs*; *juˑk m.*

occasion n. *heˑši*; *gʌlt*; *gʌlči*; *ḍʌmʌn*; *ts.hir.*

occasionally adv. *bɛˑšʌl bɛˑšʌl*; *hikʌn hikʌn.*

occiput n. *čhʌŋʌrʌs.*

occupied, to be v.i. (busy) *mašɣuˑl*; (inhabited) *abaˑd.*

occupy, to v.t. (land) *ʂi(y)ʌs.*

occupy o.s., v.i. *mʌšɣuˑl m.*

occur, to v.i. *mʌnaˑs.*

o'clock v.s.vv. *bʌja*; *saˑʌt*; *eˑɣərʌs.*

October n. *ʌktoˑbər.*

odour n. *nʌs*; (evil) *dʊrga.*

of course adv. *beˑəsa*; *zəruˑl.*

of . . . self adv. . . . *raˑʌti.*

offence n. *tʌksiˑr.*

offer, to v.t. *khiˑl ɛt.*

offering n. *nʌzər*; (sacrifice) *xeˑr*; (to God) *xʊdeˑi.*

officer n. *ṣaˑb*; *afsər.*

official n. village — *čərbu*; headman *trʌŋfa.*

offspring n. *aulaˑd.*

often adv. how —? *beˑrum heˑši?*

ogre n. *hiˑr bilʌs.*

ogress n. *bilʌs.*

oil n. *del.*

oil-bottle n. *dɛlgus.*

oil-pressings n. *mina.*

ointment n. *mʌlyʌm.*

old adj. (living things) *ʌstaka·l*; *jʌṭ*; *mapɛr*; very — *qʌqər ni·m*; v.s.vv. *umər, den, dɛnkus*; — and young *jʌṭba·rɪẓ*; *joṭpʌt*; — folk *jʌṭba·rɪẓ*; (innanimate things) *diɣʌnum*; *mɛ·n*; (antique) *yərum.*

old, to become v.i. (inanimate things) *d*-ɣʌnʌs*; *doɣʌnʌs.*

old age n. *jʌṭabero*; v.s.vv. *dɛn, dɛnkus.*

old man n. v.s.v. "old"; *da·do*; *-ʌpi*; *buru·m dʌp.*

old-time adj. *yərum.*

omen n. *fa·l.*

on prep. *-ʌṭɛ*; *-yʌṭɛ*; *-tsɛ*; *-tsi*; *yʌči.*

on account of prep. *gʌnɛ.*

on one's back adv. *-sqa.*

on behalf of prep. *-yʌṭum*; *-yʌkʌltsum.*

on foot adv. *gʌṭʌl.*

on in front adv. *yər*; *yərpa.*

on the point of, to be v.i. *taiya·r m.*

once adv. *hik ḍʌm*; *hik ḍʌmʌn*; *hik gʌlči*; *hik kɛ.*

once upon a time adv. *yərum zʌma·na ulo*; *yarpʌči* (p. 380. I).

one num. *hin* (h); *hʌn* (x, y); *hik* (z); *-ʌn.* V. §§ 43, 188.

one after another adv. *ts.hirtsɛ.*

one day adv. *hikulto.*

one-eyed adj. *hʌn i·lčinʌṇɛ.*

one place adv. *hitha·n.*

one-ply adj. *hinzir.*

one side adv. *hʌnpa.*

one time adv. *hik hɛ·ši*; *hik kɛ.*

one year old adj. *yolɛkus.*

onion n. (plant) *ɣʌšu* y; (bulb) *ɣʌšu* x; wild — *tɛ·rɛ ɣʌšu.*

only adv. *bʌɣɛ·ri*; *fʌqʌt*; *sɪrf.*

oorial n. *yɛṭʌl.*

000 open adj. *pfʌṭʌŋ*; *ɪrqa*; slightly — *wʌq*; wide — *zʌṭ* (of eyes).

open, to v.i. *d°-čaqʌrʌs*; *dʊšoˑqiyʌs*; (of flower) *doxərʌs*; v.t. *doˑnʌs*; *pfʌṭʌŋ ɛt.*; v.s.v. *dɛčʌqər*; (eye) *pfuˑṭ ɛt.*; — and look at *pfiṭiˑk pfʊṭuˑk ɛt.*

opening n. *°-xʌt*; (in wall) *ṭʌŋ*.

opinion n. *xi.aˑl*.

opium n. *ʌfyuˑn*.

opium-eater, opium-smoker n. *ʌfyuˑni*.

opponent n. *keˑr*; *šəriˑk*.

opportunity n. *dər*; *moˑqa*.

opposed, to become v.i. (to s.o.) *duγʌnḍərʌs*; *šəriˑk m.*

opposite adj. *čaˑr*; *ru ba ru*.

"opposite number" n. (in game) *naˑl*.

oppress, to v.t. *°-ʌtsi.ʌs*; *zʊləm ɛt.*; *jujuˑr °-ʌt.*

oppression n. *zʊləm*.

oppressive, adj., oppressor n. *zaˑlim*; *zʊləmgaˑr*; *zʊləmkɪṣ̌*.

option n. *ɪxti.aˑr*.

or conj. *ya*; either . . . or *ya . . . ya*; *hʌl . . . hʌl*.

or not? *bɛ?*; *xair?*; *na?*; *ya kɛ o?*; *niˑ?*

orchard n. *bʌsi*; cp. *deˑkʌrʌn*.

order n. (command) *šʌlda*; *hʊkəm*; *qaˑɪda*; in good — *wərts*; in — to . . . *gʌnɛ*.

ordinary adj. *ʌbʌs*; *maˑmuˑli*.

originally adv. *ʌwaˑl*.

ornaments n. (women's) *hərkʊn*.

orphan n. *thərɛs*.

osier-twig n. *gʌc̣he*.

other adj., pron. *thi*; *thuˑm*; *iˑtʊm*; cp. *yʌṭɛ* 2.; (person) N. *je.ib*.

others pron. *mɛn kɛ*; (remainder) *baˑqi*.

otherwise adv. *bɛ kɛ*; *thuˑm*.

otter n. *uˑẓo*.

ought v.s.v. *yʌṣ̌ki* and § 401.

our (own) pron. *miˑmo* v. § 143.

ourselves pron. *miˑi* v. §§ 142, 144.

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out adv. *hoˑlɛ*; (of ball at polo) *cɪˑkɪ*, N. *tsiˑk*; *hʌltsiˑk*.
out of action adj. *fʌt* 2.
out of the way adv. *hʌnpa*.
outcry n. *qyuˑ*; *qyuˑ pyu*.
outfit n. (of clothes) *gʌli gʌṭu*.
outing n. *sail*.
outside adj. *hoˑləm*; (...person) *jʌmiˑp*; adv. *hoˑlɛ*; *hoˑlpa*; *hoˑlpʌči*; on the — *hoˑli tʌḷi*; to the — *hoˑl nɛ*; from the — *hoˑləm*.
outsider n. *hoˑləm sis*; *jʌmiˑp sis*; *ṭhər mʌnum*.
outwards adv. *hoˑl nɛ*.
oven n. *duldoˑŋ*; (iron) *qiˑmišdoˑn*; *tʌnuˑr*.
over prep. *-ʌṭɛ*; adv. *•-yoˑn*; to remain — *bʌsk m.*; *d•-u.ɛsʌs* 1.
overcome, to v.t. *•-wʌši.ʌs*.
overflow n. *təḍʌq*.
overflow, to v.i. *d̄ints.hiˑrʌs*; *təḍau m.*; *təḍʌq m.*
overhanging rock n. *bʌlbʌl*; 2. *ḍiˑr*.
overlay, to v.t. *laˑẓ m.*.
overpower, to v.t. *šʌt •-ʌt.*; *kuˑri.ʌp •-ʌt.*
oversalted adj. *ṣau*.
overtake, to v.t. *d̄•-ʌšqʌltʌs* 5.
overthrow, to v.t. *•-wʌši.ʌs*.
overturn, to v.t. *mʌlʌq •-ʌrʌs*; *mʌlaˑq ɛt.*; *pfʌṭʌŋ ɛt.*
overwhelm, to v.t. *γərk ɛt.*
overwhelmed adj. *tʌčʌp*.
ovis poli n. *ruˑš*.
owe, to v.t. v.s.v. *uˑẓ*.
owl n. *huˑyo*.
own adj. *•̄-imo* v. § 143; (not step-) *dʌmʌn*.
owner n. *dʌmʌn*.
ownerless adj. v.s.v. *bɛˑl*.
ox n. 1. *hər*; *ts.hiˑər*; (fit for plough *khiˑl ɛtʌs ts.hiˑər*.
ox-hide n. *hərɛ gʌp*.
ox-like adj. *hərkum*.

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paboos n. (native boots) *hu·čo.* 000

pace n. *bʌda.*

pacify, to v.t. •*-ʌsmilʌs.*

padlock n. *qulp.*

page n. *ṭʌp*; *wɔrʌq.*

pail n. *khʌči.*

pain n. *ċʌm*; *jʌk*; *šu·l*; *mʌq*; *lʌm ċʌm*; (in head) *lʌm*; labour —s •*-šu·l.*

pain, to v.t. impers. •*-xo·lʌs*; •*-xo·linʌs.*

paint n. *rʌŋ*

pair n. 2. *yo·m*; *yu·tum*; *-kum* v. § 197; one of a — *na·l.*

paired adj. (for polo) *na·l.*

palace n. *tha·ŋ*; *the·ŋgoṣ̌*; *ima·rʌt.*

palate n. *yʌṭum tʌl̃* (s.v. 1. *ṭʌl* b.).

pale n. *ṣ̌ɪkɔrk.*

palm n. (of hand) •*-ṭʌtʌs.*

Pamir n. *pʌme·r.*

pannier n. (for dry leaves, straw etc.) *čur'a.*

pant, to v.i. *ha· et.*

pantry n. 2. *ċʌp.*

paper n. *ka·ɣʌz.*

Paradise n. *bihišt.*

paralysed adj. *fʌt*; *pfa·lij*; *ċo·ko ċa·ko*; *ɣʌyu čhʌŋgu*(?).

parch, to v.t. *espiʌs*; •*-ʌsqolʌs*; (. . . grain) *duwʌltʌlʌs.*

parched adj. *ja·k.*

parched corn n. *khʌni.*

pardon n. *bʌxšiš*; *mu.a·fi.*

pardon, to v.t. *bʌxšiš* •*-ʌt.*; *mu.a·f* •*-ʌt.*

part n. v.s.v. "piece": *ṭo·ri*; *fʌṭɔri*; (share) •*-ɣɔrum*; on the — of *ba·go*; •*-yʌkʌltsum.*

part, to v.t. (hair) *diqʌrʌs*

partaking n. *nʌsi·pa.*

particle n. *phu·k*; very small —s *ċo·ju·re pfu·nts.*

parti-coloured adj. *ɣɔre·ŋ.*

partisan n. v.s.v. *hʌq.*

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partnership n. in — *hərʌŋ*.
partridge n. ("chikor") *gayu*; (ram chikor) *bola*.
party n. *hikum*; 1. *pʌći*; *hʌq*.
pass n. *hʌγuts*.
pass, to v.i. *guts.hərʌs*; (of time) *niyʌs*.
pass away, to v.i. *wʌfa·t m*.
passed over, to be v.i. *d*-u.ssʌs*.
past adj. *ni·m*.
pasture n. *uγərʌs diš*; *gu·z*; mountain — *ŧe·r*; upland — *pʌme·r*; irrigated — 1. *ʃoq*.
pasture, to v.t. *-yʌrʌs*.
patch n. *čhʌγa*; *fi·ko*; (of metal) *pəš*; (of crops) *čʌpʌy*.
patched adj. 1. *doma*.
path n. *gʌn*; 1. *γʌš*; [illegible]
patience n. 2. *sʌbər*.
patient n. (ill) *γʌli·s*; adj. *sʌbərkʌš*; *sʌbər ɛtʌs*; *ta.hu·m*.
patrol, to v.i. *ka·r m*.
patronage n. *yʌl*; *-yʌl*.
"pattoo" n. (homespun) *pfi·lʌm*.
paw n. *-to·to*.
pay n. *tʌlʌb*; *tʌnxa*.
pay, to v.t. *-yʌmi.ʌs* (x objects); *gʌmi.ʌs* (y); — heed *šʌŋ ɛt.*; — tribute *bʌp* *-čhi.ʌs*.
pea, a n. *gərkɛn*, v. "peas".
peace n. *ara·m*; *ʌmʌn*; *ra·hʌt*; *hozu·r*; (greeting) *asʌla·m*; to make — *d*-mayʌs*.
peacefully adv. *qəra·re ka*.
peacefulness n. *qəra·r*.
peach n. *ču·yudər*.
peak n. *ʃiŋ*; *bu·ri*; *yu·ri* (p. 387. I).
pear n. *phe·ǰo* x; *bəγuri*; *fo·ŋ pfe·ǰo*.
pear tree n. *phe·ǰo* y.
pearl n. *mu·k*.
peas n. (seeds and crop) *gərk*.
peasant n. *zʌmi·nda·r*.

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008 pebbles n. *qhüyẹ*; *ʈhir*; (by river) N. *goˑro*; N. *qaiy*.
peck at, to v.t. *ʈhuˑk et*.
peel n. *wʌʈ*.
peel, to v.t. *°-fʌʈərʌs*.
peg n. *giˑli*; (of lock) *imeˑkus*; n ·e — *nʌš*.
peg down, to v.t. *giˑli °-dʌlʌš*.
pellet-bow n. *tərmuk*; leather of — *thiˑl*; N. *tiˑli*.
pelvis n. *minʌltin*.
pen n. (for writing) *qʌlʌm*; (fold) *bʌkur*; *giraˑm*; *šʌlhərʌy*.
penalty n. *mʌyo*.
pen-case n. *qʌlʌmdoˑn*.
penetrate, to v.t. *gʌʈaˑs*.
penis n. *°-šʌʈ*; child's — *°-šipin*.
penknife n. *čaˑqu*; N. *čʌqu*.
penny n. (fig.) *čiliˑki*.
people n. *sis(ik)*; — of . . . . . . *-kuts*; common — *aˑmi*; — of a country *kuyoˑč*.
pepper n. *maruč*.
per prep. *ke* 9.
perceive, to v.t. *d°-yaiyʌs*.
perch, to v.i. *boˑyʌs*.
perchance adv. *hʌzaˑr*.
percussion-cap n. *pfʌtʌqi*; (— gun) *ʈopidaˑr*.
perhaps adv. *hazaˑr*; *šaiyʌd*.
perfect adj. 1. *jʌm*; *puˑra*; *puˑrkum*.
"peri" n. *pəri*; disease caused by —s *pərizʌxum*.
pergola n. *thʌgʌy*.
peril n. *bʌla*.
period n. *kheˑn*; *muddʌt*; *zʌmaˑna*; — of pregnancy *°-samots*.
permission n. *ijaˑzʌt*; *hukəm*; *ruxsat*; to give — *hukəm °-chiʌs*.
permit, to v.t. *°-sərkʌs*.
permitted adj. *hʌlaˑl*.
perpendicular adj. *čoˑko*; (of cliff) 1. *ʈʌš*; *ʈʌmʈʌš*.

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perplexed adj. *hera·n.*

persecute, to v.t. *gʌjʌt* *-*ʌt.*

Persian adj. *fa·rsi.*

person n. *sis(ʌn)*; *bʌnda*; (body) *-*ḍim*; *-*wʌʈ.*

perspiration n. *huro·ɣo*; 2. *to·m.*

persuade, to v.t. *-*ʌsmilʌs*; *berči* *-*ʌt.*

perturbed adj. *šʌbirkum.*

perverse adj. *ʌpʌrts*; *bi·ma·ni.*

pester, to v.t. *-*wəra tʌle·nʌs.*

pestle n. *yʌʈkus*; *ḍʌmo*; *ḍi·nə·*, N. *kʌrʌki*; v.s.v. 1. *guyo·s.*

petal n. *tʌp.*

petition n. *buyʌt*; *ərz.*

petition, to v.i. *buyʌt et.*

photograph n. *tʌswi·r*; (portrait) *su·rʌt.*

physician n. *tʌbi·b.*

pick n. *čʌk.*

pick, to v.t. *çʌʈ et.*; *çu·ʈ* *-*ʌt.*; (flowers) *go·yʌs.*

pick up, to v.t. *go·yʌs.*

pick-axe n. *čʌk*; *gi·li*, N. *ki·li.*

pickings n. *pfuʈu·k.*

picnic n. — food *utsiyenʌs.*

picture n. *nʌqša*; *tʌswi·r.*

piebald adj. *ɣəre·y*; *pfʌnḍɪr*; *ʌblʌq.*

piece n. *čuru·k*; 1. *muš*; 1. *ʈər*; *ʈo·ri*; (of cloth) *pʌʈo*; 3. *bər*; 2. *tha·n*; (patch) *čhʌɣa*; *ʈi·ko*; in —s *čhe.imučhe.i*; *ʈərumʈər.*

pierce, to v.t. *gʌʈa·s*; *žərʌp et.*

pig n. *xu·k.*

pigeon n. 3. *tʌl.*

"pilau" n. *pulau.*

pile n. v. "heap", "stack"

pile up, to v.t. *bʌli·* *-*ʌt.*

piled up adj. *choʈ.*

pilgrim n. *zʌwa·r.*

pilgrimage n. place of — *zi.a·rʌt.*

pill n. *mili.e ḍi·ru.*

pillar n. *ḍʌko*; main — *ši·riḍʌko*; single stone — *dʌščikin.*

pillow n. *-*ʌʂkɪʂ*; *-*ʌʂki.*

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pimp n. hərʌŋʋṣ.

pimple n. pfirkʌnʌs.

pin n. sɛl; iˑl apiˑm sɛl; 3. piˑn.

pincers adj. ʌmbuˑr.

pinch, to v.t. čʋruˑṭ *-ʌt.; d*-ʌtsi.ʌs.

pine tree n. gʌši.

pipe n. gʌbi; (tobacco) čilʌm.

pipe-bearer n. čɪliˑmdaˑn.

piper n. sʋrənaiči.

‘‘pir’’ n. piˑr.

pistol n. tʌmʌnča.

pit n. qʌm; 1. ṭis.

pitch dark adj. ṭa.u ṭuṭʌŋ.

pitchfork n. jʌqər; (5-pronged) hərʌnç.

pitiless adj. be-rʌhʌm.

pity n. jaˑk; rʌhʌm.

placate, to v.t. *-ʌsmilʌs; bərči *-ʌt.

place n. diš; 1. thaˑn; n. what —? amulo? in the first — ʌwaˑl; in the second — aˑltoˑʋlum; in — of baˑgo; of that — tɛlum; a certain — hithaˑn; dwelling — *-yʌk; *-yɛˑš; lying up — of wild animals *-yʌk.

place, to v.t. oˑsʌs; *-ʌgiyʌs; dɛlʌs; wʌši.ʌs (h, x objects), bišaiyʌs (y); to cause s.o. — *-ʌdilʌs; *-ʌwʌši.ʌs; *-ʌbišaiyʌs.

place over, to v.t. yʌṭɛ waˑrʌs.

plague n. N. tiˑli.

plain n. dʌs; adj. thi; saˑda; 1. xʌm.

plait n. boˑno; šʌbʌq.

plait, to v.t. gišaiyʌs; yʌši.ʌs.

plan, to v.t. sʌlʌh pusuˑyʌs; v.s.v. *-ʌs.

plane n. rʌnda.

plane tree n. bʋç.

plank n. bʌlk.

plant n. v.s.v. muˑn. V. List of Plants.

plant, to v.t. *-ʌgiyʌs; ɛˑgyʌs; ɛtsʌiyʌs; ɛˑwərkʌs.

plaster n. čuˑna; white — gɛč, v.s.v. maˑṭi.

plaster, to v.t. *-ltʌɣʌyʌs.

plate n. *pfʌta*; *pfʌtasu·ndʌl*. V. List of Vessels etc.

plateau n. edge of — *pɔršʌṭ*.

platform n. (of earth) *mʌn*.

play n. *tʌma·ša*.

play, to v.i. *tʌma·ša ɛt.*; *girʌṭʌs*; *hʌwʌs ɛt*; v.t. (polo) *bʊla dɛlʌs*; (music) *ɛ·ɣɔrʌs*; to make s.o. — music *-*ʌɣɔrʌs*.

played-out adj. *dʊrgʌsu·ṭo*.

pleasant adj. *dʌltʌs*; (of flavour) *mʌzada·r*.

please, to v.t. *xʊš ɛt*.

pleased adj. *aiyʌš*; *xʊš*; *minada·r*.

pleasing adj. *xʊš*.

pleasure n. *xʊši*; with great — *dʊke dʊke*; to give — *mʌza d*-ʌtsʌs*.

Pleiades n. *ɣʌẓʌmi.o*.

plenishing n. bride's — *-*thɛ·ŋgi*.

plentiful adj. *bos*; *ʌrza·n*.

plenty n. *okši rʌkši*.

pliers n. *ʌmbu·r*.

plot n. in field *pfʊrʊŋ*; garden — *khuṭkʊs*; vegetable — *sɔrk*; (conspiracy) *pfɛre·i*; (ambush) *kʌc̣ako·n*.

plot, to v.i. *pfɛre·i ɛt.*; *kʌc̣ako·n ɛt*.

plotter n. *pfɛ·ro*.

plough n. *hɔrṣ*.

plough, to v.t. *hɔrki ɛt.*; *khi·l ɛt.*; *thʌmʊs ɛt.*; (preliminary) *wʌṭ ɛt.*; (with oxen) *-*ɣɔrkʌs*; to make s.o. — *-*ʌɣɔrkʌs*.

plough-handle n. *mu·c̣i*; *mʊṣṭi*.

plough-ox n. *khi·l ɛlʌs ts.hi·ɔr*.

ploughing n. *hɔrki*.

ploughshare n. *bʌs*; *nʌwʌq*; 2. *ti·š*.

pluck, to v.t. *c̣ʌṭ ɛt.*; *c̣u·ṭ ɛt.*; (fowl) *-*mo·qʌs*; (flowers) *go·yʌs*: — by the clothes *jiẓjʌṣ* *-*ʌt*.

pluck out, to v.t. *čʌs ɛt*.

plug n. *ṭo·ri*; (for hole in skin bag *bɔrginʌs*.

plunder n. *hu·ṣi*.

plunder, to v.t. *hu·ṣi ɛt.*; *-*yʌlʌs*.

060 plundered, to be v.i. *huˑṣi m.*

plunge into, to v.i. *γʊrtsaˑs.*

pocket n. *čʌnda*; *-*soˑγʊt.*

pod n. *giltiˑr.*

point n. *-*thʌn*; at this — *teˑrʊmʌnər*; on the — of . . . *taiyaˑr*; v.s.v. *akhuˑrʊm.*

point out, to v.t. *išaˑra ɛt.*

pointed thing n. *ṭiŋ.*

poison n. *čhɛmɪliŋ.*

poisonous adj. *čhɛmɪliŋ.*

poke, to v.t. *zaˑq ɛt.*, *zʌq ɛt.*

pole n. *bʌlʌŋ*; — of juniper 3. *dir.*

politeness n. *ʌdʌp.*

pollard, to v.t. *imʌrʌyʌs*; *-*muˑrʊṭʌs*; *-*murʊṭinʌs*; *-*muˑruyʌs.*

polo n. *bʊla.*

polo-ball n. *ṭhəri*; *bʊla.*

polo-ground n. *šʌbʌrin*; *šʌwaˑrʌn.*

polo-stick n. *phiˑnç*; head of — *čhu.*

pomegranate n. *bičiˑl* x.

pomegranate-tree n. *bičiˑl* y.

pommel n. *-*ʌṣ.*

pond n. *pfəri*; *kʌŋ.*

pony n. *bʊḍoˑko.*

pool n. *kʌŋ.*

poor adj. *tʌltʌq*; *tʌltʌquˑyo*; 2. *tʌrʌq*; *γəriˑp*; *hinzir.*

poor fellow n. *γəriˑpis.*

poor-spirited adj. *-*ʌsə ʌšaˑto*; *-*ʌs bidil.*

popcorn n. *khʌni.*

popinjay n. *tʌmbʊk*; to shoot at — *tʌmbʊk dɛlʌs* or *ditsʌs.*

poplar n. (Lombardy) *jərpa*; (large kind) *tʊrʌq.*

poppy n. *mərdakay.*

populace n. *kuyoˑč.*

population n. }
populous adj. } v.s.v. *abaˑd.*

porch n. *bʌldi.*

porter n. *bʌldakuˑiŋ.*

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ooo portion n. *ba·go*; *bərkʌt*; *lʌp*; *ṭo·ri*; equal — *trʌŋ*.

position n. (circumstances) *ha·lʌt*.

possession n. to come into — of *-yaiyʌs; d*-ʌɣʊrkʌs; *ʂi.ʌs* 3.; v.s.v. *-riŋ; in the — of s.o. *-ʌlɛ*; *-ʌp/ i; into one's — *ixʌči*.

possible adj. *ɛtʌs*.

possibility n. *umi·d*.

post n. *ḍʌko*; main — of house *ši·riḍʌko*.

pot n. *ḍɛ·k*; *čidi·n*; *bʌlo·ʂ*; *bʌli*; *du·stsʌk*. V. List of Vessels etc.

potato n. *a·lu*.

pound, to v.t. *-ltʌnʌs (x objects); *tʌna·s* (y); *lʌqbe·š ɛt*.

pounder n. *ḍʌmo*; *ḍi·ŋər*; N. *kʌrʌki*; (for rice) *qərʌŋṭʌŋo*; (for washing clothes) *tʌna·s*.

pour, to v.t. *thiyʌs*; *utinʌs*.

pour down, to v.i. *ga·rtsʌs*; to make (rain) — *-ʌskərtsʌs; d*-ʌskərtsʌs.

pour into, to v.t. *giyʌs*.

pour out, to v.t. *dɛ·miyʌs*; *thiyʌs*.

pout, to v.i. *mi·q ɛt*.

poverty n. *ʌšʌtya·r*.

poverty-stricken adj. *tʌltʌqu·yo*.

powder n. gun — *mili.ɛŋ*.

powder-flask n. *rʌnjʌq*; v.s.v. *ɣʊti*.

power n. *lu·m*; *ʂʌt*; *qʊdrʌt*.

powerful adj. *ḍo·m*; *šʌti·lo*; *šʌtili·a·r*; *za·ra*; *zo·r*; *zora·wər*.

powerless adj. *ʌša·to*.

powers (of action) n. *ɪxti.a·r*.

practice n. (custom) 3. *-ts.hi·r; *dʌstu·r*; *mira·s*; (exercise) *mʌšq*.

practise, to v.i. *mʌšq ɛt*.

praise, to v.t. *-i·likinʌs; d*-ʌpʊkʊrʌs; — o.s. *dofoɣʊrʌs*.

pray, to v.i. *du.a· ɛt.*; *nima·z ɛt.* or *ɣʌtʌnʌs*.

prayer n. *du.a·*; *ni.ʌt*; *nima·z*; call to — *bʌŋ*; — after funeral *čɪra·qna·ma*.

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prayer-beads n. *tʌšbiˑamʊts*.
prayers n. *nʌmaˑz*; *sʌlwaˑt*.
praying carpet n. *jai.ɛ nʌmaˑz*; *tʌxta puˑs*.
precedence n. to give — to *saˑʌt •-ʌt*.
precipitous adj. *čoˑko*; *tʌṣ̌*; *tʌmtʌṣ̌*; — ground *jʊm*.
preceding adj. *yər*; *•-yərʊm*.
prefer, to v.t. *dʌmši •-ʌt*; *xʊš ɛt*.
pregnancy n. *•-samʊts*.
pregnant adj. *hʊruˑṭum*; *mʌmu ɛtʊm*; *aˑlto qɛrkʊs*; *ʊmiˑdwaˑr*.
pregnant, to be v.i. *hʊruṭʌs*; *hʊručaiyʌs*; *mʌmu ɛt*.
preparations n. *bʌndobʌs*.
prepare, to v.t. *ɛtʌs*; (skin or hide) *yʌṭʌmʊrʌs* (x object), *gʌṭʌmʊrʌs* (y).
prepared adj. *rʌl*.
prepared, to be v.i. *riˑk m*.
presence n. in — of s.o. *•-ʌpʌči*; *-ʌlɛ*, v. § 67; from the — of s o. *•-ʌpʌčim*.
present n. *inaˑm*; *bʌxṣ̌iṣ̌*; *mɛˑrmaˑni*; (from husband to bride) *duˑk*; (to bride's mother) *•-yɛnʊm*; adv. up to the — *dərʊm xa*; *muˑto xa*; adj. *haˑzir*.
present, to v.t. *khiˑl ɛt.*; *piˑš ɛt.*; *ṭhʊmʊk ɛt.*
presently adv. v.s.vv. *ʌčo*; *duˑŋ*.
press down, to v.t. *•-ʌtsi.ʌs*; v.s.v. *jʌp*.
press for, to v.i. *baˑk m:*
press forward, to v.i. *phʌŋ m*.
presumptinous adj. *mʌst*.
pretext n. *bʌhaˑna*.
pretty adj. *dʌltʌs*; N. *surʌtčʌn*.
prevail, to v.i. *šʌt ɛt*.
prevent, to v.t. *d•-ʌšɛ.ʌs*; *aˑh ɛt.*; *d•-ʌskʌṭʌs*.
previously adv. *yər*; *yər nɛ*.
price n. *gʌṣ̌*; *qeˑmʌt*.
prick, to v.t. *zərʌp ɛt*.
pride n. *ɣeˑrʌt*; *mʌsti*.
priest n. *axoˑn*; *xʌliˑfa*.
priming-pan n. *iˑltumʌl*.

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primula n. *suˑyo ɲfuˑnər.*
prince n. *gʊšpuˑr*; *šahzaˑda.*
princess n. *gʌs.*
prison n. *bʌndi-, jeˑl-, qaid-, zɪndaˑn-xaˑna.*
prisoner n. *qaidi.*
private adj. *xaˑs*; in — *ȼhito*; — part of house *ulʌči*, v. also corrigendum.
privy n. *jukʌŋ.*
privy parts n. (female) *°-ɣuˑʂ*; 2. *dʊŋ.*
probably adv. v.s.v. *gʊmaˑn.*
proceed! *goˑn(a)!*
proceed, to v.i. *niyʌs*; *gʊts.hərʌs*; to cause s.o. — *°-ʌgʊtsərʌs.*
proceed to, to v.i. *mʌnaˑs.*
proclaim, to v.t. *mʌš.huˑr et.*
procurable adj. v.s.v. *d°-ʌɣʊrkʌs.*
procure, to v.t. *d°-ʌɣʊrkʌs*; *duˑmərʌs*; *°-yʌnʌs* (hx objects), *gʌnʌs* (y objects).
profit n. *suˑt*; *napha*; *fai.ɪda.*
profitable adj. *nʌpha.*
progeny n. *nʌsʌl*; *aulaˑd.*
prohibit, to v.t. *oˑsenʌs*; *mʌna °-ʌt.*
prohibited adj. 1. *ɖir*; *mʌna*; (of food) *hʌraˑm.*
projecting adj. *pfaˑʂ.*
promise n. 1. *bər*; *kaˑʈ*; *waˑda.*
prone adj. *jek*; (on face) *°-muˑškʌne.*
proof n. *sʌbuˑt.*
prop up, to v.t. *d°-ʌstsʌyʌs.*
proper adj. *yʌʂki*; 1. *yom*; *lai.iq*; *ʌsəli*; *mʊnaˑsɪb*; not — to do 3. *šək.*
property n. *doˑlʌt*; (heritable) *miraˑs*; (movable) *maˑl*; *maˑl haˑl.*
prophet n. *peɣʌmbər.*
propitious adj. *subʌš.*
propose to, to v.i. *ɪraˑda et.*
prosperity n. *bərkʌt.*
prostrate adj. *jek.*
prostrated, to be v.i. (by grief) *dusʌlʌʈʌs.*
protect, to v.t. *d°-ʌspʌsʌs.*
protection n. (°-)*yʌl.*
protector n. *raˑčʌkuˑin.*

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protruding adj. *pfa·ṭ.*
propitiate, to v.t. *•-i·likinʌs.*
prove, to v.t. *d•-ʌsqʌṭʌs*: *sa·bɪt* or *sʌbu·t et.*
provide for, to v.t. *parwarɪš •-ʌt.*
provisions n. *zʌkhəra*; (for journey) *ʊtsiyenʌs.*
prudent adj. *ʌqəlkɪṭ.*
puberty n. *ba·liɣ(i)*; arrived at — *ba·lɪɣ*; v.s.v. *denkus*; to arrive at — *d•-ʌšqʌltʌs*; *deniŋər juyʌs.*
pubic hair n. *•-muški.*
public adj. *a·m.*
pudendum muliebre n. 2. *doŋ.*
puff, to v.i. *pfu et.*
puffed up adj. *mʌstikɪṭ.*
pugnacious adj. *ḍus delʌs*; *torkɪṭ.*
pull, to v.t. (•-)*ḷʌska·s*; *čʌṭ et.*; *ču·ṭ •-ʌt.*; *ja·ṭ •-ʌt.*; (by clothes) *jiṭjʌṭ •-ʌt.*
pull along, to v.t. *dʌdʌl et.*
pull away, to v.t. *jʌṭ et.*
pull down, to v.t. *i·lturʌs*; *d•-ʌskuyʌs*; *deurʌs.*
pull in, to v.t. (belt) *d•-ʌtsiʌs.*
pull on, to v.t. (boots etc.) *ča·m •-ʌt.*
pull out, to v.t. *d•-ʊʌʌs*; *d•-ʌpirtsʌs*; *d•-ʌgusʌs*; *čʌs et.*
pull to pieces, to v.t. *i·lturʌs.*
pull up, to v.t. *d•-pirtsʌs*; (horse) *d•-ʌtsiʌs.*
pulse n. (vein) *ləre·s*; (crop) *giryir*; *ɣərʌṭ.*
pulverise, to v.t. *yu·rginʌs* (x objects), *gu·rginʌs* (y objects).
pumpkin n. *bu·pəṭ*; *ṭuru*; *wʌn*; *lorsor*; section of — *ṭuko·ro.*
punish, to v.t. *sʌza •-čhiʌs.*
punishment n. *sʌza*; *na·i*; v.s.v. *kuba·l.*
pupil n. *ša·gɪrd*; — of eye *•-lčins guri.*
puppy n. *guku·rus.*
pure adj. *sa·f*; *paki·za*; *suj̈o.*
purgative n. *•-ɣu·mər •-ʌrʌs mili*; *jula·b.*

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purpose n *rai.i*; *ni.ʌt*; *mʌtlab*.

purr, to v.i. *zᵊʊr et*.

purse n. *bʊtuᵊn*.

pursue, to v.t. *-*tsi taiyʌs*.

pursue after, to v.t. *ṭiᵊlᵊs* *-*ʌt*.

pus n. *jol*.

push, to v.t. *ṭhaŋ* *-*ʌt*.; *ʌsq et*.

push forward, to v.i. *pʃaŋ m*.

puss! puss! *pš pš pš!*

put, to v.t. *dᵊlʌs*; *-*ʌgiyʌs*; *-*waši.ʌs* (h obj.), *waši.ʌs* (x obj.), *bišaiyʌs* (y obj.) to cause s.o. — *-*ʌdilʌs*; *-*ʌwʌši.ʌs*; *-*ʌbišaiyʌs*; — to flight *-*ʌṣkᵊrtsʌs*; — to sleep *-*ʌgučaiyʌs*; — in order *ʌʌferš et*.; *worts et*.

put down, to v.t. *oʋʌs*; *d**-*ʌskuyʌs*.

put on, to v.t. (garment) *yoᵊlʌs* (x), *beᵊlʌs* (y); (head-gear) *yʌči et*.; (shoes etc.) *-*ltaiyʌs*; *taiyʌs*; to cause s.o. to — *-*a.olʌs*, *-*ʌbilʌs*, *-*ʌltaiyʌs*; — lid *weᵊʋʌs*; — (saddle) (*tili.ʌŋ*) *eᵊgiyʌs*, *eᵊelʌs*.

put out, to v.t. (fire etc.) *eᵊstayʌs*.

put out adj. *bizᵊʊr*; v.s.v. *-*mᵊoᵊs*.

putrid adj. *nʌs mʌnum*; v.s.v. 2. *ɣʌmᵊs*.

putties n. N. *phʌltoᵊčiŋ*.

Q.

Qazi n. *qaᵊzi*.

quadruped n. *haiwᵊnᵊi*; *biltsuŋ (?)*.

quail n. *ɣuᵊn*.

quantity n a great — *lordi*; *tutsᵊʋʌn*; *čhoṭ*; *duldum*; a small — *pyuwʌn*, v. "little"; a certain — *bᵊrumʌn*; *lᵊrumʌn*.

quarrel n. *čʌl*; *janjaᵊl*; to make up a *d**-*mayʌs*.

quarrel, to v.i. *čʌl et*.; *čʌl* *-*m*.

quarrelling n. *čʌl*; *juᵊwᵊr*.

quarrelsome adj. *bʌɣork*; *ɖus dᵊlʌs*; *jʌnjaᵊlkiṣ*; *tund*; *torkiṣ*; — person *iṣgᵊr*.

quarter n. *trʌŋɛ trʌŋ*; *trʌŋtsum trʌŋ*; *ʃo·ri*; three —s *iski ba·go*.
quarters n. living — *qo·ś*.
queen n. 2. *γε·nɪṣ*.
quern n. *yʌmyɔ·r*.
question n. *sʌwa·l*; (affair) *čʌγa*.
question, to v.t. *dᵉ-ʌγʌrusʌs*; *doγʌrusʌs*; — under pressure *ba·k* *-ʌt.
quick(ly) adv. *hʊmʌlkʊm*; *ta.ho·r*; *piṭi·riŋ*; *ḍʌp*; *ṣʌq*; *ʌjo·l ʌjo·l*; *tʌla·ś ne*; v.a.v. *čiṭori·z*.
quicksand n. *ča·l*; 1. *hu·t*.
quiet n. *ʌmʌn*; to keep — *bʌsa·s*.
quietly adv. *thʌln*.
quilt n. *šapo·s*.
quince n. *jʌṭo·r* x.
quince tree n. *jʌṭo·r* y.
quite adv. 3. *tər*; 2. *ḍər*; *tʌčʌp*; v.a.vv. *təḍʌk*; *čʌm*; *rʌm*; *sʌm*; *tsʌm*. V. "brimful", "pitch dark", "stone blind", "stark naked".
quiver n. *hʊmʌk*; *tərkʌś*.
Qur'an n. *qʊra·n*; verses of — *aiya*.

R.

race n. *ḍʌwʌni*; horse — *pai.iga*.
race, to v.t. *ga·rtsʌs*; *pai.iga giyʌs*; *pai.iga·r čho* *-ʌt, or *čho waši.ʌs*.
race-course n. *pai.iga dʌs* or *dɪś*.
racer n. (of horse) *ga·rtsʌs*.
raft n. *ja·lo*; framework of — N. *šʌq*.
rafter n. *si·nḍ*.
rag n. *lʊq*; —s *bʊdʊl*.
rage n. *-mo·s.
ragged clothes n. *lʊq*; 1. *dʊma*.
raid, to v.t. *hu·ši et*.
rain n. *həra·lt*; —s *həra·ltiŋ*.
rain, to v.i. (*həra·lt*) *di.a·rtsʌŋ*
rainbow n. *nirʊmʌŋ*; N. *bijo·n*.
rainflood n. *həra·lte mo·s*.
rainwater n. *həra·lt ta.hil*.
raise, to v.t. *da·l et*.

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raisins n. *bapan* γaliŋ.
raja n. *than*; mir; —'s wife 2. γusaŋ;
 —'s male relative *gušpur*; mir.
ram n. *haskaruṣ*; N. *karela*; (entire) ur.
Ramazan n. ruze.
"ram chikor" n. *bola*; young — *gaburas*.
ramrod n. γaiṣa.
randy n. to become — *dišaki.as*.
"ranee" n. 2. γusaŋ.
rare, to be v.i. *pirpa* m.
rascal n. *ajrum*.
rash n. smallpox — *askur*.
rat n. *girkas*; tailless — *ṣiṣar*.
rather adv. *halki*.
ration(s) n. *-γarski*; *-γarum*; asriŋ.
raven n. γokuras.
ravine n. z. hur; z. hur.
raw adj. *alirum*; (hide) *daγuri*.
ray n. *iċaqar*.
razor n. *bakini*.
reach, to v.i. *d*-ahqaltas*; *jork* m.; to
 make s.t. — *jork* *-al.
read, to v.t. γalenas; asmas; to cause
 s.o. — *-aqalenas.
ready adj. *ral*; *taiyar*.
ready, to be v.i. *rik* m.; *rivik* m.
ready-made (of clothes) adj. *tahapasum*.
real adj. *asli*; (not step-) *daman*.
reality n. *tahkikat*.
really adv. *tahkan*.
reap, to v.t. *biasrkas*.
reaping-time n. *biasrkas khen*.
rear n. *ilji*; at the — of *iljikan*.
rear, to v.i. (of horse) γaiṣe m.;
 v.t. *-urde.as*.
rear- adj. *ilji*; *iljum*.
reared, to be v.i. *duke.as*.
reason n. *sabab*; for that — *iteresum*;
 without — *kalaŋ*; for no — *tki*;
 by — of *wajahum*.
rebel n. *bahum akanas*.
rebellion n. *kafakem*.

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000 rebellious adj. γaγo.
rebuke n. nard.
rebuke, to v.t. nard *-al.
receive, to v.t. *d*-γurkas*; *-γnigas*; (person) *-γandiur niγas*.
recently adv. *ċork*.
reception n. *-γandi*; v.s.v. uγanċimo.
recess n. (in wall) *ṭaṇḍa*.
recite, to v.t. γalanas; — prayers nimaz *et*.
reckon, to v.t. *-γanas*; *-askanas*.
reckoning n. *hisab*.
recluse n. *ṣhilo harurṭas*.
recognise, to v.t. *lel et.*; (person) *-γrenas*.
recommend, to v.t. *juṣa et*.
reconcile, to v.t. *d*-asmayas*.
reconciled, to be v.i. *d*-mayas*.
record n. v.s.v. *haiyas*. 1.
recount, to v.t. *ċaγa et*.
recover, to v.i. *d*-usenas*; *duṇas*; *dumalɪas*; *uurio *-m.*; v.t. *d*-γurkas*.
recovered adj. *uurio*.
red adj. *bardum*.
red ant n. *bardum khon*.
redstart n. *ṣhaṣeqas*.
reduce, to v.t. *d*-askiwas*.
reed n. *gabi*.
reeds n. *gʃuru*.
reel n. maγun.
reflect, to v.i. *samba et*.
reflected, to be v.i. v.s.v. *halco*.
reflection n. v.s.v. *surai*; (thought) *fikar*; *samba*.
refractory adj. *haqwai*; *γarqarum* (p. 200); *arum*; v.s.v. *ṭamey*.
refuge n. to take — *daγoias*; . . . *γuru giyas* or *giyoias*.
refuse n. small — of grain 2. *γol*.
refuse, to v.t. *be umas*; *dakharas*.
regret n. *palimawai*; v.s.v. *pasun*.
reign n. *thambaṭ*.
re-inforce, to v.t. (troops) *d*-asiaqas*.

000 reins n. *_-ʌṣçiŋ_; (horse's) _jilau_.
reject, to v.t. _dukhʌrʌs_.
rejoice, to v.i. _minada·r_ *_-m._; _ṣurʌa·r_ or _ṣuri.ṣe·ṣ et._
rejoicing adj. _minada·r_; n. _ṣurʌa·r_; _ṣuri.ṣe·ṣ_; _zuṣi_; day of — _duzʌṣa_.
relation n. _ja·m_; blood — _suku·in_; *_-ltin_; close — _khuṭ suku·in_; female — _silaṣin_; —s (woman's term) _ayamo_.
relations by marriage n. _gul_.
relaxed adj. _jʌfʌt_.
relay, to v.t. (loads) _sera bʌldʌŋ et._
release, to v.t. _fʌt_ *_-ʌt._
released, to be v.i. _di.ʌṣi.ʌs._
relieve, to v.t. — nature _ɪstinja·b et._; v.s.v. *_-uṭ_ *_-riŋ._
religion n. _di·n_; _mazhʌb_.
relish n. _tsʌmik_.
remain, to v.i. _d*-u·ṣʌs_; _jap_ *_-m._; _huru·ṭʌs_; _huruċaiyʌs_ (pl. subj.).
remain behind, to, remain over, to v.i. _d*-u.ṣʌs_.
remainder n., remaining adj. _ba·qi_.
remake, to v.t. _d*-ʌsmanʌs_.
remarkable adj. _ʌkhe·ṣ_.
remarks n. _čʌɣa_.
remedy n. _ila·j_; _ča·ra_; (medicine) _mi·li_.
remember, to v.t. v.s.vv. *_-ʌs_; _ya·d_; — with longing *_-ʌski duwʌlʌs_.
remembrance n. _ya·d_.
remind, to v.t. *_-ʌsʌṭe d*-ʌlsʌs_; v.s.vv. *_-ʌs_, _d*-ʌlsʌs_.
remorse n. _pʌṣima·ni_; v.s.v. _pʌso·m_.
remove, to v.t. _da·l et._; _la·ŋ_ *_-ʌt_; — and stack (cut crops) _dumʌlsʌs_.
rend, to v.t. *_-zi·ṣʌs_; *_-ʌze·ṣʌs_.
renown n. _ta·rif_.
renowned adj. _ṣeri_; _mʌṣhu·r_; *_-i·k duṣo·m_.
repair, to v.t. _durust et._; _warṭe et._; _ṣʌje·ṣ et._
repaired adj. _warṭe_.

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repay, to v.t. •-*yʌmi.ʌs* (x obj.), *gʌmi.ʌs* (y).

repel, to v.t. *pfər •-ʌt.*

repentance n. *toba.*

report n. 1. *bər*; (of gun) *biḍiŋ*; *ičhər*; *ṭʌwafau.u.*

reporter n. *xʌbəriŋ su·yʌs.*

repose n. 1. *ṣu·.*

representation n. *buyʌt.*

reproof n. *na·š.*

repudiate, to v.t. *d[illegible]rʌs.*

repugnance n., repugnant adj. v.s.v. •-*ʌɣʌm.*

reputation n. •-*i·k*; *ta·rif*; bad — *bʌdna·mi.*

request, to v.t. *du·mərʌs*; *rʌk* or *rai.i εt.*

require, to v.t. *d•-ʌčʌnʌs*; v.s.v. *awa·je.*

required adj. *awa·je*; *dərka·r.*

rescue, to v.t. *d•-ʌspʌsʌs.*

resembling adj. *ju.ʌn.*

resentment n. *zɪd.*

residence n. (royal) *tha·ŋ*; *the·ŋuṣ.*

resident n. *horu·ṭʌs.*

resin n. *bʌŋ*; *ɣibʌŋ.*

resource n. *ɪla·j*; *ča·ra.*

resources n. *lu·m*; *auqa·t*; without — *dərmʌnda.*

respect n. *ʌdʌp*; *ɪzzʌt*; *xa·tir.*

resplendent, to be v.i. *lʌm jʌm m.*

respond to, to v.i. *du·mərʌs.*

rest n. 1. *ṣu·*; *ara·m.*

rest, to v.i. 1. *ṣu· εt.*

restless adj. *be-qəra·r*; (of child) *tušpuṭ*; to be — *girga·r •-m.*

restrained by, to be v.i. *jʌmkʌc̣ m.*

restricted adj. *čhʌnum.*

result n. *nʌti·ja.*

retaliation n. *ma·r*; *qʌsa·s*; *ru·s.*

retainer n. *šʌdər.*

retire, to, retreat, to v.i. *ja·ṣ m.*; *pfər m.*

retribution n. *ru·s.*

return n. (of date or anniversary) 2. *pfər*; v.s.v. *yo·l.*

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return, to v.i. *ju·yʌs*; *pfər m.*; *tʌlɪ·nʌs*.
reveal, to v.t. *d°-ʌgusʌs*.
revenge n. *bʌdʌla*; *ma·r*; *qʌsa·s*.
reverence, to do v.t. (to gods etc.) *°-i·likinʌs*.
revetting wall n. (of field) *hu·rt*; (buttressing wall) *sʌsʌṛ*.
revile, to v.t. *°-mʌltsʌs*; *šo·niŋ et*.
revolution n. (of time) *du·rʌs*; v.s.v. *yo·l*.
revolve, to v.i. *pfʌpər* or 1. *pfər m.*; v.t. *°-ʌltʌlʌnʌs*; *pfʌpər et*.
revolver n. *tʌmʌnča*.
revolving n. *pfər*.
reward n. *ina·m*; *mʊ·rma·ni*.
rheumatism n. 1. *jʌk*; *mʌq*; *lʌm čʌm*(?)
rhubarb n. [illegible]; N. *sa·spər*..
rib n. *°-ya·lmu·n*; short — *°-khukurs*.
rice n. (grain) *brʌs*; (cooked) 2. *bʌt*; *pulau*.
rice-pounder n. N. *kʌrʌki*; *gərʌŋṭʌŋo*.
rich adj. *γʌmɪs*; *dolʌtmʌn*.
riches n. *do·lʌt*.
ride, to v.i. *huljaiyʌs*.; v.t. *d°-tsʌs*.
rider n. *hʌγʊrku·in*.
ridiculous adj. *tʌma·šakɪš*.
ridge n. *i·rɪš*; N. *dær*.
right n. *hʌq*; *ts.hʌn*; *du·k*; — of decision *ɪxti.a·r*; to exercise —s over *še.ʌs*; adj. *ts.hʌn*; *wərts*; *yʌṣki*; *muna·sɪb*; cp. 1. *yom*; —hand adj. *do·yum*; — time *mo·qa*.
right-side-out adj. *wərts*.
rind n. *wʌṭ*.
ring n. *čʌma*; *buro·ndo*; *giki·n*; (of withies) *murda*.
ring-leader n. *°-yʌṭɪs*.
rip, to v.i. *tura·s*; v.t. *°-lturʌs*(?).
ripe adj. *d°-γunum*; N. *degoni*.
ripen, to v.i. *d°-γunʌs* (x subjects), *duγunʌs* (y), *diri.ʌs* (x subjects), *dira·s* (y).
ripped adj. *turum*.
ripples n. *pfi·miŋ*.

000 rise, to v.i. *duˑsʌs*; *di.eˑyʌs*; (of sun etc.) *jil m.*; (of flood) *bilbinʌs*.

rise up, to v.i. *daˑl m.*; *hərt m. di.eˑyʌs*.

rising n. (of sun etc.) *jil*.

rival n. *keˑr*; *šəriˑk*.

rival, to v.t. *ṭʌk •-ʌm*.

river n. *sinda*; *dəri.a*; strand of — bed 2. *khʌy̥*.

road n. *gʌn*.

roast, to v.t. *•-ʌsqulʌs* 2.; *jʌjʌm •-ʌt.*; *kʌbaˑb •-ʌt*.

rob, to v.t. *huˑṣ̌i •-ʌt.*; *•-yʌlʌs*.

robber n. *huˑṣ̌i ɛtʌs*; *ɣiˑn*.

robbery n. *ɣiˑki*.

robe n. *čʌpʌn*; — of honour 1. *sərpa*.

robust adj. *dʌɣʌnum*; *dʌy*; *saˑro*.

rock n. *dʌn*; (boulder) *buˑn*; (cliff) *chər*; overhanging — *bʌlbʌl*; 2. *ḍiˑr*.

rock, to v.i. *pirkʌnʌs*.

rod n. *dəroˑɣo*; *ɣai.ɹs*.

rogue n. *mʌkərči*.

roll n. — of cloth *thaˑn*; *tuˑp*.

roll, to v.i. *ḍiˑri m.*; v.t. *ḍiˑri ɛt*.

roll out, to v.t. *ṣ̌aˑr ɛt.*; *ṣ̌ər ɛt*.

roll over, to v.i. *pfʌlʌṭ m.*; v.t. *mʌlaˑq ɛt.*; *pfʌlʌṭ ɛt*.

roll up, to v.i. *dusʌlʌṭʌs*; *d•-mʌtsʌs* (x objects), *dumʌtsʌs* (y).

roller n. wooden — for polo ground) *ḍərö*.

rolling-pin n. *ɣai.ɹs*; (stone) *guyoˑs*.

rolling-stone n. (person) *biltsuŋ*.

roof n. (from outside) *teˑši*; (from inside) 1. *tʌl*.

roof, to v.t. *di.uˑlʌs*.

roof-beam n. *siˑnç*.

roofless n. *pfʌṭʌŋ*.

room n. *ha*; *učʌk*; (space) *diš*.

roomy adj. *šoqum*.

root n. *ts.hirɹṣ̌*; *gʌmuˑn*.

root out, to v.t. *d•-pirtsʌs*.

000 rope n. *gʌšk*; thin — *ḍulu*; *wʌlgi*; heel-— *piča·ri*.

rope-bridge n. 1 *gʌl*.

rosary n. *ṭʌšbi·amuts*.

rose n. *γula·b*.

rot, to v.i. *****-*γʌsʌs*; *γʌsa·s*; v.t. *-*ʌsqʌsʌs*.

rotten adj. (of wood) *γul*.

rough(ly) adj., adv. *jʌčərum*; *ḍo·ŋgʌm*.

roughly-fashioned article (metal, wooden etc. to be completed later) *ṭʌṭʌs*.

round n. to make the — of *sail ɛt.*; adj. *biḍi·ro*; *biḍiri·ko*; — ball of anything *gu·li*; prep. *iḍiga·rtʌli*; *iḍiga·ri*; *-*wəra*.

round about adv. *šʌturgʌṭ*; *iḍiga·ri*; *iḍiga·rtʌli*.

rouse. to v.t. — from sleep *dʌŋtsum* *-*ʌrʌs*; *d**-*ʌstsʌlʌs*.

rout, to v.t. *-*ʌskərtsʌs*.

row n. *γauγa*; *jʌnja·l*; *fʌsa·d*.

rowan (tree) n. *dindi·ṣ*.

royal adj. v.s.v. *gušpu·re.iki*.

rub, to v.t. *xa·ṣ ɛt.*; *xʌṣ ɛt.*; *ṣa·q ɛt.*; (massage) *ma·š* *-*ʌt.*; (grain between hands) *ipfu·pərʌs*; *ɛšpupurʌs*.

rub down, to v.t. *xa·ṣ ɛt.*; *ṣa·q ɛt.*

rub on, to v.t. *ɛdilʌs* (cp. *-*ʌdilʌs*); *-*maltərʌs*, v. Supt. to Corrigenda.

rubbing n. (noise of) *tʌṣ tʌṣ*; *ṣa·q ṣa·q*.

ruby n. *la·l*.

ruddy adj. *gu·ro*.

rude adj. *be-ʌdʌb*.

rudeness n. *be-ʌdʌpi*.

rue (Syrian) n. *supʌndur*.

rug n. *joṭ qʌli*; *pʌṭo*; (of goat's hair) *šərma*; v.s.v. 3. *bər*.

ruin n. v.t. *-*ʌqušɛlʌs*.

ruined adj. *xəra·b*; *qušɛlum*.

ruined, to become v.i. *qušɛlʌs*.

ruins n. *šərʌn*.

rule n. *bʌp*; *dʌstu·r*; *qa·ida*; *qa·nu·n*; (government) *huku·mʌt*.

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ruler n. *thʌm*; *ha·kim*.

rummage about, to v.i. *pfiṭi·k pfoṭu·k et.*; *pfu·sʊlompfʌt et.*

run, to v.i. *ga·rtsʌs*.

run away, to v.i. *ḍo·m m.*; *ga·rtsʌs*.

run down, to v.i. *diɣi·nʌs*; v.t. (speak ill of) *d•ʌsayʌs*; 4. *ṭur m.*

run through, to v.i. (of grain) *digi.eyʌs*.

run-down adj. *bi-ha·l*.

runnel n. *hu·r*.

running adj. — loop *dʊšu·nʌs ṣo·k*.

rupee n. *rupi.a*; *ḍʌbʌl*; half — *čɪli·ki*.

rush, to v.i. *ga·rtsʌs*; *ga·rčaiyʌs* (pl. subj.).

rush down, to v.i. *diɣi·nʌs*.

rushes n. *pforu*.

rust n. *ti·k*; *zʌŋ*.

rust, to v.i. v.s.v. *ḍu·nʌs*.

rustle, to v.i. 1. *šʌšər m.*

rustling n. *rū· rū·*; 1. *šʌšər*; *šʌršər*.

rutting adj. v.s.vv. *ga·t*, *di.ʌši.ʌs*.

S.

sack n. *qʌp*; *tʌɣər*; *bu·ra*; *bu·ri*; cp. *sərmʊts*.

sacred adj. *su·jo*.

sacrifice n. *xe·r*; *xʊde·i*; *nʌzər*; *qʊrba·n*; (special) *šəre·s*; v.s.v. *duxau.ukʊts*.

sacrifice, to v.t. v.s.v. *yu·še.ʌs*.

sad adj. *jʊrkhu·so*; *xʌfa*; *ɣʌmgi·n*.

sad, to be v.i. *dʊrmosa·yʌs*.

saddle n. *tili.eŋ*; pommel of — *•-ʌṣ*; side-piece of — *yu·rɣʌli*; v.s.v. *gʌlgi*.

saddle, to v.t. *•-ltʊlʌs*.

saddle-bag n. *tili.eŋə bʊtu·n*.

saddle-felt n. *toqʊm*.

safe and sound adj. *si.ʌt sʌla·mʌt*.

safely adv. *hɪfa·zʌte ka*.

safety n. *hɪfa·zʌt*; *sʌla·mʌt*

saffron n. *za·fəra·n*.

sahib n. *sa·b*.

said pc. having — *n•-...on*; *nusen*; *nʊxa*.

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saint n. *pi·r*; *wʌli*; *buzurg*.
sais n. *ʌltʌn*.
saiyid n. *se·ɪt*.
salaam n. *sʌla·m*; v.s.v. 3. *ju·*.
salary n. *tʌnxa*; *tʌlʌb*.
sale n. v.s.v. *gʌʂ*.
saliva n. *bisqa*.
sallow n. *ʂɪkərk*.
salt n. rock — *baiyu* x; granular — *baiyu* y; 'loaf' of — *sʌl*.
salt-sweet adj. *gʌlorum*.
salt-tax n. *baiyu.ɛ bʌp*.
salpetre n. *ʂʌdu·r*.
salutation n. *ju·*; *sʌla·m*.
salute, to v.t. 3. *ju· ɛt*.
same n. the — *hʌnju·ko*; all the same adv. *do·n kɛ* (v.s.v. *du·nkɛ*).
samovar n. *sʌmawa·r*.
sample n. *nʌmu·na*.
sand n. *sa.o*.
sand-trap n. *sauwɛ kʌŋ*.
sandy adj. *sa.okɪʂ*.
sandals n. *čapʌlimuts*.
sap n. *to·mulum ts.hil*.
sapling n. *ɖʌmo*.
sarcasm n. *čo·do*(?).
sate, to v.t. d*-ʌsuljaiyʌs*.
sated, to be v.i. *du·ljaiyʌs*.
satin n. *ʌdɪlʌs*.
satisfaction n. *ara·m*; *rɪzakoʂ*; *rɪzai*.
satisfied adj. *rɪza*.
satisfy, to v.t. d*-ʌsuljaiyʌs*; *rɪza* *-*ʌt*.; be satisfied (desire) *gʌlʌs*.
saturated, to be v.i. *disʌrʌs*.
Saturday n. *šimše·r*.
sauce n. *tsʌmik*..
sausage n. *wo·rk*.
save, to v.t. d*-ʌspʌsʌs*; *xʌla·s* *-*ʌt*.
saved, to be v.i. d*-ʌsʌs*.
savour n. *mʌza*.
savoury adj. *uyʌm*; *mʌzada·r*.
saw n. *ho·ri·či*.

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000 saw, to v.t. **-xərʌs.*

say, to v.t. *senʌs*; **-ʌsʌs*; *γərav*; *elʌs.*

saying n. *bər*; *senʌs.*

scab n. *kokoro.*

scabbard n. *yu·igzį.*

scald, to v.t. *jʌk *-ʌt.*; *ma·ǰ *-ʌt.*

scald-headed adj. *baṭa.*

scales n. *jʌkə·i*; *tərə·zu.*

scanty-beard n. *kusu.*

scapegrace n. *čo·dogʌ·ro.*

scapula n. *bu·i.*

scar n. *čʌpʌγ.*

scarce, to be v.i. *pirpi m.*

scarcity n. *kʌm*; *tʌŋ*; *tʌŋgi*; v.s.v. *ʌbʌš.*

scarecrow n. *γaqʌli* (cp. *γʌkʌli*); N. *gʌkʌli*; *bʌγʌra·ço.*

scatter, to v.i. *ḍo·m m.*; v.t. *giyʌs*; *jʌli.ʌs*; *pfau et.*; *pfi·ufau et.*

scattered adj. *gəra·ri.*

scattered, to be v.i. *pfau m.*; *ḍo·m m.*; (of grain) *šər m.*

school n. *mʌdrʌsa.*

scent n. *nʌs.*

scissors n. *qʌči*; N. *dagər.*

scoop up, to v.t. v.s.v. *pfi.*

scorched adj. *jʌk mʌnom.*

score n. (line) *gɪṭi*; (record) *haiyʌn*; (= 20) *a·ltər.*

score, to v.t. (goal) *hʌla et.*; (keep record) *haiyʌn et.* or *o·sʌs.*

scour, to v.t. *xʌṭ xʌṭ et.*

scowl, to v.t. **-skil bʌbʌl et.*

scrabble, to v.i. *qʌqər *-m.*

scrap n. *phu·k*; (of cloth) *čiri·po*; *ṭi·ko* (of leather) *čhʌγa*; (of wood) *pfiri·nč.*

scrape, to, scratch, to v.t. *qʌr et.*; *gʌjʌt et.*; (with nails or claws) *γʌžʌm et.*

scratch at, to v.i. 1. *qʌqər *-m.*

scratching n. *qʌr.*

scream n. *qyu·.*

scream, to v.i, *qyu· et.*

scree n. *ḍʌḍər.*

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screw n. *pi·nč.*

screwdriver n. *pe·nčkaš*; *pi·tkaš.*

scrotum n. *ḍa·mʌl*; v.s.v. *bʌṭ.*

scum n. 2. *γʌṣ̌.*

sea n. *sʌmʌndər.*

seal n. *mo·r.*

seam n. *bu·rʌn.*

search, to v.i. *odo·ri et.*; *fʌš et.*; *tʌla·š et.*

search for, to v.t. *odo·ri et.*

search through, to v.t. *pfiṭi·k pfoṭu·k et.*

season n. *khe·n*; *pa·ṭi.*

seat, to v.t. *·-ʌ.uruṭʌs*; *·-ʌspʌsʌs*; — o.s. *bʌsa·s.*

second(ly) adj., adv. *altu·ulum.*

secret n. *čʌp*; 1. *sɪr.*

secretly adv. *ũ·yʌmo*; *nutʌγʌn*; (v.s.v. *dʌγai.ʌs*); 3. *ḳʌq.*

section n. *fʌtəri*, (of population) *mʌqso*; *khʌn*; (tribal) *kuto·r*; (of grass land) *gɪṣ̌i.*

secure, to v.t. *d·-ʌγurkʌs*; *·-yaiyʌs*; (rights etc.) *še·yʌs.*

security n. *zʌma·nʌt.*

see, to v.i. *khi·l m.*; v.t. *yeltsʌs*; *·-(y)eltsʌs.*

seed n. *γuno*; (of cereals) *bo*; *bokʌl*; *bo·mo.*

"seed-scattering" n. *bopfau.*

seedling n. *ɪšpo·š*; (tree) *diṣ̌ço*; *me·ṣ̌.*

seek, to v.t. *odo·ri et.*; *tʌla·š et.* –

seem, to v.i. *γʌna·s*; — to see *·-ʌγʌnʌs.*

seer n. (weight) *se·r*; (soothsayer) *biṭʌn.*

seesaw n. N. *gərzʌŋga·i·t.*

seize, to v.t. *du·nʌs*; *·-yʌnʌs* (hx); *gʌnʌs* (y); (of pain) *giyʌs*; to make (people) — *do·gunʌs.*

select, to v.t. *d·-ʌsqʌṭʌs*; *dʌmši ·-ʌt.*; *xuš et.*

selected, to be v.i. *doγa·ʌṭʌs.*

self n. *·-ḍim*; *ji.*

self pron. (emphatic) *·-i*; *·-ḍim*; (reflex.) *·-khər* v. §§ 142, 144; of one — v.s.v. *mura·ti.*

self-coloured adj. *gu·ro.*

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self-controlled adj. *bʌsum.*

self-respect n. *γe·rʌt.*

self-respecting adj. *ge·rʌtda·r.*

self-restrained adj. v.s.v. *hʌnisa·re.*

self-willed adj. *hʌŋərʌʈ*; *qa·qʌrum* (p. 298).

sell, to v.t. *gʌʂ et.*

selvedge n. *i·lmeʂ.*

semen n. *bo*; *sisɩ γono*; to have an emission of — **-tsimo juyʌs.*

send, to v.t. (persons) **-ʌrʌs*; **-ʌtsuyʌs*; *d*-ʌrʌs*; (things) *do·tsʌs*; v.s.v. *d*-ʌtsʌs.*

senior adj. *uyu·m.*

sense n. *hu·ʂ*; (intelligence) *ʌqəl*; to come to one's —s *hu·ʂər wʌlʌs*; *čhərči wʌlʌs.*

senseless adj. *pʌl*; *bi-hu·ʂ.*

senses n. *čhərči.*

sensible adj. *ʌqəlkɪʂ.*

sentry n. *tsər*; *tsərgu·in*; to patrol as — *ka·r m.*

separate adj. *i·*; *čəra·ʈi*; *ȼhito.*

separate, to v.i. *doγa·ʌʈʌs*; *čəra·ʈi* or *ȼhito* or *i·tse m.*; v.t. *čəra·ʈi* or *ȼhito* **-ʌt.*; *i·tse et.*; *d*-ʌčʌqʌrʌs*; (grain by hand) *e·ʂpupurʌs.*

separated adj. *čəra·ʈi*; *wʌq.*

separately adv. *i·*; *i·tsi* (v.s.vv. 1. *-tse* & **-tsi* d.).

sepoy n. *sipa.i.*

September n. *setʌmbər.*

septum n. *nʌʂ.*

servant n. *duro·sku·in*; *ʂʌdər*; *no·kər*; personal — *xɪsmʌtgar*; trusted — *mʌhʌrʌm*; Mir's head — *yʌso·l*; female — *kʌni·z.*

service n. *ʂʌdəri*; *no·kəri*; *xɪdmʌt*; (to God) *bʌndegi*; (advantage) *fai.ɪda*; in — of **-ʌka·tum.*

serviceable, to be v.i. *duro *-čhi.ʌs.*

set n. *-kum* v. § 151; — of 10 *to·rumʌn*; — of clothes *ts.hir*; *ta·n.*

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set, to v.i. (of sun etc.) *bu·r m.*; (of milk etc.) *dumʌnʌs*; v.t. *o·sʌs*; *-*wʌši.ʌs* (h objects), *wʌši.ʌs* (x objects), *bɪšaiyʌs* (y objects); (milk) *dɛ·smʌnʌs*.

set before, to v.t. *pi·š ɛt.*; 2. *ya·rɛ o·sʌs*.

set down, to v.t. *d*-ʌskuyʌs*.

set loose, to v.t. *fʌt *-ʌt*.

set on, to v.t. *hɛ̃ ɛt*.

set out, to v.i. *duwʌšɛ.ʌs*; *rʌwa·na m*.

set up, to v.t. *d*-ʌ.iyʌs*; *bʌja ɛt*.

setting n. (of sun etc.) *bu·r*.

settle, to v.i. *bʌsa·s*; *hʊru·ṭʌs*; *hʊručaiyʌs* (pl. subj.); v.t. *-*ʌskərtsʌs*; *-*ʌ.ʊrʊṭʌs*; *ɛ·spʌsʌs*; (a case) *d*-ʌsqʌṭʌs*; *faisʌla ɛt.*; *hʌnpa ɛt*.

settle down, to v.i. *hʊru·ṭʌs*; *hʊrʊčaiyʌs* (pl. subj.); *-*wʌlʌs*.

settled, to be v.i. *i·ti khi·ti m.*; (of land) *aba·d m.*; (of case) *faisʌla m.*; *hʌnpa m.*; *gʌ·rtsʊm* or *ɛskərtsʊm m.*; *doɣa·ʌṭʌs*.

settlement n. (of case) *ʌstʌm*; *faisʌla*.

seven num. *thʌlo* (hxy); *thʌlɛ* (z).

seventh ord. *thʌle.u·lʊm*.

seventeen num. *tʊrma thʌlo, -thʌlɛ*.

seventy num. *i·ski a·ltər to·rʊmo*.

several adj. *be·rʊmʌn*.

severe(ly) adj., adv. *ḍʌŋ*; *ḍo·m*; 1. *ṭʌwa·*.

severity n. *na·i*; *pfiṭo·i*.

sew, to v.t. *çu·k ɛt.*; *-*ts.hʌpʌnʌs*.

sewing n. *çu·k*; — thread *çu·k ɛtʌs sər*.

sewn adj. *ts.hʌpʌnʊm*; *çu·k ɛtʊm*.

shade, shadow n. *yʌl*; *-*yʌl*.

shake, to v.i. *dʌdər m.*; *lʌŋ m.*; *lʌq m.*; *lərza m.*; *zʌlzʌl m.*; v.t. *lʌŋ ɛt.*; (up and down) *tsʌq tsʌq ɛt*.

shale n. *bʌṭ*; *duxərʌs dʌn*; *duwʌšɛ.ʌs dʌn*.

shallow adj. *tʌla·so*; N. *šʌl*.

shame n. *ṣɪqər*; *thu·ki*; *šərʊm*; to feel — *-*šqərʌs*; *-*ʌmʌlʌs*; for —! *pʌso·m!*

shame-faced adj. *šərmɪnda*.

060 shape n. _kʌlib_; (likeness) _bʌṭ_; _šʌkʌl_; to take — _d*-mʌnʌs_; (with y subj.) _dumʌnʌs_.

shapeless adj. _wʌno_.

share n. _*-γərʊm_; _baˑgo_; _hɛˑši_; 2. _pʌc̣i_; _bərkʌt_; equal — _bʌbər_; _trʌŋ_; — of forced labour _mʌqso_..

share, to v.t. _baˑgo ɛt._; — equally _trʌŋ_ or _bʌˑgo ɛt._

sharp adj. _hiˑrʊm_; _bʌbərʊm_.

shave, to v.t. _qʌr ɛt._

shawl-cloth n. _qaˑr_.

she pron. _iˑnɛ_, v. §§ 117, 120.

she- adj. _gʊs-_.

she-colt n. _gʊs birʌγo_.

she-goat n. _ts.hiˑr_; N. _ts.hiˑgiˑr_.

she herself pron. _mumuˑi_, v. § 142.

sheaf n. _buˑs_.

shear, to v.t. _*-yərʌnʌs_.

shears n. _gəre.i_.

sheath n. _yuˑlgɪṣ̌_.

shed n. _gʊṭi_.

sheep n. _šeˑpʌlkɪṣ̌_; _huyɛˑs_; _hu.oˑ_; wild — _ruˑš_; _yɛṭʌl_; (ewe) _beˑlis_; (young female) _mɛˑnis_; (young castrated male) _tʊγʊli_; — sacrificed after a death _dʊxau.ʊkʊts_. V. s.v. "ram".

sheep- n. _hu.oˑkʊm_; _huyɛˑskʊm_.

sheepskin n. _hu.oˑɛ bʌṭ_; _meˑnisɛ bʌṭ_ _hu.oˑkʊm bʌṭ_.

sheet n. _čaˑdɪr_.

shelf n. _bʌlk_.

shelter n. _čoˑkʊṭo_; _čoˑkʊṭi_; (under rock) _koˑr_; _γərbaˑnts_.

shell n. (of nut or fruit stone) _tumʌy_; egg — _ṭiŋʌnɛˑ wʌṭ_.

shepherd n. _huyɛˑltɔrts_.

shield n. _khiˑ_.

shift, to v.t. _lʌŋ ɛt._

shin n. _piˑni_.

Ṣhīn n. _ṣɛˑn_.

Ṣhinā n. _ṣeniski_.

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shine, to v.i. *lʌm* or *lʌlʌm m.*; *sʌŋ m.*

shingle n. *qhüyɛ*; N. *go·ro.*

shingly adj. *qhüyɛkɪṣ.*

ship n. *jʌha·z*; *k̇ɪšti*; *na.o.*

shirt n. (man's) *ku·rdi*; (woman's) S. *pʌči*; *gʌṭu.*

shivering adj. *zʌŋzʌŋ.*

shoe n. *kʌfša*; horse — *sʌp.*

shoe, to v.t. (horse) *sʌp •-ʌt.*; *sʌp •-ʌdilʌs*; *sʌp e·pʊsʌs.*

shoot n. *ṣo·lto*; (large) *ḍʌmo.*

shoot, to v.i. *bišʌiyʌs*; *trʌn ɛt.*; *çhʌp ɛt.*; v.t. *dɛlʌs*; *•-dɛlʌs*; *d•-ʌlʌs*; *do·lʌs.*

shop n. *duka·n.*

shop-keeper n. *dukʌnda·r*; *sodʌgər.*

shops n. *ba·za·r.*

short adj. *khu·ṭ*; (person) *čhʌṭ.*

shortage n. *kʌm*; *tʌŋ*; *tʌŋgi.*

shot n. *čhəra*; *gərk*; *mʊka*; N. *ki·yɛ.*

shotgun n. *čhəra* or *mʊka tobʌq.*

should . . ., should have . . . *tsɛ*, v. § 351.

shoulder n. *•-pfo·riŋ*; *•-ʌṣ*; (of horse) *•-ltʌltər*; on the —s *ḍo·q.*

shoulder, to v.t. *ḍus dɛli.ʌs* or *du·nʌs.*

shoulder-blade n. *bu·i.*

shout n. *la·o*; *qau*; *qyu·.*

shout, to v.i. *qau ɛt.*; *qyu· ɛt.*; (battle-cry) *ha ha ɛt.*

shouting n. *ẓa·o*; *ẓa·o qyu·.*

shove, to v.t. *ṭhʌŋ •-ʌt.*; *ṭhiŋṭhʌŋ •-ʌt.*; 1. *zʌq ɛt.*: *•-ʌrʌs*; — into *ça·m •-ʌt.*

shovel n. *bu·i*; *həri·ṣ*; *belča.*

show n. *tʌma·ša.*

show, to v.i. *γʌna·s*; *pfa·ṣ m.*; *duwʌšɛ.ʌs*; v.t. *•-ʌlti·rʌs*; *pfa·ṣ* or *sail •-ʌt*; *khi·l ɛt.*

show off, to v.i. *γɪlli·rʌs.*

show up, to v.t. *d•-ʌwʌltʌs.*

shower n. *həra·lt.*

showy adj. *li·o la·o.*

shrine n. *asta·n*; *zi.a·rʌt.*

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shroud n. *kʌfʌn*; *durguˑtsikɪš*.
shut adj. *ṭʌm*; *bʌn*; (of eyes) v.s.v. **-ʌstʌqayʌs*.
shut, to v.t. *ṭʌm ɛt.*; *bʌn ɛt.*; (lid) *waˑrʌs*; (eyes) **-ʌstʌqayʌs*.
shut in, to v.t. *d*-ʌšɛ.ʌs*.
shut off, to v.t. (water) *yoˑrʌs*.
shut up, to v.t. (animals) **-khʌči.ʌs*.
shut up! *ya!*; *yaˑya!*; *yaiyɛ!*
shy adj. *šərʊmkɪṣ̌*; *šərmɪnda*.
sick adj, *γʌliˑs*.
sickle n. *ḅisərṣ̌*.
sickness n. *γʌliˑzkʊṣ̌*; *bi.ai.i*.
sickly adj. *γʌlisaˑṭo*.
side n. *pa*; *muš*; **-qʌt*; *pʌçi*; (of person) **-ʌpʌt*; **-skiˑl*; (below arm) **-soˑγʊt* (in game) **-yʌkʌl*; both —s.of *ilbʌṭ*; wrong — *ʌpʌrts*; this — *khiˑti*; v.s.v. *pfər*.
side- adj. *pʌçimo*.
sieve n. *γərbel*; *čʊq*.
sift, to v.t. *dʌldinʌs*; *d*-ʌsqʌṭʌs*.
sigh, to v.i. *hiˑṣ̌ ɛt.*; *hai hai ɛt.*
sight n. *nʌzər*.
sign n. *išaˑra*; *dərʌk*; *haiyʌn*; *nɪšaˑn* (to be seated) *zaˑq*; (of Zodiac) *bʊrji*
sign, to v.i. *išaˑra ɛt.*
signet ring n. *bʊroˑndo*.
silence n. *čʊp*; to keep — *čʊp m.* or *ɛt.*; *bʌsaˑs*.
silence, to v.t. *čʌpčʊp* or *čʊp *-ʌt*.
silent adj. *čʊp*; *čʌpčʊp*.
silk n. (raw) *čhuˑši*; (fabric) *sɪkiˑm*; adj. *sɪkiˑmɛ*.
silk cocoon n. *čhuˑši.ɛ pʊṣ̌oˑro*.
silkworm n. *čhuˑši.ɛ γʌlγu*.
silver n. *bʊriˑ*; adj. *bʊriˑɛ*.
similar adj. *ʌkiˑljuˑko*; *hʌnjuˑko*; *ju.ʌn*.
simple adj. *thi*; *hʌnḍʌm*; *hinzi*[illegible]*ʌm*; *saˑda*.
simultaneously adv. *nʌla*; *hɪk nʌla*.
sin n. *gʊna*; *hubaˑl*.

since prep. -tsʊm; — when? bešelmʊtsʊm? 000
conj. besekɪ.

sinew n. (of neck or heel) jauwa.

sinful adj. gʊnaga·r.

sing, to v.i. γər ɛt.

single adj. hinzir; a — day hikʊlto.

sink, to v.i. *-γʊrtsʌs; γʊ·rtsa·s; v.t. *-ʌsqʊrtsʌs.

tip n. γiḑiŋ.

sip, to v.t. ṣu·k ɛt.

Sir (voc.) nʌzər; nʌna.

sister n. (man's) *-yʌs; (woman's) *-ʌço; mother's — *-mi; mimo mo·ço; father's *-ntso; husband's — *-rik; *-ʌço; elder — (in privileged circles) ka·ki.

sister-in-law n. (man's) *-yʌs; (woman's) *-rik; *-ʌço.

sit, to, sit down, to v.i. horu·ṭʌs; horučaiyʌs (pl. subj.); — still bʌsa·s; ts.hi.ʌs; to cause to — *-ʌ orʊṭʌs; e·spʌsʌs.

six num. mʌši·ndo (h, x, y); mʌši·ndi (z).

sixteen num. tʊrma mʌši·ndo, -mʌši·ndi.

sixth ord. mʌši·ndilʊm.

sixty num. i·ski a·ltər.

sized adj. (of cloth) maiyada·r.

sizzle, to v.i. jʌjʌm ɛt.

skeleton n. čərʌk.

skewer n. pfiri·nč.

skill n. ʊsta·di; hʊnər.

skilful adj. hʊnərmʌn; ʊsta·d.

skilfully adv. hʊnərɛ ka.

skin n. bʌṭ; (for water) mʌšk; inflated — N. mʌyu·ṣ; təriŋ.

skin, to v.t. *-fʌṭərʌs; bʌṭ da·l ɛt.

skin-float n. N. mʌyu·ṣ.

skirt n. lʌmʌn; (of choga) *-lʌmʌṭ.

skull-cap n. to·po pfʌrtsin.

sky n. aiyʌš; ʌsma·n; cloudy — bʊru·nç.

sky-blue adj. aiyʌš ṣʌqʌm; asma·n ṣʌqʌm.

skylight n. sʌgʌm; sʌm.

500 **slack** adj. *bʌlgʌl*; *jʌfʌt*; (of person) *tərʌʂo*; *ʌrʌʂo*; *sus*; *bʌɣondo*; *bʌɣondokrʂ*; *torɣot*; (of water) *tʌl*.

slackly adv *khi·ŋ kha·ŋ*.

slackness n. *tərʌʂe.i*.

slackster n. *bʌɣondokrʂ*.

slander, to talk v.i. *ʂur m*.

slander, to v.t. *pfe· *-ʌt.*; *təλʌq *-ʌt.*

slandered adj. *bʌdna·m*.

slanderer n. *boriŋkrʂ*; *la·o ja·o*; *čurtikrʂ*.

slap n. *ʂau*.

slap, to v.t. *trʌp *-ʌt.*; *tʌtʌn *-ʌt.*; (v.s.v. 3. *tʌn*).

slaughter, to v.t. *khʌʂ *-ʌt*; *ʂuyʌs* (v.s.v. *ʂi·ʌs*. 5)

slave n. *tson*; (female) *kʌni·z*.

slay, to v.t. **-ʌsqʌnʌs*; **-dəlʌs*; *khʌʂ *-ʌt*; **-ʌxərʌs*.

slaying n. *khʌʂ*.

sledge-hammer n. *sʌmdʌn*.

sleep n. *dʌŋ*; unawaking — *dor*; short — *ʂu·k*; to go to — **-ʌyenʌs*; *dʌŋ dosu·yʌs*; to put to — **-ʌgučaiyʌs*; *dʌŋ d*-ʌtsʌs*.

sleep, to v.i. (to lie sleeping) *gučaiyʌs*; v.s.v. *pfu·ŋ*.

sleeping-platform n. *mʌn*; *ʂen*.

sleeve n. *ʂiŋe*.

slender adj. *bi.enom*; *sisi·nom*.

slice n. *čhor*; (of gourd) *ʂoko·ro*.

slice, to v.t. *čorʌp *-ʌt*.

slide, to v.i. *qʌr* or 1. *ʂʌq m*.

slight adj. *sisi·nom*.

slightly adv. *lokʌn*; *kʌm*.

slime n. *jʌɣa·ʂu*.

slimy adj. *joɣajʌɣa·ʂo ʂrɣi·ʂum*.

slip, to v.i. *ʂʌq* or *tʌʂ m.*; to cause — *ʂʌq *-ʌt*.

slippery adj. *tʌʂ*; *ʂrɣi·ʂum*; (of ice) *ʂʌq*; wet and — *təhilɣʌʂ*.

slope n. — up *hu·rgo*; — down *ɣu·a*; *dirʌčo*; face of — **-ndi·l*.

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5: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935
AV7 Burusho AV7

000 **sloping** adj. (down) *dirʌto.*
slow adj. *teʌhurum.*
slow-flowing adj. *ṭʌl.*
slowly adv. *thʌla*; *molərum.*
sluice, sluice-board n. *ṭʌsk.*
smack, to v.t. *ṭʌṭʌn* *-*ʌt.*; *ṭrʌp* *-*ʌt.*
smacking n. *ṭʌn(ṭʌn)*; *ṭʌṭʌn.*
small adj. *jʌṭ.*
small of back n. *-*ʌlčiŋ.*
smallpox n. *ʌskur.*
smart adj. *hirum*; *halərum.*
smash, to v.t. *ṭʌq et.*
smashed, to be v.i. *ṭʌq̃ m.*
smell n. *nʌs.*
smell, to v.i. v.a.v. *nʌs*; v.t. *-*gaiyʌs*;
ṣurq et.; 2. *ṣū̃ et.*
smile, to v.i. *mʌrq m.*; *mīq mʌrq et.*
smiling-faced adj. *sumʌlʌŋ.*
smite, to v.t. *-*delʌs*: *delʌs*; — with
*-*sorkʌs.*
smoke n. *thʌs*; — of burning rue *thomʌl*;
cloud of — *dumʌl.*
smoke, to v.t. *ṭʌskure*; *minere.*
smoke-hole n. *sʌgʌm*; *sʌm*; *som*; frame
of — *sʌmʌriš*; *sʌmʌrʌŋ.*
smooth adj. *rʌl*; (of ground) *ḍiḍiŋ*; *čiḍiŋ*;
(of paper) *ʌrɣiɣom*; — and precipitous
ṭʌl; quite — *rʌm rʌl.*
smut n. (grain disease) *mʌlel.*
snake n. 1. *ṭol*; *ɣusʌnom.*
snap, to v.t. *ṭʌl et.*; *ṭurt et.*; *korʌp et.*
snare n. *ṭork.*
snatch up, to v.t. *ɣʌlʌm et.*
sneeze, to v.i. *thiyum et.*
snipe n. *čʌrbiel.*
snore, to v.i. *xur* or *xor et.*
snoring n. *xor.*
snort, to v.i. *xor et.*; (of horse) *thor et.*
snot n. *-*moš.*
snow n. *ge*; *gye*; soft — *lel*; hard —
pim; — and wind *moyʌŋ.*
snow-drifts n. *gečiŋ.*

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snowflakes n. *gys dʌpiŋ.*
snow storm n. *weyʌŋ.*
snow-water n. *ḳe·le ts.hil.*
snuff n. *nʌswaːr; nʌswaːre tamaːku.*
snuffle n. 2. *ṣi·.*
so adv. *ʌkhiːl; ʌkhiːlʌte; dʌkhiːl; tei; teil; teilʌte.*
so and so n. *fʌlʌna.*
so much adv. *beruːm(ʌn); teruːm(ʌn); ieruːm(ʌn).*
so . . . that conj. *teːki.*
soak, to v.t. **-iːlas*; to be —ed *diːlas.*
soap n. *saːbun.*
socks n. *juraːb*; felt — *bapuis.*
sod n. *bʌkor.*
sodomy n. to commit — *imiːrʌs.*
soft adj. *ʌsu; hiliːlum; ḳʌyiːlum; γʌrγiːt*; (damp) *diːlaiu*; (of ground) *purf*; half — *čʌmoraːte.*
soften, to v.t. (by kneading) *γʌtamorʌs* (x obj.), *gʌtamorʌs* (y obj.).
softly adv. *thala.*
soiled adj. *ther.*
sole n. (of shoe) *bʌda*; v.s.v. *ieki*; (of boot) 2. *ṭoq*; (of foot) *bʌda.*
solidify, to v.i. *d*-manʌs; dumanʌs.*
soldier n. *sipai.*
solitary adj. *hinomʌn* (h); *hʌnomʌn* (x, y); *γaqʌli*; (single-handed) *humuːin.*
solstice n. *iːlar*; summer — *binimo iːla*; winter — *bai.imo iːla.*
somehow adv. *amolo; be ṣʌilʌte.*
some adj., pron. *beruːm(ʌn); beru; teruːm; besʌn; khiruːmʌn*; by — way *ʌmitʌle.*
someone pron. *men*, v. § 148 ff.
something pron. *besʌn*, v. § 153.
sometimes adv. *bešʌl bešʌl; hik*[illegible]
somewhat adv. *ṣʌli.*
somewhere adv. *amolo; ʌm; ʌmiːte ʌm.*
son n. **-i*; daughter and — **-ʌk *-i.*
sons n. **-yuːr.*
son-in-law n. **-ʌrʌr.*

son's wife n. **-xakin.*

song n. *γər*; marriage — *hajo·li.*

soon adv. *ta.hor*; *homʌlkum*; *du·ŋ ʌčo.*

soot n. *xʌlo·wʌŋ.*

soothsay, to v.i. *fa·l giyʌs.*

soothsayer n. *biṭʌn*; *naju·m*; *rʌmʌlči.*

sorcerer n. *biṭʌn*; *ṣisqa·čin.*

sorcery n. *ṣisqa.*

sore n. *ga·l.*

sore, to be v.i. **-xo·lʌs*; **-xo·linʌs*; *ṣʌḍʌq m.*

sore-backed adj. *bʌlγʌn*; **-wʌldʌs ṣʌḍʌq.*

sorrow n. *ərma·n*; *γʌm*; v.s.vv. *afsu·s*, *pʌso·m*, *ja·k.*

sorrow, to v.i. *ərma·n et.*

sorrowful adj. *γʌmgi·n.*

sort n. *čuq*; *qʌsum*; *zail*; of what —? *bečuq?*; *beljoki.ʌntə?*; *beški?*; *be zaile?*; all sorts, every — *beskum.*

sort out to v.t. *d*-ʌsqʌṭʌs.*

soul n. *ji*; *ru·h.*

sound n. **-čhər*; *biḍiŋ*; *γʌṛʌm.* V. List of Onomatopœic Words.

sound, to v.t. (drums) *ḍʌm ḍʌm et.*

soup n. *kai.i*; 2. *xʌm*; *jolu·ṣ*; N. *jūli.*

sour adj. *ṣuqu·rum.*

south n. *jʌnu·b.*

sovereign n. *thʌm.*

sovereignty n. *thʌmkuṣ*,

sow, to v.t. *giyʌs*; *jʌli.ʌs*; *hərki et.*; to cause s.o. — (seed) **-ʌgiyʌs.*

space n. *diš*; *ta.hʌnzər*; — at lower end of room *yo·rči*; — of time *khe·n*; *peri sa*; *ċa·nċʌn*; *muddʌt.*

spacious adj. *šo·qum.*

spade n. *bel.*

span n. *tiṣċi*; v.s.v. *dečʌqər.*

spare adj. (excessive) *bʌsk*; *bʌsko·čo*; — time *fursʌt*; 1. *dər.*

spare, to v.t. *ku·ri.ʌp et.*

spark n. *jərjər*; flying — *čiṭəri·z.*

sparkling adj. *li·o la·o.*

sparrow-hawk n. *kiṣi*.

spatula n. — for turning bread on griddle *moćuyik*; — funeral bread *ḱurški moćuyik*.

speak, to v.i. *γərum*; *ənas*; — in small cheeping voice *ćuṛćim* et.; v.t. (a language) *ećas*.

speak ill of, to v.t. *d°-aniyas*.

speaker n. *γərum*.

spear n. *niza*.

spectacle n. *tamaša*.

spectacles n. *ainak*.

spectacular adj. *tamašakaš*.

speech n. *bar*; (saying) *bar* ənas.

spell n. 1. *dam*; 2. *tiγa*.

spend, to v.t. *°-awrias*; *xərč* et.; *°-aras*.

spices n. *masala*.

spider n. *γirʌm*; thin-legged — *kagho*; biting — *korkənas*.

spill, to v.i. *dimiyas*; *tofow* m.; *tofaq* m.; v.t. 1. *ćhaq* et.; *dermiyas*; *malias* (x obj.), *bikaiyas* (y obj.).

spilt adj. 1. *ćhaq*.

spilt, to be v.i. *γfum* m.

spin, to v.t. *ćiw* et.; *dərgiras*; (top) *γfir* et.

spin round, to v.i. *γfagir* m.; v.t. *γfagir* et.

spindle n. *gand*; (for warp yarn) *jorkand*; (for goat's hair) *dark*.

spinster n. *morfoq*.

spirit n. (drink) *araq*; (of dead) *ruh*; *bui ṡaduryas*.

spiritual leader n. *pir*.

spit, to v.i. *thur* et.

spite n. 1. *γal*; 2. *gat*.

spiteful adj. *gatkaš*.

splash n. *γəfam*.

spleen n. *°-asn*.

splinter n. *ṭimili*; *γfirind*.

split adj. *ćhraq*.

000 split, to v.i. *duširas*; *thraq ni̇gas* or *-m.; v.t. *-ṣaras*; *ṭaw* or *thraq et.*; *d*-qaras* (p. 194)

spoil, to v.t. *-aṣqelas*.

spoilt adj. (of child) *ḍalqaṇ*.

spoilt, to become v.i. *galelas*.

spontaneously adv. *ö*; . . . *varaṅi*.

spool n. *maryen*.

spoon n. *khapon*; *pipali*; (with upright handle) *čuk khapon*; *gu.raki khapon*.

sport n. *daru*; *ṭšhar*; *ḥawas*.

sports n. *tamarda*.

spot n. 1. *šaru*; *ṭiko*.

spouse n. m.f. *jamaral*.

spout n. *ṭuṭi*.

spread, to v.i. (of a sore etc.) *duṭarsakinas*; v.t. *d*-aras*.

spread out, to v.i. *d*-daqaras*; *dinṭaḥiwas*; v.t. *d*-niṣiras*.

spread over, to v.i. *karj m.*

spring n. (season) *pora*; *porakas*; (of water) *buri*; (of metal) *sim*; adj. *poramo*.

spring up, to v.i. *hurt m.*; *dumaleas*; *čik m.*

sprinkle, to v.t. *ṭaḳar et.*; *juli.as*; *delas*.

sprinkled, to be v.i. *ṭaḳar m.*

sprout to v.i. *diljiqas*; *čik m.*

spur n. (of hill) *ṛuṣi*; (of cock) *-phorats*.

sputtering n. 2. *jarjar*.

spy n. *ṭaloriṅ ouyas*; *lariṅ ...i elas*.

squander, to v.t. *-aras*; *-asqalas*.

square adj. *walto takiriŋ*; *walto yarṅamis*.

squat, to v.i. *joṅ m.*

squeak, to v.i. (of mouse or rat) *čiru čiru et.*

squeeze, to v.t. *d*-šuiyas*.

squint-eyed adj. *ḳaṇor*.

stab, to v.t. *šiḳak *-dolas*; *waraṅ et.*

stable n. *ṭaḳaṅ*.

stable, to be v.i. *laṅ ...*

stabling n. v.n.v. *mahor*.

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stack n. *tsʌḥʌl*; (cut crops) *harṭ*.
stack, to v.t. (crops) *dumʌlsas*.
staff n. *°-γʌγo*; *dʌroγo*.
stage n. (of journey) *ḃasa*.
stagnant adj. *tʌl*.
staircase, stairs n. *galiŋ*.
stake n. (in wager) *halimoṙ*.
stale adj. *ʌruŋ*.
stale, to v.i. *horuiʌs*
stalk n. *hiriŋʌnas*.
stalks n. *khina*.
stallion n. *ghorda*.
stammerer n. *gakaṭi*.
stamp, to v.i. *ḍim* or *ḍimḍim et*.
stamp down, to v.t. *°-ʌlsiʌs*; *ʒʌq et*.
stand up, to v.i. *dal m.*; *diʌrγas*; *dal diʌrγas*; to make s.o. — *d°-ʌiγas*.
standard n. *ʌlʌm*.
standing adj. *daldiʌm*; *tsaṭ*; *tas*; (water) *tʌl*.
standstill n. to come to a — *basʌṙ*; *horuṭʌs*; *tsaṭ m*.
star n. *ʌsi*; morning — *lʌchoṙ*.
Constellations: *guṙe tsan*, *horiʌ tsʌḥʌl*, *chalo ʌṭukoṙ*, *γʌʃamiʌ*, *leli o majnuṙ*, *ʌrʌrum*, *ḃi*.
stark adv. — naked *lalor* (p. 246); *tʌn laq* (v.s.v. 1. *laq*).
start, to v.i. *ʒor °-m*.
start out, to v.i. *ṙasʌrʌn m*.
startle, to v.t. *ʌr °-ʌl*.
startled adj. *ʌṭʌrʌ*; *ʌr*; *bėk*.
starving adj. *chalo*; *chamʌrʌn*; (and tottering) *lagʌγ pagʌγ*.
state n. (condition) *hal*; *haʌlʌt*; *ahwal*; *haʌwal*; without — or dignity *γalo*.
state, to v.t. *ʌrz m.*, *buγʌt et*.
statement n. *lʌr*; *ʌʒγo*; *haγʌrʌ*; *ʌrz*; *buγʌt*.
stay, to v.i. *d°-ʌsʌʌs*; *horuṭʌs*; *jap °-m.*; to make s.o. — *°-ʌʌruṭʌs*; *jap °-ʌl.*; v.t. (prop up) *d°-ʌsiʌʌγʌs*.

steadfast adj. *čhomaˑrs.*
steady adj. *γʌˑqotsɩ buˑn.*
steal, to v.t. *γiˑki et.*; *γiˑki ts.huyʌs.*
stealth n. by — *notʌγʌn*, v.s.v. *dʌγai.ʌs.*
steam n. *hʌk.*
steel n. *fulaˑd*; *riˑl*; N. *čhomaˑr*; — for
  flint *čʌmʌx.*
steep adj. *čoˑko*; *huˑrgo*; very — *čʌm
  čoˑko.*
steer n. *ts.hiˑər.*
step n. *gʌpfiˑnʌs*; N. *kʌpiˑnʊs*; (pace)
  bʌda; —s (stairs) *gʌliŋ*; taking long
  —s *jiŋjaˑŋ.*
step- adj. *jʌmiˑp*; N. *du.iˑčo.*
stepfather n. *nʌna*; *kaˑko.*
stepmother n. *iljum* •*-mi.*
sternum n. hollow below — •*-ʌskhʌpʊn.*
steward n. *yərpa*; *fəraˑj.*
stick n. (walking) •*-pfʌγo*; •*-pauwo*;
  dəroˑγo; (thick) *ɖʌmo*; (fuel) *γʌšiˑl*;
  (for tipcat) *γʌtsnę*; polo- *phiˑnč*;
  drum — *pirčaˑno.*
stick, to v.i. *zərʌʈʌs*; *čʌs m.*; v.t.
  •*-ʌqərʌʈʌs.*
stick into, to v.t. *gʌʈaˑs.*
sticky adj. *čʌqəraˑʈo.*
stiff adj. *ɖʌŋ*; *kuraˑʈi.*
still adv. *dərum xa*; *muˑto xa*; *muˑto kɩ.*
sting n. *sel.*
sting, to v.i. *čuruˑʈ* •*-ʌl.*; *delʌs.*
stingy adj. *qərum*; *jorkhuˑso.*
stink, to v.i. 2. •*-γʌsʌs*; *γʌsaˑs*
sinking adj. *nʌs.*
stint n. without — v.s.v. *d•-ʌγʌnʌs.*
stint, to v.t. *d•-ʌγʌnʌs.*
stipulation n. *kaˑʈ.*
stir, to v.i. *lʌŋ m.*; v.t. *gaˑr* (*gaˑr*) *et.*,
  jərajərʌq et.
stirrup n. 1. *khʌy.*
stirrup leather n. *khʌyɩ borpiˑt.*
stitch n. long — *kok.*
stitch, to v.t. *buˑrʌn et.*; *kok delʌs.*

000 stock n. *be·l*; *nʌsʌl*; *zʌ·t*; — of gun *kʊnda*; large — of *čhoṭ*.

stockings n. *bapʊt˞*.

stocks n. *γʊn*.

stone n. *dʌn*; *γo·ro*; flat — *bʌt*; single, upright *dʌşçikin*; boulder *bu·n*; small, round *ṭhir*; (for grinding on) *sʌl*; (for fireplace) *šutin*; *pfʌrɛtsin*; flint *pfudʌn*; — for mill *sʌldʌn*; marble *sʌŋgi mərmər*; for cooking pots *bʌlo·ş dʌn*; — rolling down *ẓiŋa*; about to roll down N. *qo·qʊr*; loose scree *ḍʌḍər*; for plugging water channel *ṭo·ri*.

stone, to v.t. *dʌn •-ʌt*.

stone blind adj. *trʌp šon*.

stone lamp n. *bʌlo·ş dʌnɛ čɪrʌq*.

stone-marten n. *rɛmi·zɛl*.

stone-shoot n. (on hillside) *ẓiŋʌt*.

stony adj. *ḍʌḍərkɪş*.

stooping adj. *ḍuḍu·ŋ*.

stop! *ya!*; *ya·ya!*

stop, to v.i. *tsʌṭ m.*; (of bad weather) *ja·ŋ m.*; v.t. *d•-ʌšɛ.ʌs*; (a horse) *d•-ʌtsi.ʌs*.

stop up, to v.t. *d•-ʌskʌṭʌs*; (dam) *dɛtsaiyʌs*.

stopped, to be v.i. 2. *qʌqər •-m.*; *d•-khʌṭʌs* h, x subj.); *dukhʌṭʌs* (y subj.).

stopped up adj. *bʌnd*.

stopped up, to be v.i. *dišaiyʌs*.

store, to v.t. *ḍʌŋ ɛt.*; collect and — *de·mi.ʌs*.

storehouse, storeroom n. *ulʌči*; 2. *ḍʌp*; (on roof) *mʌra*; (for butter) 1. *ḍər*.

story n. *minʌs*; *čʌγa*.

stout adj. *dʌγʌnʊm*; *dʌy*; *hu·rgʌs*; *kəragʌḍo*; very — person *pfut*.

stout-hearted adj. *•-ʌsɛ ḍʌŋ*; *•-ʌsɛ pʊxta*.

straight adj. *ts.hʌn*; *dʊts.hʌnʊm*; quite — *tsʌm ts.hʌn*; adv. *u·ṭkum*; *ts.hʌn*.

straight, to become v.i. *dʊts.hʌnʌs*.

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straighten, to v.t. *d•-ʌtsʌnʌs.*
straight up adv. *ts.hʌn yʌṭ nɛ.*
strain, to v.t. *dʌldinʌs*; (liquid) *•-ʌsisi·nʌs.*
strained adj. *ɛsisi·nʊm.*
strained tight adj. *ja·ṣ̌ ɛlʊm.*
strainer n. *po*; *ẓ̌o·li.*
straits n. *ʌbʌš*; in — *tʌŋ.*
strand n. (of river) 2. *khʌy.*
strange adj. *ʌkhɛ·ṣ̌*; *ho·lʊm*; *ʌjo·no*; *ʌjʌp.*
stranger n. *ʌkhɛ·ṣ̌*; *ho·lʊm sis.*
strangle, to v.t. *bu·kʊlo ṣ̌o·k •-ʌt.*
strap n. *bərpi·t*; *tutu·r*; *tʌsma*; (surcingle) *ba·latrʌŋ*; (of plough) *a·ški·ltər.*
stratagem n. *mʌkər.*
straw• n. *khina*; broken — *xu·rk.*
strawberry n. *ti·k birʌnč̣*; wild — *kəru·sʌl.*
stream n. (in nullah) *bərts.hil*; *hʊriginʌs.*
strength n. *šʌt*; *šʌtili.a·r*; *lu·m.*
strenuous adj. (of worker) *tisqʌn.*
stretch out, to v.t. *jɛk •-ʌt.*; *ṭiŋ ɛt.*
stretched out adj. *jɛk*
stretcher n. 2. *chiṣ̌*; *ẏu·k.*
strew, to v.t. *d•-ntsirʌs.*
strewn about adj. *gəra·ri*
stride, to v.i. *jiŋjɛ·ŋ m.*; *wa·ŋ m.*
strike, to v.t. *d•-ʌlʌs*; *dɛlʌs*; *•-dɛlʌs*; *•-sərkʌs*; *gʌjʌt ɛt.*; *ṣ̌au ɛt.*; *tʌm tʌm ɛt.*; *•-mu·rʊṭʌs*; (flag) *d•ʌskuyʌs*; (match) *kʌč̣ ɛt.*; — a blow *čoṭ •-u·yʌs*; *ṣ̌au ɛt.*; (of clock) v.s.v. *ɛ·γərʌs.*
strike against, to v.t. (*•-*)*yaiyʌs.*
strike up, to v.t. (song) *di.usʌs.*
string n. *ḍʊlu*; (of choga) *ṭʌk*; (of bow) *čhukus*; (of beads etc.) *ts.hir.*
stroke n. *čoṭ*; *ṣ̌au.*
stroke, to v.t. *xʌṣ̌ xʌṣ̌ ɛt.*; (horse) *ṣ̌a·q ɛt.*
stroll, to v.i. *ka·r m.*
strong adj. *ḍo·m*; *šʌti·lo*; *kəragʌḍo*; *zo·r*; — and fit *sa·ro.*
study n. *sʌbʌq.*

study, to v.i. _sʌbʌq γʌtʌnʌs_.

stuff, to v.t. — s.t. into *_-ʌrʌs_; _ça·m_ *_-ʌt._; *_-ʌtsi.ʌs_.

stumble, to v.i. _d*-ʌpirkʌnʌs_; _təγʌm m._

stump n. _gʌmu·n_, _mu·n_.

stubble n. _mu·nʌnts_; _gʌmu·yo_.

stupid adj. _hʌn ḍʌm_; _be-ʌqəl_; _be-ɵqu·f_; _hʌŋajʌŋa_.

stupidity n. _na·aa·ni_.

sturdy adj. _sa·ro_.

stutterer n. _gʌkʌči_.

subjects n. _kuyo·č_.

submerge, to v.t. _γərk et._; *_-ʌsqɵrtsʌs_.

subside, to v.i. _bʌsa·s_; _ts.hi·ʌs_.

subsistence n. _guza·ra_; _ru·zi_.

substitute n. _ba·go_; _bʌdʌl_.

succeeding adj. _yʌṭ_.

such adj. _tai_; _tail_; — as this _ʌkhi·l_, pl. _ʌkhi·lju·ko_.

such and such n. _fʌla·na_.

suck, to v.i. _ču·ṣ et_.

suckle, to v.t. _ču·ṣ_ *_-ʌt_, or *_-ʌ.ʌtʌs_.

suckling n. _giya·s_.

suddenly adv. _ṣo·mʌnʌço_; 1. _ḍʌp_.

suds n. _γʌṣ_.

suffer, to v.t. _še·yʌs_, v.s.vv. 1. _jʌk_, & *_-xo·lʌs_ & cp. § 261. II.

sufficient adj. _bos_; _tɵša·r_.

suffocate, to v.i *_-ʌs pfa·nʌs_; v.t. v.s.vv. _dʌm_; _mu·ṣ_.

sugar n. _šʌkər_; _mɪsəri_.

suicide n. to commit — v.s.vv. _ṣʌk. ṣo·k_ & *_-khər esqʌnʌs_ (v.s.v. *_-ʌsqʌnʌs_).

suit n. (of clothes) _kʌt_; _hinzir_; (at law) _ʌstʌm_.

suit, to v.t. _d*-mʌyʌs_; to make s.t. — s.t. else _d*-ʌsmʌyʌs_.

suitable adj. _yʌʌṣki_; _mɵna·sɪb_.

sulphur n. _dʌntsil_.

summer n. _šini_; _šinimo khe·n_; hottest period of — _tʌmɵs_; adj. _šinimo_.

summit n. _ṭiŋ_; 1. _bu·ri_; _yu·ri_; *_-thʌn_.

000

sunlight n. *sʌŋkuṣ*; *sa.e rʌš*; first or last — on mountains *thʌli·sa*; cp. *saya·ri*.
sunrise n. *jil*.
sunset n. *bu·r*.
sunshine n. *sa.e rʌš*; *sa sʌŋkuṣ*; *sa*.
superficial adj. *dʌlbʌṭ*.
superfluous adj. *bʌsk*; *bʌsko·čo*.
superintendent n. *yʌṭku·in*.
superior adj. *mariŋ*; *šu.a*.
supernatural adj. *γaibi*; *γaiba·na*; — effect v.s.vv. *girgʌš*, *pəri·zʌzum*, l. *ti·ṭ*. V. List of Supernatural Beings.
supplication n. (to God) *du.a·*.
supplies n. *zʌkhəra*; free — *ma·ri*; *otʌq*.
support, to v.t. *d*-ʌstsʌyʌs*.
supported, to be v.i. *d*-ułe.ʌs*.
supposition n. *guma·n*.
surcingle n. *bu·latrʌŋ*.
sure adj. *yʌqi·n*; — enough *ts.hʌn ke ts.hʌn*; for — *albʌt*.
surely adv. *albʌt*.
surety n. *zʌma*.
surface n. *iski·l*; v.s.v. *i·ski*.
surround, to v.t. *idigartʌli d*-ʌłe.ʌs*; *ṣʌtorgʌṭ gʌnʌs*; *ṣʌtorgʌṭ d*-ʌłe.ʌs*; *qʌbʌl wʌši.ʌs*.
surrounding adj. *šʌtorgʌṭom*.
survive, to v.i. *d*-u.sqʌs*; *jʌp *-m*.
suspect, to v.i. *šʌk m*.
suspend, to v.t. *d*-tsikinʌs*; *bu·l et*.
suspended, to be v.i. *d*-ts.higinʌs*.
suspended adj. *bʌbʌl*.
suspense, in adv. *dʌlbʌṭ*.
suspension bridge n. (native) *gʌl*; (iron) *čhomʌre gʌl*.
suspicion n. ~~*guma·n*~~; *šʌk*.
swaddle, to v.t. *-ltʌ̄li.ʌs*
swaddling-band n. *tʌli·ṭe bʌn*
swaddling clothes n. *tʌli·ṭ*.
swallow n. *či·tərʌs*.
swallow, to v.t. *γiri·ṭ et*.

000 swarm round, to v.i. *du·rginʌs.*
swathe, to v.t. **-ltaliʌs.*
swear, to v.i. *te·ʃ et.*
sweat n. *hɔrɔ·γo*; 2. *tom.*
sweep, to v.t. 4. *ʃhʌm et.*
sweet adj. *uyʌm*; (endearment) *šakar.*
sweet-scented adj. *uyʌm nʌs.*
sweet-tongued adj. *he·niŋ dʌltaško.*
swell, to v.i. *doqʌs*; *pfa·nʌs*; (of river etc.) *holjaiyʌs.*
swelling n. *do·qom*; (of buds) *pfo·konʌs.*
swelling up n. *hon.*
swift(ly) adj., adv. *homʌlkom.*
swim, to v.i. 3. *tʌm delʌs*; *šor et.*; N. *gorqots delʌs.*
swindle, to v.t. *morʌqots *-delʌs.*
swindler n. 1. *ʃhʌk*; *fe·lkuʃ*; *makorčen*; *makorkuʃ*; *morʌqhotskuʃ*; *šaitʌn.*
swindling n. *morʌqots.*
swine n. *xu·k.*
swing n. N. *bi·li·ča.*
swing, to v.i. *babal, qu·* or *qubili m.*
swing, to v.t. *babal et.*; v. *katu.*
swinging n. *bili.*
swinging about adj. *lor.*
sword n. *γʌle·nč.*
sympathetic adj. *šu·lbʌlikuʃ.*
sympathise, to v.i. *šu·l et.*
sympathy n. *šu·l.*
syphilis n. *pfʌlʌqi.*
Syrian rue n. *sepʌndor.*

T.

table n. *mi·z.*
table-cloth n. *mi·zpuš.*
tackle, to v.t. *du·nʌs.*
tadpole n. *khutgiyʌlt*; N. *moγulo dero.*
tail n. **-su·mʌl*; (of fat-tailed sheep) 2. *dumo.*
tailor n. *derzi.*
tainted adj. (of meat) *pi·ʃhʌlel.*

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take, to v.t. **-yʌnʌs* (h, x obj.), *gʌnʌ* (y obj.); v.a.v. *ga*; to cause s.o. — **-ʌyʌnʌs*; — a fancy to *pfuṭ *-m.*
take away, to v.t. **-ts.hu·yʌs*; **-ši·rʌs.*
take care, to v.i. *šʌŋ et.*
take off, to v.t. *d*-usʌs*; *da·l et.*; to cause s.o. — *d*-ʌgusʌs.*
take out, to v.t. *d*-usʌs.*
take part, to v.i. *jermʌš* m.
take place, to v.i. *mʌna·s.*
take up, to v.t. *da·l et.*
take with (o.s.), to v.t. (person) **-ʌkʌ yʌnʌs*; (thing) **-tsi yʌnʌs*(x), *gʌnʌs*(y).
tale n. *minʌs*; *čʌγa.*
tale-bearer n. *boriŋkrš.*
talisman n. *tu·mor.*
talk, to v.i. γəra·s; *čʌγa et.*; (secretly) γorγor *m.*
talkative adj. *qa·qʌrum* (p. 298); *wʌqo.*
tall adj. γusʌnum; *tha·num.*
tally n. *haiyʌn*; to keep a — *haiyʌn o·sʌs* or *et.*
tally, to v.i. *bʌbor ju·yʌs*; v.t. *bʌbor et.*
tallying adj. *bʌbor.*
talons n. *čʌŋ.*
"talus" n. *ḍʌʃor.*
tamarisk n. *hokor.*
tambourine n. *dʌf.*
tame adj. *he·š*; *rʌme·i.*
tamed adj. *rʌme·š etum.*
tangle, to v.i. *doxuqʌs*; *duxo·quyʌs*; v.t. *deququ·yʌs.*
tangled adj. *doxuqum.*
tank n. small open — 3. *kur.* Cp. γulk.
tap n. *ḍuʌk.*
tap, to v.t. *ḍaqaḍʌq et.*
tapping *ṭʌpṭʌp.*
tape n. *bʌn.*
taproot n. *mu·lo.*
target n. *haiyʌn*; (for arrow-shooting) *gi·ri.*
tassel n. *majo·q.*

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taste n. *mʌza.*
taste, to v.t. v.s v. *pfʊrka.*
tasteless adj. *tʊrγʊḷ*; *bimʌza*; *mʌza api·n.*
tasting n. *nʌsi·pa.*
tasty adj. *uyʌm*; *mʌzada·r.*
tatters n. *bʊdʊl.*
taunt n. *čo·do.*
taunt, to v.t. *čo·do* •*-čhiyʌs.*
taut adj. *ja·ṣ̌ etʊm*; *tu·n.*
tax n. *bʌp*; *ba·j*; *ma·sul*; gold — *γʌn*;
    — on looms *hiskə fʌlʌki*; (in Hèrbar)
    i·lbʌn; — on horse's grain (in Gujhal)
    yʌše yu·rk; (to Imam) *sərka·ri*; —
    in kind *ma·ri*; (in Nagar) *so·riŋ.*
tea n. *ča·i*; (with salt and butter) *ši·rča.*
tea-kettle n. *čaju·ṣ̌.*
tea-leaves n. 2. *šʌma.*
teach, to v.t. •*-ʌ.ikinʌs*; •*-ʌ.ʊri.ʌs.*
tear n. (lacrima) •*-u.*
tear, to v.i. *qʌsa·s*; *tsər m..*; v.t. •*-xi·sʌs*;
    tsər et.; — hair out •*-mo·qʌs*; — in
    pieces •*-xi·sʌs.*
tear out, to v.t. *čʌs et.*
teat n. •*-ma·mʊt*; *ḍuḍu·ro.*
telescope n. *du·rbi·n.*
tell, to v.t. •*-ʌsʌs*; *senʌs*; *xʌbər et.*;
    — lies •*-umʊšo o·tʌs* or *senʌs.*
temper n. (anger) •*-mo·s*: v.s.v. *a·dʌt.*
temper, to v.t. (metal) *pi·n ičhi.ʌs*; *pi·n et.*
temperament n. *mɪja·z.*
temple n. *bu·txa·na.*
ten num. *to·rumo* (h, x, y), *to·rimi* (z);
    tʊrma-.
tender adj. *ʌsa.*
tendo Achillis n. *jauwa bərəs.*
tent n. *gʊt.*
tent peg n. *gi·li.*
tent-peg, to v.i. *ne·zaba·zi et.*
tent-pegging n. *ne·zaba·zi.*
tent-pole n. *ḍʌko.*
tenth ord. *torimi·lum.*
tepid adj. *bʊbu·lo.*

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terms n. to be on good — *d°-mayʌs*; on bad — *nasa·s*.
terrace n. edge of — *pəršʌṭ*.
terrifying adj. *amuko*; v.s.v. *bi·k*.
territory n. *bʊṣai.i*; *mʊlk*.
testicle n. *čo·yo*; *ḍa·mʌl*.
testify, to v.i. *d•-ʌsqʌṭʌc*.
testimony n. *gʊwa·i*.
testing-stick n. (for butter) *bərginʌs*.
"Tham" n. *thʌm*.
thamship n. *thʌmkʊẓ*.
thank, to v.t. *šʊkʊr ɛt*.
thankful adj. *šʊkʊrkɪẓ*.
thanks n. *šʊkʊr*; to give — (to God); *šʊkʊru ɛt.*; v.s.v. *ju·na*.
that adj., pron., hmf. *i·ne*, x *i·sɛ*, *ɛ·s*, y *i·tɛ*, *ɛ·t*, v. §§ 139; 140.
the adj. v. §§ 139, 140.
theft n. *γi·ki*.
their own adj., pron. *u·imo*, v. § 143.
themselves pron. (emphatic) *u·i*, v. § 142, (reflexive) *u·khər*, v. § 144.
then adv. *da*; *ho*.
thence adv. *ɛ·lʊm*; *alɛmʊm*; *tɛlʊm*; *to·lʊm*; *tɛ·lʌtsʊm*.
there adv. *ɛ·lɛ*; *te·lɛ*; *to·lɛ*.
thereafter adv. *i·lji*; *itɛ·tsʊm i·lji*; *ho*.
therefore conj. *i·tɛ·tsʊm*; *i·tɛ gʌnɛ*; *gʊtɛ·tsʊm*; *gʊtɛ gʌnɛ*.
thereupon conj. *te·rumʌnər*.
these adj. pron. hmf. *khu·ɛ*; x *gʊtsɛ*; *khots*; y *gʊke*, *khok*, v. §§ 135, 136.
they pron. v.s.v. "those" & § 120.
thick adj. (of stick) *dʌγʌnʊm*; (of cloth etc.) *hu·rgʌs*; (of semi-liquid) *bu·m*.
thief n. *γi·n*.
thigh n. *bʌtsin*; *bʌtsinɛ bʊbo·q*; (of quadruped) 1. *•-šʌk*.
thin adj. *bi.ɛnʊm*; *d•-kʊṭʊm*; (of person) *sisi·nʊm*; (of horse) *la·ša*; (of paper) *giligi·nʊm*; (of liquid) *tsʌhɪlγu·ʊm*; *ẓʌḍau*.

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000 thin, to become v.i. *d•-kuṭʌs.*
thing n. *du·stsʌk*; *ʌsba·b*; *či·z*; *duro.*
think, to v.i. *sʌmba ɛt.*
think of, to v.t. (with affection) *•-ʌski duwʌlʌs.*
third ord. *iski.u·lʊm*; N. *ki·lʊm* two —s *alto ba·go*; — party *sa·ju.*
thirsty adj. *a·u·ya*; v.s.v. *bu·k.*
thirteen num. *tʊrma ʊsko* (h, x, y), *-i·ski* (z).
thirteenth ord. *tʊrma ɪski.u·lʊm.*
this adj., pron. hmf. *khi·nɛ*; x *gusɛ, khos* y *gʊtɛ, khot,* v. §§ 135, 136.
this much adv. *ʌkhʊrʊmʌn*; *akhu·riki.*
this side adv. *khi·tɛ* (*pa*).
this time adv. *gʊtɛ gʌlči.*
thistle n. *jʌči·r.*
this year adv. *khu.i·n*; —'s *khu.i·nmo.*
thither adv. *ɛlər*; *te·lər*; *to·lər*; *telʌtsər.*
thong n. *jikʌn*; *bʌn*; — loop on boot *pu·şbʌn.*
thorn n. *čhʌş*; — bush *čhʌş.*
thorns n. *čhʌ·ŋ.*
those adj., pron. hmf. *u·ɛ*; x *i·tsɛ, ɛtı* y *i·kɛ, ɛk,* v. §§ 139, 140.
thou pron. *u·ŋ*; N. *um*; to thee, for th *go·r,* v. §§ 119, 122.
though conj. *ʌxəna . . . kɛ.*
thought n. *sʌmba*; *fɪkər*; *xi.a·l.*
thoughtless adj. *be-pərwa.*
thousand num. *sa·s.*
thrash, to v.t. *juju·r •-ʌt.*
thread n. *ḍulu*; (yarn) *sər*; tightly tw sted — *čhəru*; woof — *gʌs*; warp — *ju*; not yet twisted — *dʌɣu·i sər.*
threadbare adj. 1. *şʌq ni·m.*
threat n. *bi·m.*
threaten, to v.t. *ʌr, bi·k* or *bi·m •-ʌt.*; *a·h ɛt.*
three num. *ʊsko* (h, x, y), *i·ski* (z); — days *iskikʊts*; — pairs *iski·kuʊm.*
three-bladed, three-pronged adj. *ɪsk jʌqər.*

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000 thresh, to v.t. _bəra·s._

threshing-floor n. _dərts._

threshold n. _ts.həriṣ̌._

through prep. right — _ç̌ha._

thrice adv. _i·ski hɛ·ši_; _i·ski ḍʌmʌn._

throat n. _bu·k_; (outside) *-_ʌṣ̌_; (windpipe) _ḍo·ḍo._

throne n. _tʌxt._

throng after, to v.i. 2. _gʊrgʊr m._

thronging adv. _ḍʌm ḍumʊl._

throw, to v.t. _pfʌl_ *-_ʌt._; *-_wʌši.ʌs_ (h, x obj.), _bɪšaiyʌs_ (y obj.); — in wrestling v.s.v. _ṭʊsku·ri_; to cause s.o. — *-_ʌwʌši.ʌs_; *-_ʌbɪšaiyʌs_; *-_ʌgiyʌs._

throw away, to v.t. _lip ɛt._

throw down, to v.t. _giyʌs._

throw o.s. down, to v.i. _kha ga·rtsʌs._

throw on, to v.t. _pfa·l ɛt._

throw out, to v.t. _dɛ·miyʌs._

throw up, to v.t. _pfau ɛt._

thrust into, to v.t. _ç̌a·m_ *-_ʌt_

thumb n. _lʌphʊt_ *-_ʌmɪṣ̌._

thump, to v.t. _ḍʌm_ *-_ʌt._; _tʌn(tʌn)_ *-_ʌt_ (v.s.v. 3. _tʌn_).

thunder n. _γʌrau_; N. _gɪdiγərʌm._

thunderbolt n. _bərč._

Thursday n. _birɛspʌt._

thus adv. _ʌkhi·l(ʌṭɛ)_; _dʌkhi·l_; _tai_; _tailʌṭɛ_; _ʌkhi·l zailʌṭɛ_; — and — _ʌkhi ʌkhi._

thy own adj. _gu.i·mo._

thyself pron. (emphatic) 1. _gu·i_; (reflexive) _gukhər_ v. §§ 142, 144.

tick n. (insect) _mu·ndʌs._

tickle, to v.t. _khikhɪṣ̌_ *-_ʌt._; _qiqɪt_ *-_ʌt._

tickling n. _khikhɪṣ̌._

tie, to v.t. (knot) (_gʌṭ_) _wʌši.ʌs._

tie up, to *-_pfusʌs_ (h, x obj.), _pʊsa·s_, _pʊsu·yʌs_ (y sg.), _pʊšaiyʌs_ (y pl.); (fasten) _ṭʌk_ *-_ʌt._; to cause s.o. — *-_ʌpʊsʌs._

tiger n. _še·r._

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tight adj. *čhʌnum*; — ly packed *čhʌnʊm*.
till conj. *xaˑ*; *xaˑṣiŋər*.
timber n. *huˑn*.
time n. *hɛˑši*; *ḍʌmʌn*; *wʌxt*; (occasion) *ts.hir*; spare — *dər*; *fʊrsʌt*; (turn) *gʌlt*; *gʌlči*; right — *moˑqa*; space of — *kheˑn*; of olden — *qʌdiˑm*; a short — *duˑŋ*; a long — *igʌmu*; revolution of — *duˑrʌs*; in his — *ʊmərʊlo*; v.s.v. *pʊrme*.
times n. *zʌmaˑna*.
timid adj. ʌr *-mʌnʌs.
tinder n. *xʌp*.
tingle, to v.i. v.s.v. *šuˑl*.
tinkling n. *šiˑriširɪŋ*.
tip n. *-thʌn; — of arrow *sɪq*; *liˑm*.
tipcat n. *ṭʊskuˑri*.
tire, to v i. *-wərʌs; v.t. *-ʌspərʌs.
tired out adj. *bidʌm*; n*-wərin.
tithe n. (to Imam) *sərkaˑri*.
titivate o.s., to v.t. *-yoˑq ɛt.
to prep *-yʌkʌl; — s.o. *-ʌpʌči; expressing dative *-ər*, *-r*. v. § 69.
to and fro adv. *iˑti khiˑti*.
to be sure adv. *xair*.
toast, to v.t. *duwʌltʌlʌs*.
tobacco n. *tʌmaˑku*.
today adv. *khuˑlto*.
today's adj. *khuˑltʊmo*.
toddle, to v.i. *bʌda bɪšaiyʌs*.
toe n. *-ʌmɪṣ; (of boot etc.) *-muˑpʊṣ.
toe-nail n. *-uˑri.
together adv. *ka*; *nʌla*.
toil n. *mʊšʌqʌt*.
toilet n, to make an elegant — *-yoˑq ɛt.
token n. *haiyʌn*; *nɪšaˑn*.
toll n. *baˑǰ*; *maˑsul*.
tomb n. *mʌzər*; *qʌbʊr*; *tuˑs*.
tomorrow adv. *jimʌlɛ*; N. *jimdɛn*; — morning *ts.hoˑrdinɛ*; day after — *hiˑpʊlto*; v.s.vv. *kaˑlto*, *kiˑlto*, *maˑlto*.
tongue n. *-umʊs.

tonic n. *tiŋbʌt.*
too adv. *hi·ş*; (also) *kɛ.*
too much adv. *bʌsk.*
tools n. (collective) *gʌŋi ma·ŋ*; specific, v. adze, awl, axe, chisel, crowbar, file, hammer, pincers, saw.
tooth n. **-mɛ.*
toothache n. v.s.v. **-mɛ.*
top n. **-thʌn*; (of mountain) *ţiŋ*; *bu·ri*; *yu·ri*; **-thʌnʌs*; on — of *yʌţɛ*; to put one thing on — of another *bʌli *-ʌt*; adj. *dʌli.*
torch n. (single splinter) *pilpili.*
torchwood n. *hʌlç.*
torn adj. *qɪsum.*
torn clothes n. *budʊl.*
torrent n. bed of — *hər*; *mu·sɛ hər.*
totally adv. 2. *ḍər*; v. "quite".
totter, to v.i. *pirkʌnʌs.*
tour n. *sail*; to make a — of *sail ɛt.*
touch, to v.t. *tsʌp ɛt.*; *ju·k m.*
towards prep. **-yʌkʌl*; **-yʌkʌlʌţɛ.*
tower n. *šɪka·ri.*
trace n. *dərʌk*; *haiyʌn.*
tracing n. *nʌqša.*
track n. *gʌr*; *ɣʌş*, *ɣu·ɣ*; (narrow, sunk) *şoq*, N. *šox*; precipitous — *jʊm*; (spoor) **-ts.hu.*
track, to v.t. **-tsi.ɛţɛ niyʌs.*
trade n. *sodʌgəri.*
trade, to v.i. *sodʌgəri ɛt.*
trader n. *sodʌgər.*
traffic n. *niyʌs juyʌs.*
train, to v.t. **-ʌ.ikinʌs*; **-ʌ.ʊri.ʌs*; (hawk) *rʌmɛ·š ɛt.*
trained, to be v.i. (of hawk) *rʌmɛ·š m.*
traitor n. *pfɛ·ro*; — stock *pfɛ·ro ts.hirɪş.*
trample down, to v.t. **-ʌtsi ʌs.*
trample out, to v.t. (grain) *o·ɪcərʌs.*
trap n. *buča.*
travail n. **-šu·l.*
travel, to v.i. *sʌpər ɛt.*

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traveller n. *mosaːfɪr.*

tray n. (wicker) *šʌq*; (for gold-washing) *xʊraːɣo.*

treachery n. *nɪmʌk hʊraːmi.*

treason n. *pfereːi.*

treasure n. *bɪrkɪŋ*; *xʌziːna.*

treat, to v.t. (medically) *miːli* *-ʌt.

treaty n. *kaːɽ.*

tremble, to v.i. *dʌdǝr m.*; *lʌq m.*

tree n. *toːm*; young — *meːṭ*; — thick with twigs *jʌmbuloːs.* V. List of trees.

trefoil n. *iski tap ẓɪqa.*

trembling n. 2. *diːr.*

trench n. *xʌndʌq.*

tribal adj. — brother *-ʌčo*; — daughter *-ʌ.i.*

tribe n. *roːm*; *giraːm*; *kutoːr*; *qaum*; independent — *hǝraːɣ.*

tribute n. *bʌp.*

trick n. *mʌkoːr*; *baːzi.*

trick, to, v.t. *mǝrʌquts* *-delʌs.*

trickle, to v.i. (past an obstruction) 2. *phaːnʌs.*

trifles n. *pfʊṭuːkičiŋ.*

trigger n. *mʌka.*

trim, to v.t. *čǝruːk* *-ʌt.*

trimmer n. (fickle person) *hʌniasvi.*

triplets n. *ɪsɪkikoːm.*

trivet n. *ši.*

troops n. *hoːl.*

trophy n. *haiyʌn.*

trot, to v.i. *tsʌhʌtsʌhʌq* or *zʌzʌŋ* m.

trouble n. *ʌbʌš*; *mušaqʌt*; *dʌmjoːr*; *takliːf.*

trouble, to v.t. *dʌmjoːr* *-ʌɪːrʌs*; *takliːɣ* *-čhi ʌs*; *jʌnʌmoːr* *-ʌt.*

troubled adj. *ʌzoːr.*

troublesome adj. *ʌbʌš*; v.a.v. *ɣʌlṭʊ*; — person *lamčam bi.ʌi.i.*

trough n. *mʌduːr.*

trousers n. *gʊpʌltiŋ.*

trousseau n. *-thǝɣi.*

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true adj. *taλan*.
truffle n. *ku·tor*.
trumpet n. *burγu*; *turum*; to blow one's own — *dofoγoras*.
trunk n. (of tree) *gamuru*; *turma iʃim*; (of elephant) *°-muγoi*; (box) *sanduq*.
trust n. (in God) *tawakal*.
truth n. *taλan*; *taλaniet*; in — *taλan ke taλan*; *taλane*.
try, to v.i. *koʃiʃ et*.
tube n. *gabi*.
Tuesday n. *aŋaro*.
tuft n. *mojoq*.
tumbler n. *gilas*.
tumour n. *minor*.
tune n. *huriŋ*; *γor*; v.a.vv. *eγoras*; *°-aγoras*.
turban n. *baja*.
turn n. *galt*; *galči*; in — *taλirtar*; *taλir me*.
turn back, to v.i. *pfir m.*; v.t. *°-altalanas*.
turn into, to v.i. *°-ltalanas*; *manas*; *°-manas*; v.t. *pfir °-at*.
turn out, to v.t. *d°-usas*.
turn o.s. out well, to v.i. *°-yoq et*.
turn over, to v.t. *pfatuq et*; *pfir °-at*.; *°-altalanas*.
turn round, to v.i. *pfapur m*; v.t. *pfapur et*.
turn up, to v.i. *°-walas*; *thumok m*.
turn upside down, to v.i. (like fish in water) *burzan m.*; v.t. *eγulturas*; *pfuwalomgfat et*; *yalkum et*.
turned, to become v.i. (of milk) *dirau*.
turnip n. *mulo*.
tweezers n. *tsapi*.
twelfth ord. *turma altolum*.
twelve num. *turma altan* (h), *-alto(-io)* (x), *-alto* (y, z).
twelve hundred num. *turma alto tha*.
twelvemonth n. *gol*.

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twentieth ord. *altarulum.*
twenty num. *altar.*
twice adv. *alto ḍəmən.*
twig n. *bolilo*; *gaṭḷo.*
twilight n. *harum ʃam*; (morning) *gon saq*; very early morning — *ṭuferqle.*
twins n. *altu.*
twist n. *moraq.*
twist, to v.t. *moraq* *-*ʌt.*; *gʃər* *-*ʌt.*
twist round, to v.i. *gʃər m.*
twitch, to v.t. *jiljal* *-*ʌt.*
two num. *altan* (h), *altu*, *altarə* (x), *alṭo* (y, s), *alti* (x); — days *altəl*; the — *-*altalik.*
two-bladed adj. *jagər ṭhu.*
type n. of one — *hinzir.*
typhoid fever n. *gorumaləs.*
tyrannical adj. *zulumgar*; *zulumi.*
tyranny n. *zulum.*
tyrant n. *zalim*; *zulum etas.*

U.

udder n. *-*awk.*
ugly adj. *ʌiʃum*; *yumiksh*; *wʌno*; *bad-ṣakal*; *badsurat*; N. *ĉaqrato.*
umbilical cord n. *-*uri.*
un- neg. prefix v.a.vv. *a-*, *ʌ-.*
unable, to be, v.a.vv. *-*amənʌs*; N. *ulərʌs.*
unanimously adv. *han bər es.*
unbeliever n. *kafir.*
unbelt, to v.t. *awik doʌs.*
unbound adj. *dafunum.*
uncastrated adj. — ox *ḍaḥindər*; — horse *ḍorda*; — ram *ʌwr*; — he-goat *burt*; *ṭhugər.*
unclad adj. *ṭhorlinʌ.*
uncle n. *mʌma*; *-*ŋo*; father's bro. *-*ry*; mother's bro. *mamanumo muəlos.*
unclean adj. *murdar.*
uncomfortable adj. *be-gəraw.*
unconscious adj. *bi-horʃ*; *pʌl*; *wʌs.*
uncooked adj. *aṭiwan.*

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uncovered adj. *laq*; *pfaṭʌŋ*.
uncultivated adj. — land *dʌs*.
under adv. *yʌre*; *yʌres*.
under-girth n. (of goat's hair) *šerma trʌŋ*.
understand, to v.t. *henʌs*; v.s.v. *°-ʌs*.
understanding n. *fʌm*; adj. *gunertṣo*.
undertaking n. (promise) *kʌrt*; *wʌda*.
undivided adj. *ṭʌk*.
undo, to v.t. *dᵉ-šʌnʌs*; *pfaṭʌŋ et.*; *i-ltʌrʌs*.
undone, to become v.i. *dultʌnʌs*.
undulating adj. *doγγʌm*.
uneasiness n. *zimʌr*.
unemployed adj. *ṭhʌn*.
unexpectedly adv. *hikʌn*.
unfasten, to v.t. *dʌnʌs*.
unfavoured adj. *°-ʌγʌm*.
unfinished adj. *dʌγʌri*; (of s.t. in course of construction) *ṭaṣʌs*.
unfortunate adj. *nʌre*; *ʌbʌš*; *bʌxt γʌnikʌš*; *badbʌxt*; *kʌmbʌxt*; *bitʌwa*.
ungrateful adj. *ʌ-kʌnʌs*.
unhappy adj. *γʌmgin*.
unimpressive adj. *ʌgʌn*.
uninhabitable adj. *ʌrʌfʌs*.
unintelligent adj. *ʌkʌnʌs* (v.s.v. 2. *henʌs*).
unity n. (amongst people) *pʌn*.
unjust adj. *inṣʌf apʌm*; *bi-inṣʌf*; *ṣʌṭʌŋ*.
unjustly adv. *nʌhʌq*; *ṣʌṭʌŋ*; to treat — *°-ʌšiʌs*.
unkind adj. *be-rʌhʌm*.
unlawful adj. *nʌhʌq*; — for food *hʌrʌm*.
unlock, to v.t. (*qulp*) *dʌnʌs*.
unlucky adj. *nʌre*; *ʌbʌš*; *badbʌxt*; *bʌxt γʌnikʌš*; — to do 2. *šʌk*.
unmarried adj. *gʌr aiyʌlʌm*; *mʌrʌq*; *bilori*; *zulʌmo hadri*
unmasculine adj. (of man) *ṣʌmgʌlikʌṣ*.
unnecessary adj. v.s.v. *dʌrkʌr*.
unoccupied adj. *ṭhʌn*; *thi*.
unprejudiced adj. *sʌju*.
unprepared adj. (of hide etc.) *dʌγʌri*.

000 unreasonable adj. *bi·-ma·ni.*
unrestrained, to be v.i. *di.ʌši.ʌs.*
unripe adj. *ati·γonom*; *jʌčo*; N. *audegoni*; *jʌčo.*
unroll, to v.t. *d•-ntsirʌs.*
unruliness n. *ja·həli.*
unruly adj. *yʌγɛ*; *ja·həl.*
unserviceable adj. v.s.v. *duro.*
untie, to v.t. *d•-šunʌs.*
untied adj. *došu·num.*
until prep. *xa·*; *xa·ṣiŋər.*
untimely adj. *ʌkhen.*
untoward adj. *ʌbʌš.*
untrue adj. *•-umos.*
untwisted adj. (of thread) *dʌγu·i.*
unwell adj. *γʌli·s.*
unwise adj. *ake·nʌs.*
up prep., adv. *yʌṭ*; *yʌṭɛ*; *dʌl*; *da·l*; – to (a person) *•-ʌpʌči*; (of space or time) *xa·*; *xa·ṣiŋər*; *ṭhʌŋ.*
up till now adv. *mu·to xa·.*
uphill adv. *dʌl*; *hu·rgo.*
upon adv. *•-yʌṭɛ*; *-ʌṭɛ*; *-ṭsɛ*; *yʌči.*
upper adj. *dʌli*; *yʌṭum.*
upright adj. (of person) *di.a·nʌtda·r*; (of thing) *čok*: *čo·ko*; (boulder) *dʌščikin.*
uproar n. *γauγa.*
upside down adv. *ʌpʌro·ṭo*; *neγoltor*; *ya·rum yʌṭɛ*; *yʌṭkum*; to turn — *yʌṭkum ɛt.*
upwards adv. *yʌṭ nɛ*; *yʌṭɛ yʌkʌl.*
urgent adj. *zəru·li.*
urinate, to v.i. *hərai.ʌs*; *ɪstinja·b ɛt.*
urine n. *hərʌṣ.*
use, to v.t. *•-ʌdoroyʌs*; *•-ʌ.ori.ʌs.*
use up, to v.t. *d•-ʌγʌnʌs*; *fʌṣ ɛt.*
used up adj. *fʌṣ.*
used up, to be v.i. *d•-γʌnʌs* (h, x subj.); *doγʌnʌs* (y); *fʌṣ m.*
useful adj. *doro •-čhi.ʌs.*
useless adj. v.s.v. *duro.*
usher n. *hiŋʌtsom mʌhʌrʌm.*

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000 usual adj. [illegible]
utensil n. duwtsal.

V.

vacant adj. [illegible]
vaccinate, to v.t. ṭeda *-ał
vaccinator n. ṭeda [illegible] [illegible]
vagabond n. [illegible] dada.
vagina n. *-[illegible](?).
valiant adj. dilawar; [illegible]; [illegible] *-as; *-as [illegible]; *-as [illegible]; [illegible] (p. [illegible]); [illegible] [illegible].
valley n. 2. har; up the — [illegible] [illegible].
valour n. [illegible].
value n. gal.
vanish, to v.i. [illegible] [illegible].
variegated adj. [illegible]; [illegible].
vegetables n. [illegible]; v.a.v. [illegible]; cooked — [illegible].
vegetable garden n. [illegible].
vegetation n. [illegible].
veil n. [illegible]; [illegible]; openwork of — [illegible].
vein n. [illegible].
velvet n. [illegible].
vengeance n. badale; [illegible].
verandah n. [illegible].
vermin n. (insect) [illegible]; (louse) [illegible].
V. List of Insects.
verses n. — of Qur'an [illegible].
vertebra n. *-[illegible] [illegible].
vertex n. *-[illegible].
very adv. [illegible]; 2. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; 2. [illegible]; [illegible].
vessel n. duwtsal. V. List of Vessels.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
vex, to v.t. nafa *-ał; *-[illegible] [illegible].
vexed adj. [illegible]; [illegible]; nafa; [illegible].
vexed, to be v.i. *-as [illegible].
vicinity n. [illegible].
victory n. fate.
vie, to v.i. 2. [illegible] *-[illegible]

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view n. [illegible].
view, to v.i. [illegible] m.
village n. fortified — [illegible].
villain n. [illegible].
vine n. [illegible].
vinegar n. [illegible]; apricot — [illegible].
violence n. [illegible]; [illegible].
violent adj. [illegible].
violently adv. [illegible]; [illegible].
violet n. [illegible].
virgin adj. [illegible].
virtue n. [illegible]; [illegible].
virtuous adj. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible].
visible adj. [illegible]; [illegible].
visible, to become v.i. [illegible]; [illegible] or [illegible] m.; [illegible].
visit, to v.i. (to condole) [illegible] m.
visitor n. [illegible].
vixen n. (woman) [illegible].
voice n. *-[illegible]; [illegible].
vomit, to v.i. [illegible] *-[illegible].
vomiting n. [illegible].
vow, to v.i. [illegible] et.
vulture n. [illegible]; [illegible].
vulva n. 1. [illegible]; *-[illegible].

W.

wager n. [illegible].
wager, to v.i. [illegible] et.
wages n. [illegible].
wag, to v.i. [illegible] m.; v.t. [illegible] et.
waist n. *-[illegible].
waistbelt, waistcloth n. *-[illegible]; [illegible]; leather — *-[illegible] [illegible]; v.s.v. [illegible].
waistcoat n. [illegible].
waist-string n. [illegible].
wait! [illegible]!
wait, to v.i. [illegible] m.
waiting adj. [illegible]; [illegible]; to keep an — *-[illegible].
wake, to v.i. [illegible].

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waken, to v.i. *d°-asnalas*; *daq °-uras*. 000
walk n. *asil*.
walk, to v.i. *gutahoras*; *gatal niyas*; *asil et*.
walker n. *gutahoras* (sic).
walking adj. *gatal*.
walking-stick n. *°-gfayo*; *°-pomoo*; *daroyo*.
wall n. *hal*; *gordor*; revetting — *hurt*. buttressing — *aasaq*; (round shrine or grave) *panji*; *thowi*.
walnut n. 2. *tili*; compl... — in shell *hero*; whole — N. *kaiorgo*; outer shell of — *kemaq*; half shell of — *faltoi*; kernel of — *hal*; *hero*(?); N. *umaor*.
walnut-tree n. 2. *tili*; v.s.v. *majhir*.
wanderer n. *hen dada*.
wane, to v.i. *dikhiwas*.
want, in adj. *dirmanda*; *d°-ararsnam*.
want, to v.t. *durumas*; v.s.v. *awerja*.
wanted adj. *dirkar*.
war n. *jaq*.
warlike adj. *jaq etas*.
warm adj. *pararam*; *lubulo*.
warm up, to v.i. *di(y)erapas*.
warp-yarn n. 4. *ju*.
wash, to v.i. *tam dolas*; *ɣasal et*.; v.t. *tam °-adilas*; *tu.o et*.; *°-garilas* (h, x obj.); *borilas* (y obj.); *gašamoras* (x); *gašamoras* (y); to cause s.o. — *°-shallas*; — for gold *sura et*.
wash o.s., to v.i. *°-asulaje tubil thiyas*.
washing n. (of person) *ɣasal*.
wasp n. 3. *fopur*.
waste land n. *das*.
wasted adj. *burbard*.
watch n. (guard) 1. *tav*.
watch, to v.t. *°-analas*; *boremas* (dat.); *°-ljim et*.
watch over, to v.t. *raf et*.
watching n. *harem*.

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000 watchman n. *raŋiç*, *raŋiçʌkuin*; *ċhorbu*; (sentry) *taor*; *taorguin*.

water n. *ts.hil*; (urine) *horaṭ*; drinking — *miʌr* or *le.as ts.hil*; flood — *sor*; — flowing from irrigated field *hurts.hil*; — coming down a steep place *ċhaŋgu*.

water, to v.t. *ts.hil yʌlas*; *ts.hil biśaiyʌs*; — a second time *buruṣ et.*; *yʌṭe ts.hil et.*

water-channel n. *dʌla*; (smaller) *gortsil*; — of mill *sor*.

water-closet n. *jukaŋ*.

water conduit n. *hur*; *ḍʌŋalʌl*; (large) *gallorr*.

waterfall n. *gor*.

waterfowl n. (kind of —) *ɣfwiṣ*; *gorṭi*; *Gorolium horay*.

watering n. second — *yʌṭe ts.hil*; *buruṣ*.

water-jug n. *mʌlorbo*.

water-melon n. *buroṣ*.

water-mill n. *ɣui.iŋ*.

water-skin n. *mʌlk*; N. *mʌlki*.

water-shoot n. (from gutter) *gor*.

water-tank n. *ɣolk*.

watered adj. to be fully — *dioʌrʌs*.

watery adj. *ts.hilɣurum*; *ṭaṭan*.

wattle-work n. *haŋ*.

wave n. *orɣor*; *horiginas*.

wave, to v.t. *ɣfaṗʌl et.*

wave round, to v.t. *-*altʌlanʌs*.

wavy adj. (of hair) *loṭkrṭ*.

wax n. *mum*.

way n. *gʌn*; the wrong — *aparts*; by some — *amiʌlo*; out of the — *laŋ*.

wazir n. *wʌzir*; adj. *wʌzirorikl*.

wazirship n. *wʌziroskuṭ*; *wʌziri*.

we pron. *mi*, v. §§ 117, 118 — two *moltʌlik*.

weak adj. *ʌlarts*; *bi-hurl*; *bi-lum*; *dorgʌrurts*; *lagʌy paŋay*; *hinzir*; *hamqurwal*; *hamerr*.

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000 weakness n. *ʌša·tokoṣ̌*; *ʌšʌtya·r*.

wealth n. *do·lʌt*.

wealthy adj. *ɣʌmɪs*; *dolʌtmʌn*.

wean, to v.t. *mʌmu fʌt e·tʌs*.

weapons n. *tobʌk ɣʌta·ŋ*; *khi· ɣʌtenç*; *ʌsba·b*.

wear, to v.t. *yo·lʌs* (x obj.); *be·lʌs* (y obj.).

wear out, to v.i. d*-ɣʌnʌs.

weasel n. *no·l* (?).

weather n. to become clear — (*jʌḍau*) *bo·ṭ ni.ʌs*.

weather-boarding n. *i·stsər*.

weave, to v.t. *yʌši.ʌs* (chiefly x obj.); *gišaiyʌs* (chiefly y obj.).

weaver n. *gišʌṣ̌ku·in*; *hiskbuḍo*; *šərmabu·ḍo*: N. *bu·ye·čo*.

web n. (spider's) *pfɪrʌne pfʌsk*.

webbing n. *bʌn*.

wedding-present n. (to bride's mother) *-yenom.

wedge n. *pa·yo*.

Wednesday n. *bodo*.

weed, to v.t. *bilis et.*; *šʌšər du·isʌs*.

weeding n. *bilis*.

weeds n. (wild oats) *šʌšər*.

week n. *thʌlekuts*; (8 days) *alta·ŋuts*; two —s *the·nts*.

weep, to v.i. *herʌs*.

weeping n. *he·rš*; *lu·le·š*.

weeping-willow n. *moju·r*.

weevil n. *ɣʌlɣu*; 3. *hər*.

weigh, to v.t. *to·l et*.

weight n. to carry — *gʌṭa·s* 3.

welcome! *xuš amʌdi!*

welcome, to v.t. (person) *-yʌnči.ər ni.ʌs*, v.a.v. *uyʌnčimo*.

weld, to v.t. (iron) *jau et*.

welfare n. *sʌla·mʌt*.

well n. *ɣuk*; 3. *kur*; adj. *šu·a*; *dʌltʌs*; *-dim šu.a*; N. *rʌhʌt*; adv. *dʌltʌs*; *šu·a*; interj. *ye . . .*

well-bred adj. *manukər*.

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well-disposed adj. *gəru·rʊm.*

well-filled adj. *tiphik.*

well known adj. *i·k du·sʊm*; *mʌšhu·r.*

well-to-do adj. *šu·a.*

well-wishing n. *gəru·rʊmkuṣ.*

west n. *bu·r*; v.s.v. *xʌṭ.*

wet n. *hʌγʊm*; — and slippery *ts.hilγɪṣ.*

wet, to get v.i. *di·lʌs*; *disi·lʌs.*

wet, to v.t. d*-*ʌsilʌs.*

wether n. *bʌskʌrɛṭ.*

wetness n. *hu·ṣ.*

what? pron., adj. *be?*; *besʌn?*; of — kind, in — manner? *belʌṭʊm?*

what! *bɛ* . . .!

what else? *tu·m?*

whatever pron. *bɛsʌn* . . . *kɛ*; *bɛsʌn* . . . *kʊli*; in — way *belʌṭɛ* . . . *kɛ.*

what sort of? adj. *bečʊk?*; *beljʊk?*; *bɛ zailɛ?*; *beški?*; — a . . . ? *beški.ɛn?.*

wheat n. (grain or crop) *gu·r*; parched — *khʌni.*

wheat-coloured adj. *gu·ro.*

wheaten adj. *gu·rɛ.*

wheel n. *čərx.*

when adv. . . . *kɛ.*

whence? adv. *amʊlʊm?*; N. *ʌmʊlim?.*

whenever conj. *bešʌl* . . . *kɛ* or *kʊli ts.hʌnç.*

where? adv. *ʌm?*; *amʊlo?*; N. *ʌmʊli?.*

wherefore? adv. *besʌnər?*; *amʊlʊm?.*

wherever conj. *amʊlo* (*ʌm*) . . . *kɛ.*

whetstone n. *bʌldʌn.*

whey n. *mʌnts.hil.*

which? pron. *amin* (h), *amis* (x), *amil* (y)? pl. *men* (h), *amits* (x), *amik* (y)? V. § 161..

whichever pron. *amin* . . . *kɛ* etc.

whinny, to v.i. *hihiŋ ɛt.*

whip n. *thʊr.*

whip, to v.t. *thʊr delʌs.*

whip handle n. *thʊrɛ yʌn.*

whirl, to v.t. d*-*ʌspʌpʌlʌs.*

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000

whirlpool n. *pfe·ri.*
whirlwind n. *čipʊphuṣ.*
whisper n. *khu·ṣ*; *khuku·ṣ.*
whisper, to v.i. *khu·ṣ nɛ sɛnʌs*; *thʌla sɛnʌs.*
whistle n. *tuɪk.*
whistle, to v.i. *ṣyu ṣyu ɛt.*
white n. — of egg *bʊrʊm dɛl*; — of eye *bʊrʊm nʌna*; adj. *bʊru·m*
white earth n. *ḍumʊl.*
white-eyed adj. (of horses) *čɪqɪr.*
whither? adv. *ʌm?*; *amʊlo?*; N. *ʌmʊlirɛ?.*
who? pron. *amin?*; *mɛn?*; v. §§ 159, 160.
who rel. v. §§ 185, 460, 461.
whoever pron. *amin . . . kɛ*; *mɛn . . . kɛ*, v. § 186.
whole adj. **-yo·n*; *ṭo·k*; *pu·ra*; the — of *uyo·n.*
wholly adv. *tʌčʌp*; *təḍʌk.*
why? adv. *bɛs?*; *bɛsɛ?*; *bɛsʌnər?*; *tu·m?*; (indirect) *bɛ·sɛ . . . kɛ.*
wick n. *filta.*
wicked adj. *γʊnikɪṣ.*
wickerwork n. *šʌq.*
wide adj. *dʌldʌlʊm*; *šo·qʊm.*
wide open adj. *zʌṭ.*
widow n. *ge·ɛsgʊs gus.*
widowed adj. *ge·ɛsgʊs.*
widower n. *ge·ɛsgʊs hi·r.*
width n. *dʌldʌlʊmkʊṣ*; (of cloth) 8. *bər.*
wife n. **-us*; *jʌma·ʌt*; voc. *jʌma·ʌt!* co— *umʌgus*; mother's brother's — **-ntso.* V. s.v. **-rik.*
wild adj. *ru·ŋɛ*; *te·r(ɛ)*; *jʌŋgʌlɛ*; *jʌŋgʌli* — oats *šʌšər.*
wilfulness n. *ja·hɪli.*
will n. *rai.*
will, to v.t. *ni.ʌṭ ɛt.*
willow tree n. *bi·k*; weeping — *mʊju·r*; (for withes) *šʌsk.*
willy nilly adv. *na·na·.*
win, to v.i. *du·sʌs*; *duwʌšɛ.ʌs.*

517 b

000 **wind** n. *ti·ʂ*; mild — *gu·rguʂ*: — of avalanche *jork*; breaking — *fiʂ*; to lose one's — *-ʌs pfa·nʌs*.

wind, to v.t. *di.u·lʌs*. V. Supt. Corrigenda.

windgall n. *zərda·b*.

window n. *dəri*.

wind-pipe n. *ḍo·ḍo*.

windstorm n. *ti·ʂ*.

wine n. *mel*.

wing n. *gʌlgi*.

wink n. *di·p*.

wink, to v.i. *di·p et*.

winnow, to v.t. *e·wʌlʌs*; cp. (by hand) *rəpupurʌs*; *ipfu·pərʌs*.

winnowing-shovel n. *ḅuri*.

winter n. *bai.i*; adj. *bai.imo*.

wipe, to v.t. *γʌʂa·p et.*; *ʂa·q et*.

wipe off, to v.t. *-ʌrʌs*.

wipe out, to v.t. *-ʌqusəlʌs*.

wire n. *si·m*; (*čhumərə*) *γʌʂk*.

wisdom n. *henʌskuʂ*.

wise adj. *henʌs*; *da·na*; *ʌqəlksʂ*.

wish n. *rʌq*; *rai*.

wish, to v.t. *rʌq et*.

with prep. *ka*; *ka·ṭ*; (apud) *-ʌpʌči*; (cum) *-ʌka*; (instrument) *-ʌʈe*. V. § 70, iii; *-e* v. § 64, i; *-ka* v. § 85, iii; *-ek*, *-ʌk* v. § 47.

withdraw, to v.i. *i·lji ja·ʂ m.*

withe n. *gʌčhe*; *γʌʂk*.

wither, to v.i. (y subj.) *doltʌpi.ʌs*.

withers n. *mindau*.

within adv. *u·lo*.

without prep. *thi*; — cause *na·hʌq*; — warning *ʈo·manʌʈo*.

witness n. *dʌte.hej*.

wizard n. *biʈʌn*.

woe interj. *hai hai!*

wolf n. *u·rk*.

wolf-skin n. *u·rke bʌʈ*.

woman n. *gus*; young — *dʌsin*; *čomoʈker*; — relation *silačin*.

000

woman's adj. _gušiŋaki_.

womb n. *-_u·l_; *-_γumar_; (animal's) _halkiṣ_.

womenfolk n. _gus giyaw_; _jama·at_.

wonderful adj. _ʌjʌp_.

wood n. _hun_; (fuel) _γaṣil_; rotten — _γel_; piece of burning — _pfeṭurniṣ_.

woodcock n. _zupaw_.

wood-pigeon n. N. _kuwti_ (p. 238).

wool n. _ṣe_; fine — _bupaw_; (ditto of yak) _γurup_; strip of teased — _dap_.

wool-bearing adj. — animal _ha·ṣ_; cp. _ṣeγalkuṣ_.

wool-holder n. _pfururkus_.

woollen adj. _ṣer_.

word n. 1. _har_.

work n. _duro_; to put to — *-_ʌwriʌs_.

work, to v.i. _duro et_; _dʌroγʌs_; — strenuously together (men & women) _hir haγaw m._

workman n. skilled — _ustad_; (labourer) _duroškuin_.

world n. _dunia·r_.

worm n. _γʌlγu_.

worn away adj. _ṭaṭaq_.

worn out, to be v.i. _d_*-_γʌnʌs_.

worn smooth adj. 1. _ṭaq_.

worried adj. _jorkus_.

worried, to be v.i. _durmudoγʌs_; _jori.aw et_.

worry n. _ʌbaṣ_; _damjaw_; _takli·f_.

worry, to v.t. *-_mere d_*-_ʌlʌʌs_; *-_mere talimʌs_; _damjaw_ *-_ʌt_; _damjaw_ *-_ʌsirʌs_; _takli·f_ *-_ḍhiʌs_; 2. _jam_ *-_ʌt_.

worship, to v.t. *-_iṣikinʌs_.

worsted n. 2. _ṣer_.

worth seeing adj. _tamaṣa·jakuṣ_.

worthy adj. _yʌṣki_; _lai.iq_.

would, would have, aux. . . . _ṣu_, v. § 351.

wound n. _ga·l_; _zʌxum_.

wound, to v.t. _ga·l_ *-_ʌt_.

wounded adj. _ga·l_.

000

wounded, to be v.i. *gaˑl m.*
wrap up, to v.t. *d°-ʌsʌlaṭas*; *d°-mʌtsas*, (with y subj.) *dumʌtsas*
wrap up in, to v.t. *mʌlaq et.*
wrathful adj. *°-morekrṭ*; *zordaˑr*.
wrestle, to v.i. *soloma duˑnʌs.*
wretch, n., wretched adj. *bičaˑra*; ɣəriˑp; ɣəriˑpia.
wring, to v.t. *moraq °-et.*
wrinkle n. *brʌk.*
wrinkle, to v.t. *loṭ et.*
wrist n. 3. *hiʊk.*
write, to v.t. *girminas*; to make s.o. — *°-ʌkirminʌs.*
writhe, to v.i. *balʌn m.*
writing, a n. *xat.*
written adj. *girminum.*
wrong(ly) adj., adv. *ṭhis*; ɣʌlat; — side out *ʌparis.*
wrong, to v.t. *°-ʌtsiʌs.*
wrong, to go v.i. *qudelʌs*; *horkʌn niʌs.*

Y.

yak n. *bepʌy*; wild — *yabʌ.*
yard n. *gʌs*; *aˑlto qʌṭ*; half — *qʌṭ.*
yarn n. *gʌs*; 3. *sor*; warp — 4. *ju.*
yawn, to v.i. *d°-amʌtalʌs.*
year n. *den*; *yoˑl*; this — *khuˑin*; this —'s *khurinmo*; last — *ṭhamiˑni*; a whole — *yoˑle gʌṭ.*
yearling n. *yoˑlekus.*

000

yeast n. *bʌγʊndo.*
yellow adj. *ṣɪkərk*; very — *čiˑṣɪkərk.*
yes adv. *ʌwa*; *šuˑa*; — of course *be.əsa.*
yes! yes! *aˑo aˑo!*
yesterday adv. *saˑʌṭi*; *sʌbuˑr*; day before — *yaˑbalto*; 2 days before — *yaˑrčɪliŋ.*
yesterday's adj. *saˑṭimo*; *sʌbuˑrmo.*
yet adv. *dərum*; *dərum xaˑ*; *don ke* (v.s.v. *duˑnke*).
yoke n. — of oxen *nʌl.*
yoke, to v.t. *hərc̣um oˑbɪšaiyʌs*; *khiˑl et.*
yoke-bar n. *hərc̣um.*
yoke-pin n. *šʌmɛˑy.*
yolk n. — of egg *ṣɪkərk dɛl.*
you pron. *ma*, v. § 119.
young n. (of animal) **-ɛk* (v. also s.v. *iˑɛk*); *joˑṭo.* V. kid, lamb, foal etc.; adj. *juwaˑn*; N. *čaˑkur.*
young folk n. *joṭpʌṭ*; *jʌṭbaˑriṣ.*
younger, youngest adj. *joṭ*; *ɛčukoˑn.*
your own adj. *ma.iˑmo*, v. § 143.
yourselves pron. (emphatic) *mai.i*, *ma mai.i*, v. § 142; (reflex.) *makhər*, v. § 144.
youth n. (juvenis) *hiles*; *juwaˑn*: N. *čaˑkur*; (juventus) *juwaˑni.*

Z.

zedoary n. *pirpi.*
zither n. v.s.v. **-ʌγərʌs.*
zodiac n. sign of the — *burji.*

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A.

600 able, to be v.i. **-ʌmʌn-.*

above adv. *mʌdaˑl.*

advice n. *nʌsi.ʌt.*

affix, to v.t. **-ʌdil-.*

after adv. *iˑlja; tsɛči.*

afternoon adv. *saˑsɛtki.*

again adv. *da.*

alive adj. *jʌndo.*

all adj. **-yoˑn; ćhʌk; khul;* — of them *uyoˑn.*

alone adv. *γaˑnɛk.*

also adv. *ka; kɛ.*

always adv. *hʌmiˑša.*

among prep. *hərʌŋ;* from — *hərʌŋgum.*

ancient adj. *qʌdiˑm.*

and conj. *ka; kɛ.*

angry, to become v.i. **-moˑs *-mʌn-; *-moˑs dotsu-;* to make s.o. — **-moˑs d*-ʌts-.*

answer n. *jʌwaˑb.*

answer, to v.i. *jʌwaˑb dɛḻ-* or *ɛl-.*

any adj. h. *mɛn.*

anything pron. *bo; botʌn.*

appear, to v.i. **-ʌγain-; desʌl-.*

arrive, to v.i. *dɛšqʌlt-.*

assuredly adv. *albʌt.*

astounded adj. *hairaˑn.*

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000 at prep. *či*; *-či.*

at bedtime adv. *gučʌčom khenər.*

at last adv. *axɛr.*

aunt n. (mother's sister) *nʌni.*

B.

back adv. *i·lja.*

bad adj. *šu·m.*

bag n. (leather) *deŋgɪš.*

barefoot adv. *hoḻtʌş.*

barley n. *hərɛ.*

bazar n. *baza·r.*

be, to v.i. *mʌn-*; *•-mʌn-*, v. § 527.

beans n. *mukʌk.*

bear n. *nya.*

bear, to v.t. (young) *d•-ʌsmai.in-.*

because conj. *bota si·ya.*

become, to v.i. *mʌn-*; *•-mʌn-.*

bedding n. upper — *•-yæṭɪki*: under — *•-ya·riki.*

bedtime n. *gučʌčom khɛn.*

begin, to *tai-*(?).

behind prep. *•-tsɛči.*

belly n. *•-u·l.*

below adv. *ya·rɛ.*

beneath adv. *ya·r*; *ya·rɛ*; *•-ya·rɛ.*

beside prep. (person) *•-ʌpaiya.*

big adj. *nyu.*

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000 bird n. *çhen.*
black adj. *mʌtum.*
blanket n. *šʌlʌs.*
blue adj. *ɪṣ̌qʌm.*
boot n. soft leather — *hu·ço.*
box n. *sʌndu·q.*
boy n. *dul̲ʌs*; *hʌl̲ɛ·s.*
branch n. *ṣ̌ər.*
brass n. *ɪṣ̌kərk.*
bread n. *pʌqo.*
bridge n. *bərç.*
bridle n. *tʌmʌŋ.*
bright n. very — *bʌŋgəri.*
bring, to v.t. *dits-* (h and x obj.); *dətsu-* (y obj., v.s.v. *dusu·-*).
brother n. man's — **-ʌço*; woman's — **-hu·lus.*
brother-in-law n. man's **-rɛk*; woman's — **-hu·l̩us.*
bull n. (castrated) *hər.*
burn, to v.i. *γo·l-.*
business n. *bər*; *dəro*; *mʌšqu·li.*
but conj. *mʌgʌm.*
butter n. *mʌltʌṣ̌.*

C.

calf n. *bo·ṣ̌o.*
call out, to v.i. *qau et-.*
cat n. *bu·š.*
ceiling n. *bai.ʌṣ̌.*
certainly adv. *albʌt.*
children n. *aula·d.*
city n. *šahr.*
claim n. *dawa.*
cliff n. *čhər.*
cloak n. *šuqa.*
cloth ~~n. *gʌlu*~~.
clothes n. *gʌṭunz*: *gʌṭuŋ*
clothing n. *gʌṭuŋ.*
cold adj. *čhʌγorom.*
collect, to v.t. *jʌma et-.*
come, to v.i. past base: **d-*; *d*-ʌ-*; *ẓo-*; pres. base: *ts.hur-.*

52/a

000 come out, to v.i. *du·s-*.
command n. *hʊkəm*.
complete adj. *dɪʊst*, *khʊl*; *pura*.
condition n. *wʌɣda*.
constrain, to v.t. — s.o. to do s.t. *d°-ʌwʌkʌl-*.
constricted adj. *tʌŋ*.
cook n. *pʌqo ɛtʌs*.
country n. *bʌtʌn*; *mʊlk*.
cow n. *bi·a*.
craving n. *ərma·n*.
crow n. *ɣa·mu*.
cut off, to v.t. *°-ʌskərts-*.

D.

dark adj. *ṭuŋṭʌŋ*.
daughter n. *°-ʌ.i*.
dawn n. *gʊnċʌṭ*.
day n. *gʊnts*; one — *hɪkʊḻto*; —s *kʊts*.
delicacy n. *nazuki*.
delicate adj. *nazʊk*.
desire n. *ərma·n*.
destitute adj. *mahta·j*.
device n. *hɪkmʌt*.
die, to v.i. *°-yu·r-*.
direction n. *yʌkʌl*; this — *khi·ti*; that — *i·ti*.
distressed adj. *tʌŋ*.
divide, to v.t. *pfʌk-*.
do, to v.t. *°-ʌt-*; *ɛt-*; to cause s.o. — *°-ʌ·t-*.
dog n. *huk*.
donkey n. *ẓʌkun*.
door n. *hiŋ*.
dove n. *ɣʊʂɣʊndil*.
down(wards) adv. *kʌt*; *ya·rɛ*.
drink, v.t. *min-*.

E.

ear n. *°-ltumʌḻ*.
early adv. *ts.ho·r*; — morning *gʊnċʌṭ*.
eat, to v.t. *ṣi-* (x sg. obj.); *ṣu-* (x pl. obj.); *ṣe-* (y obj.).

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000 eight num. z. *altʌmbɛ.*
elder, eldest adj. *nyu.*
employ, to v.t. — s.o. to do s.t. *d*-ʌwʌkʌl-.*
end n. *muJ*; in the — *axer.*
enter, to v.i. *gi-.*
entertain, to v.t. *mʌšqul et-.*
equal to adj. *yanis.*
evening n. *šam.*
every adj. *hɔr.*
expend, to v.t. *xɔrj et-.*
eye n. **-lči.*
eyelash n. *šolṭ.*

F.

fall, to v.i. **-wʌl-.*
fall down, to v.i. *dohor-.*
family n. *hʌpa.*
famine n. *dɔrɣʌnj.*
far adj. *mʌthʌn*; how —? *ana xaṭ?*
fat adj. *dʌɣʌnom.*
father n. *tʌti.*
father-in-law n. **-ʌskir.*
female adj. (of animal) *behɛ.*
field n. *mʌḷ.*
finally adv. *axer.*
find, to v.t. v.a.v. *d*-ʌɣʌš-.*
finger n. **-ʌmiš.*
fire n. *pfu.*
firewood n. *hun.*
first(ly) adv. *hʌwel.*
five z *tsɛndi.*
fly, to v.i. *duwʌḷ-.*
food n. *pʌqo*; a kind of — *isput* = Hz. Bu. *hoḷ.*
foot n. **-huṭse*; foot-wrapper [illegible]
for prep. — sake of *-ɢʌndi*; dat. -a; -ya.
fort n. *khai.i.*
forty num. *alto altɔr.*
found, to be v.i. *paida mʌn-*; v.a.v. *d*-ʌɣʌš-.*
four z *walṭɛ.*
friend n. *dust*; *yar.*

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000

from prep. _ičja_; abl. _-cu_.
full adj. _hak_.

G.

gallop, to v.i. _dukanja-_.
get, to v.t. v.a.v. _d*-syal-_.
girl n. _dasen_.
give, to v.t. *-u- (h and x obj.); *-_chi-_ (y sg. obj.).
go, to v.i. past base: _ni-_; pret. base: _gal-_; pres base: _ichhera-_, v. § 588.
go out, to v.i. _duru-_.
goat n. m. _halden_; f. _tsigir_.
goat house n. _haf_.
gold n. _γenis_.
good adj. _ʃua_.
graze, to v.t. *-_pur-_.
great adj. _uyu_.
green adj. _ṣiqam_.
greeting n. _salam_.
grieved, to be v.i. v.a.v. _γuri-_.
guest n. _asiq_.
guilty adj. _gunahgar_.

H.

hair n. (single) _bur_; woman's — (coll.) *-_γupaq_.
hand n. *-_riŋ_.
happiness n. _xushani_.
happy adj. _xushan_.
hard adj. _sarf_.
he pron. _se_; _ine_.
head n. *-_yetis_.
health, in good. adj. _tandurust_; _bras_.
hear, to v.t. _d*-ayal-_.
heart n. *-_as_.
heaven n. _ayaš_.
heavy adj. _traljum_.
her pron. acc. _mo_; gen. _mumo_.
here adv. _akko_; _kko_; from — _akkolum_.
him pron. acc. _ne_; dat. _ueya_.
his pron. _ne_; _ine_; — own _ia_.

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000

hither adv. *kho.*
honour n. *izzat.*
hoof n. *buluk*; (horse's) *sapal.*
hoopoe n. *hapwpo.*
horn *tur.*
horse n. *hayur.*
horse-shoe n. *nal.*
hot adj. *garum.*
house n. *ha*; outer part of — *holol.i.*
household n. *hapo.*
how? adv. *beltum?*
how many? adj. *bevum(an)?*
how many! *bevum bur*; *akhurum.*
how much? adj. *bevum(an)?*
however much conj. *bevum . . . ka.*
hundred *tha.*
hungry adj. *thamenu.*
husband n. **-yuhar.*

I.

I pron. *ja.*
ibex n. (male) *halden.*
if conj. . . . *ka.*
ill adj. *asulom*; (mildly) *Lahar.*
illness n. *bikai.i.*
in prep. *-ulo*; *-di*; from — *-ulum.*
India n. *Hindustan.*
Indian corn n. *juwari.*
inside prep. *-ulo*; — here *khulo.*
intelligence n. *hadyavi.*
intelligent adj. *hali.ar.*
into prep. *-ulo.*
iris n. small wild — *brzana.*
iron n. *chomar.*

K.

keep, to v.t. (servant etc.) **-sterwaj-*;
(with pl. obj.) **-sterwaia-.*
kid n. *du.*
king n. *badša.*
kiss, to v.t. *bok et-.*

For words omitted between "letter" and "lion" see p. 527.

000

L.

labourer n. hired — *mʌzdur*.

land n. *zamin*.

lean adj. *dikoyum*.

leopard n. *tak*

lie n. *gʌŋ*.

light adj. (not heavy) *hʌmʌljum*; (not dark) *gori*; *hʌŋgori*.

like adj. *silu*; *jʌ.ʌ*; *jʌmʌn*; *-litʌljum*; *yonis*.

little adj. *cʌrʌyum*; pl. *ɣʌyo*.

long adj. *ɣʌnʌnʌm*.

look at, to v.t. *ɣʌru-*.

loose adj. *hrʌyum*.

lose, to v.t. *ʌyʌlju-*.

lost, to become v.i. *-ʌwʌlo-*.

lower, v.a.v. *yʌltʌr*.

lying-down adj. *guʃʌlum*.

M.

make, to v.t. *-ʌt-*; *et-*; to cause s.o. — *-ʌyet-*.

male adj. *wʌl*.

man n. *hir*.

manner n. *silu*; in the — of *-litʌljum*; *tail*.

many adj. *buṭ*.

mare n. *mʌdiʌs*.

mark n. *hoi.ʌn*.

market n. *bazar*.

marvellous adj. *ʌkhʌi*.

me pron. acc. *ja*; gen. *jʌ*; dat. *jʌre*.

merchandise n. *sʌudʌ*.

midday n. *dʌyori*.

middle adj. *mʌltolum*; in the — of *ʌlʌhoṭi*.

milk n. *mʌmu*.

millet n. *ba*; *cha*; *gʌrpit*.

monkey n. *buriyo*.

mouth n. *hoen*; *ʌs*.

moon n. *hʌlʌnts*.

morning n. early — *gʌnʌs*.

mother n. *nʌni*.

000 mother-in-law n. *-ngus.
mountain n. *čhar*.
much adv. *bat*.
my pron. *ja·*; — own *aiye*.

N.

naked adj. *laq*.
name n. *-yek*.
narrow adj. *čhasum*.
near adv. *asur*.
necessary adj. — to do . . . *hal*.
neck n. *-aṣ̌*.
need n. *hayjati*.
new adj. *thol*.
night n. *thap*.
nine num. *ẓ huti*.
no! *bes!*(?).
no one pron. (person) *men ka* . . . (neg.).
not neg. prefix with verbs *a-*; *a-*; *oo-*.
not to be v.i. *ap-*.
nothing pron. *bes ka* . . . (neg.).
now adv. *amorisk*.
nowhere adv. *aan ka* . . . (neg.).

O.

O! *le!*
oath n. v.s.v. *teiyan*.
occasion n. *waqt*.
offspring n. *aulad*.
old adj. (person) *jaq*.
on prep. *-ce*; *yaṭe*.
once adv. *hak*.
one num. h *hen*; xy *hen*; x *hak*.
oorial n. m. *havo*; f. *yatal*.
out adv. *ho-ṭe*.
out of prep. *-ejum*.
other than *ṭhum*.
outside adv. *ho-ṭe*.
ovis poli n. m. *havo*.
own adj. *-yu'*
ox n. *har*.

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P.

000 parrot n. *toti.*
pen n. (for sheep and goats) *kɔr.*
penitent adj. *pešman.*
people n. *ses.*
perhaps conj. *albʌt.*
person(s) n. *ses*; one — *ṣesʌn.*
pig n. *hu·k.*
pigeon n. *γʊndɪl.*
placate, to v.t. *-*hi·likin-.*
place n. *jʌγa.*
plank n. *bʌḷk.*
play, to v.t. (music) *-*ʌγər-.*
pod n. *khoš.*
point n. *thʌn.*
pour, to v.t. *thi-*; *deme-.*
present n. *hʌi.ʌn.*
prince n. *badša yʊn.*
proceed, to v.i. *gʊts.hɔr-.*
proper adj. *mʊna·sib.*
property n. *daulʌt*; *mʌḷ.*
pulse n. kind of — *γərʌṣ.*
put on, to v.t. *-*ʌdil-*; — s.t. on feet *-*ʌlta-*; — (clothes) on s.o. *-*ʌwɛḷ-.*

Q.

queen n. *γʊndɪṣ.*
question, to v.t. d*-*ʌγərɪs-*; *doγʌrɪs-.*
quick(ly) adj. adv. *hʊmʌḷkʊm.*

R.

rafter n. *šɛnj.*
read, to v.t. *sɛn-.*
rear, to v.t. d*-*ʌsmai.in-.*
reared adj. *u·šim.*
reared, to be v.i. *dusmai.in-.*
reason n. *sʌbʌb*; by — of *gʌndi*; *sʌxɛn.*
reckon, to v.t. *ts.hʌn-.*
red adj. *ba·rdʊm.*
remain, to v.i. d*-*wʌs-.*
remember, to v.i. v.s.vv. *-*ʌski*; *eski.*
respect n. *ʾadʌb*; *ɪzzʌt.*

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DOO

ring n. (for finger) *harunc*.
river n. *sinda*.
road n. *gan*.
roof n. *hai.al*; *haf*.
run, to v.i. (of man, dog etc.) *hur*-;
(of horse etc.) [illegible]-.

S.

saddle n. *bil.aŋ*.
say, to v.t. *sen*-; [illegible]-.
saying n. *bes*.
see, to v.t. *-*yets*-; [illegible]-.
seem to, to v.t. *-*ayois*-.
-self pron. suffix. *-*khar*.
semen n. *buri*.
servant n. *dagan*.
service n. [illegible].
set out for, to v.i. [illegible].
seven n. *thalo*.
shade n. [illegible].
share n. [illegible].
she pron. *mo*.
sheep n. *belis*; v.a.v. *bels*.
sheep-house n. *haf*.
shingle n. *haf*.
shirt n. woman's — [illegible].
shoes n. [illegible].
side n. this — *khiri*; that — [illegible].
sight n. [illegible].
sign(al) n. [illegible].
silver n. *buri*.
since adv. [illegible].
sister n. woman's — *-*yas*.
sister-in-law n. woman's — *-[illegible].
sit, to v.i. *huruţ*-; (pl. subj.) *huruţin*-
to make s.o. — *-*skuruţ*-; (pl. obj.)
*-*skuruţin*-.
six num. [illegible].
sixty num. *iski alter*.
skin n. *haf*.
skirt n. front — of [illegible].
sky n. [illegible].

525a

000

slaying n. — for food *halal*.
sleeve n. *[illegible]*.
small adj. sg. [illegible]; pl. [illegible].
smell n. [illegible].
smoke-hole n. [illegible].
snake n. [illegible].
sock n. [illegible], cloth wrapped over — [illegible].
some adj. [illegible]; [illegible].
sometimes adv. [illegible].
something pron. [illegible].
somewhere adv. [illegible].
son n. *-i.
song n. [illegible].
sort n. [illegible]; [illegible].
sound n. *-[illegible]; [illegible].
speak, to v.i. [illegible]-.
spill, to v.t. [illegible]-.
stand up, to v.i. [illegible]-.
star n. [illegible].
stone n. *dan*; —s [illegible].
story n. [illegible].
strand n. (of straw) [illegible].
strange adj. [illegible].
strike, to v.t. [illegible]-.
such and such adj. *[illegible]*.
sun n. sa.

T.

take, to v.t. *-[illegible]-.
take away, to v.t. *-[illegible]-; [illegible]-.
take out, to v.t. (pl. obj.) d*-[illegible]-.
talk, to v.i. [illegible]-.
talking adj. [illegible].
ten n. [illegible].
that pron. [illegible], v. § 115.
that conj. after verbs of 'saying' etc.
. . . ke.
thee pron. acc. [illegible]; dat. [illegible].
them pron. acc. [illegible]; dat. [illegible].
then adv. [illegible]; [illegible]; ke.
there adv. [illegible]; [illegible]; from — [illegible].

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& Lorimer L-3 (1920-4;1934-5)1935
AV? Burusho AV?

P00 these pron. h khere; x gutse; y gute.
they pron. ue; ue.
thick adj. *dayanum.*
thin adj. *dikajum*; (of rod etc.) *bi.anum.*
this pron. hm *khine*; hf *khuno*; x *gusi*; y *gute, khot.*
*thorn n. 3-pointed —s *bakhdawarik.*
those pron. h *ue*; *ue*; y *ke*; x *ke*; y *ke.*
thou pron. un.
thousand *hazar.*
three num. h. *isko*; x *iski.*
throw away, to v.t. *lip* *-at-.
throw down, to v.t. *gi-* (x sg. and y obj.); *gu-* (x pl. obj.); *wasi-* (x obj.)
thy pron. *go*; — own *go gu.i.a.*
thyself pron. reflex. *gukhor.*
time n. *khen*; *waqt*; —s [illegible]
to prep. (motion towards person) *-[illegible]; *pali*; (motion into) *-ulo*; dat. suffix -e; -ye.
today adv. *akhurin.*
tomorrow adv. *jim.al*; day after — *hopolto*; 3 days after — *marilo.*
top n. *than*; — of hill *kare ya.t.*
trade n. *sauda.*
trader n. *saudagar.*
tree n. *dewat*; *tom.*
trouble n. *mushaqqat.*
trousers n. cotton — *gale* y pl.
twenty num. *altar.*
two num. h *altan*; x *alto.*

U.

unconscious adj. *saul.*
under prep. *yar*; *yare.*
understand, to v.t. *lel et-.*
undertaking n. *wayda.*
unfamiliar adj. *akhat.*
until prep. *taq.*
up to prep. *taq.*
upper adj. (road etc.) *m.adari.*
us pron. acc. *mi*; dat. *miya.*

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V.

000 very adv. *buṭ.*
voice n. *-*ṭhar.*

W.

wall n. *ḍal.*
waste, to v.t. *sapaljo-; dumo-.*
water n. *ṭshil.*
wazir n. *wazir.*
we pron. *mi.*
what? pron. *be?; besan?*
whatever pron. *besum . . . ke; ke.*
when rel. *bado.*
when conj. . . . *ke.*
when? adv. *bado?*
whence? adv. *amum?*
where? adv. *amulo?; ama?;* up to —? *ama nari?;* from —? *amum?*
white adj. *burum.*
whither? adv. *ama?*
who? pron. sg. *men?; menan?;* pl. *men?; menik?*
whole adj. *drust;* the — *ṭhik.*
why? adv. *besa?; beto?*
wide adj. *barpum.*
wife n. *-*us.*
wish, to v.i. *rui et-.*
with prep. *kat;* *-*kat;* (— person) *-*apaipa;* in company — *yara;* *-*ṭapa.*
woman n. *gus.*
wood n. *kaṭ.*
work n. *duro.*
world n. *duni.a.*
worthy adj. *lai.aq.*

Y.

Yasin n. *Yasin.*
year n. *den.*
yellow adj. *ṣikarḍ.*
yes adv. *awa.*
yesterday adv. *sarali;* day before - *parwalja.*
you pron. *ma;* gen. *ma;* dat. *maya.*
young n. (of animal) *iṣk.*
younger, youngest adj. *ahrum;* pl. *yapa.*

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Words omitted p. 478.

level adj. *rʌt*; 2. *ṭʌk*; *bʌbor*; — with *ċʌr*; to come — with 2. *ṭʌk* *-*ʌm*.

lever n. *ḍaṇʌl*.

liar n. *boriqkeṣ*; v.a.v. *-*umas*. 2. a.

liberal adj. *sʌxawʌt*; *ṣaḍa*.

liberality n. *ṣaḍakuṣ*.

liberty n. at — *ṭan*; *heṣ*; *xalas*; *a·zad*.

lick, to v.i. *laṣ et*.

lid n. *waraṣ*; to put — on *waraʌs*.

lie n. *-*umas*.

1. lie, to v.i. *gucharyʌs*; *jerk m.*; (in lair) *-*yʌk et.*; to make s.o. — *-*aguċaiyʌs*.

2. lie, to (mentiri) v.i. *-*umalo etʌs*; *-*umalo ernʌs*.

life n. *ji*; — to come *jindem*; *axerʌt*; for — *umar mar*; to come to — again *d**-*worʌs*. V. *sale jon*.

lifeless adj. *bidʌm*.

life-time n. *umar*.

light n. *rʌṣ*; *sayluṅ*; (lamp) *gori*; little

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000

— *pslpsls*; first morning — *sayaʽri*; *yaʽri*; adj. (not heavy) *homʌlkum*; (not dark) *saq*.

light, to v.i. *ʰʌsaʽe*; *boyʌs*; v.t. *°-ʌspʌlʌs*; *lʌm et.*; *saq et.*

light on, to v.i. *fʌl °-ʌm*.

lightning n. *bovẹ*; sheet — *ṭamlʌm*; forked — N. *biṭṭeṭ*.

like adj. *juʌn*; — this *ʌkhil*; *dʌkhiʽl*; *loi*; *ṭail*.

like, to v.t. *d°-ʌmwʽʌs*; *mel et.*; v.a.v. *°-ʌs*.

likeness n. *suʽrʌt*; (semblance) *baf*.

limb n. *khirvis*; *°-dʌŋ*; cp. *edʌŋ*.

limit n. 1. *mol*; *gʌṭi*.

limp, to v.i *qaʃaŋ m*.

line n. *gʌṭi*; *ṭin*; 2. *taḥir*; (of meeting of two planes) *gul*.

lining n. *ʽastar*.

linseed n. *harmʌn*.

lintel n. *yapum tʌhoril*.

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CLASSIFIED LISTS OF BURUSHASKI WORDS.

000 Many common or important words in *Burushaski* have no simple equivalents in English, under which they can be entered in an Index.

Such are the names of local implements, utensils and foods, which have no exact counterparts in our culture, and words connected with ceremonies, customs and beliefs peculiar to the people.

Again, there are the names of animals, birds, insects, plants etc. to which only a specialist could attach the correct scientific labels.

Words of some of these types are collected in the following lists, but as classified lists are often convenient I have supplemented them by adding names falling within the same categories, even when more or less specific meanings have been given to them in the Vocabulary.

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1. Plants.

barakandzl.
biwyaw.
baruzur.
čhuro.
čhal.
čapori.
čorjal.
dangalishi.
dorghar.
filal.
gulgul.
γalu.
γom.
γalorp.
himan.
horar.
harman.
jatiw, cp. *šatiṣ.*
kuwyan.
naphinas.
lilio.
mordakay.
morgun.
nashi.
sarapar,
sap.
sorpaj.
suman.
supandar.
šabar.
šipiṣ.
šurter.
širijum.
šum.
5. *tal.*
tamaku.
tiwanašk.
thom.
tatiṣ.

2. Trees.

baṭil.
1. *bik.*
biranṣ.
buṣ.
čurgudar.
dindiṣ.
dudaw.
2. *gal.*
gali.
gaṣkur.
ginjarur.
gundoru.
hormuk.
hukor.
1. *jurpa.*
jajur.
2. *ju.*
kaṭol.
majhali gal.
majur.
pfuṣ.
pfolo.
pherio.
šaṭ.
šuyum.
šuyuri N.
2. *tal.*
tili.
turaq.

3. Birds.

136

bola.
čili ba·buk
v. Corrigenda,
III. C0. II.
diŋ maγon.
guyu.
gore·ltom horaŋ.
gats.hir.
gindarewr ċhin.
girgir.
go·ṭi.
γa.
γenzṭċhin.
γoγondel.
γokurʌs.
γu·n.
hu·yo.
hu·poyo N.
kapo.
ku·r.
kuwṭi N.
mandaq.
mizun.
pfo·rz.
pfulčin.
pu·yo.
qʌlq.
qoruyo.
sindij.
ṭsqu·ṭhin.
S. *ṭal.*
ṭhaʃaqas.
tupu·r.

Varieties of Hawk.

ba·z.
bahri.
ba·ša.
ba·ša čuṙ.
čorz.
čauli.
gasanč.
ki·ki.
kiŋki·ki N.
šahi·n.
šimli·n.
šumoqo·r.
šeγu·n.

4. Insects.

biškokzi γʌlgu.
čumu·ṣo.
dunḍu.
gonho·lalas.
hʌγore pfu·.
hʌmi·šo.
hiri·man.
ho·lalas.
khanimajuko.
kaqhu.
korkanas.
kho·ru.
khi·n.
khi·šo.
hon.
murmdʌs.
pfa·ltso.
pfu·.
pfswan.
šqar.
ṭoro.
{ *tu·ranas.*
{ *tu·waras.*
trapo.
ṭiki.

5. Diseases.

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askur.
dʌšγor.
damko·ini N.
gorumkuš.
γortsikrša.
γoltʃikzi.
1. *jak.*
zortsumo·l.
zuo.
2. *lam.*
lam ṭam.
loγo.
loγomuts.
mʌq.
moroq.
mirgi.
narilo.
pfalaŋi.
porizʌmm.
rumi.
sorok.
šu·lu.
tarlomuts.
ṭiṭi N.
*-ulalo taḥil.
taspiruo N.
saγaŋ dalaγor.

(Of cattle) *girdo.* (Of grain) *mʌlil.* 6. *lam.*

6. Food.

a. Varieties of Bread and Cakes, etc.:

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baγundo.
diram pfiṭi.
doldoŋgi.
3. *dumoyo*
gompfiṭi.
gorma.
giyal.
γomʌldi.
jagali.
koti hʌtuli.
mamali.
ʒoto.
laṭša.
pfiṭi.
salodaṭi.
ṭapik.
šoro.
širiṭ N.
šiu.
šiṭor.
ṭuyo.

b. Milk and Milk Products:

baq N.
burum.
čiko.
dildir.
γiṭiq.
bilaŋ.
sisikqi.
mʌmu.
mantʌhil.
maska.
pʌli.
qurut.
ʌrpin.

e. Miscellaneous other Goods:

262 *bapriq.*
biṙq.
buṙzki.
čhamuṙ.
čhap.
ḍamṣo.
haula N.
hoṣ.
huri.
mišmoṣiki.
mul.
pulen.
pušur ṣak N.
pfupuk.
ṣorbat.
ṣirbin N.
šu·l.
tasmik.
ašiyenas.
wark.

7. **Vessels, Utensils etc.**

415 a. Bags and Sacks:

baldukri.
baluru.
gangṣi.
girgin.
γuli.
khalṣa.
khanaṣ.
ẋallo N.
ẋalto.
mašk N.
mašk.
qap.
šermala.
taγar.
toriq.

b. Baskets.

čhoṣkus. | *čar'a.* | *giran.* | *γotul.* | *khareṣi.* | *thali.o.*

c. Vessels and Containers:

baṣalik.
baγundoksi.
bali.
baloṣ.
bire.
buṣak.
čilamči.
čhurkas.
dolgus.
dustaak.
gušurr.
gurkun.
hanik.
imakṣi.
isan(?).
jati.
khaṭi.
maiorbo.
pfala.
pfataarandal.
pfirko.
pfu·l.
qimṣidoro.
sakap.
taṣpi.
tepur.
ta.haγur.

8. **Games.**

524 *babal*
bela.
čγur čγur.
ḍaγu ḍaγu.
gaṭal bela.
ṭambuṣ.
taṭaq.
jushuri.
ta.haγura.

9. **Supernatural Beings.**

776 *bilas.*
boṣin.
ḍaṅalṣhas.
hir bilas.
jaṣduru.
jin.
pari.
pfuṭ.
šaṭuliki.
yaṣkomi.

10. **Words relating to CEREMONIES, CUSTOMS etc. or Objects which have no English equivalent.**

000 *bari.*
barr.
barzi.
bak biṣ.
balgurin.
bargimas.
barila, v. also page 421.
bariški.
baral.
bita N.
bopfau.
buṙzki.
burari.
ḍanḍan.
1. *čhaggi.*
čhas.
čsraquaruc.
čukuṣi.
čup.
dal dal.
ḍambu.
ḍani.
dorman.
duṙk.
dusausluts.
garljo.
gnuni.
girane niras.
girgṣi.
guṣ.
γan.
γankṣi.
γorbel.
γorinapiṣ,
(*γaltopiṣ*).
1. *γon.*
ilkan.
karki.
sur.
lajeri.
maker.
mamoṣiki.
makala.
-mi mamurγen.
otaq.
oṭiki.
palow.
pfanir.
phagiu.
pharutsiru.
pari sa.
paurun.
pṣi.
pi.aγmur.

000

pəlpəli
4. piᵒn.
yiᵒpa.
praᵒq.
səra.
ṣoᵒrə.

ṣəqʌmʌṣiŋ.
iatᵒn.
ta.očiŋ.
thamas.
ṭorkaᵒn.
ṭhʌṭakus.

ṭʌṭʌs.
*-theᵒŋgi.
tiŋhʌt.
toᵒnts.
2. toᵒri.
2. thugər.

ṭukoᵒro.
tuᵒm et.
thumoiʼeliŋ.
thuᵒthʌls.
ulači, v. Corrigenda III. 52 II.

wᵒtʌki.
*-yeᵒl.
yeᵒtkuᵒyu.
*-yenum.
yərʌq.

11. Onomatopoeic and Imitative Words.

a. Animal Sounds:

brä brä N.
hihiŋ.
kukuk N,

maᵒu maᵒu.
qaᵒŋ.

qaᵒ qaᵒ N.
qə qə.

qiqiŋ N.
qoᵒ

quqqoroᵒčo.
waᵒu waᵒu.

b. Other Imitative words:

bran.
čhʌčhʌŋ.
čʌčər.
čərčər.
čiᵒu čiᵒu.
čiᵒu čiᵒu.
čhučhuṭ.
ḍʌkaḍʌk.

ḍaŋ ḍʌŋ.
ḍʌm ḍʌm.
ḍim dim.
ḍuᵒ ḍuᵒ.
ḍuʌk ḍuʌk.
ḍuʌŋ ḍuʌŋ.
gədiγərʌm N.
γəṭʌm.

γərau.
hoi hoi.
jajʌm.
2. jərjər.
jərajərʌq
jij jʌj.
jujuᵒr.
kurukuruṭ.

xʌi xʌi.
lʌgʌy pagʌy.
laᵒi laᵒi.
liᵒo laᵒo.
pyu pyu.
raᵒrʌp.
rüᵒrü.
ṣaᵒq ṣaᵒq.

ṣarṣər.
ṣʌlər.
ṣiᵒriṣirʌŋ.
ṭamṭʌm.
ṭanṭan, ṭʌlʌn v.s.v. 3.ṭʌn.
ṭapṭʌp.

WORDS COMMON TO BALTI AND BURUSHASKI.

In the following table the first column contains Balti (Tibetan) words, taken from the Vocabulary in Read's "Balti Grammar" (RAS 1934), which are either identical with words current in Burushaski, or present sufficient resemblance in sound and meaning to suggest comparison with Bu. words. The question, which I leave to others to settle, is whether in each case the comparison is justified. It seems to me that the answers cannot be determined by any fixed rule of phonetic equivalents, for words may have been borrowed by either language from the other, directly or indirectly (e.g. by Bu. *via* Shina), at earlier or later dates, and it is further possible that in certain cases the forms borrowed may have been dialectal variants, and not these appearing here. A first essential, in any case, for the determination of doubtful equations is an adequate knowledge of Tibetan.

Where I have been able to trace etymological equivalents of the Balti words in Jæschke's Tibetan Dictionary, I quote them also.

In addition, I have given a few words from Jæschke of which the Balti equivalents are not available. A good many more lending themselves to comparison with Bu. could probably be discovered.

Arabic and Persian loan-words, of which a considerable number are shared by Balti and Bu., have in general been omitted. A few words of probably Indian origin have been included.

In a few instances I have quoted Bu. forms which will not be found in the present Vocabulary. These have been placed in brackets. Parallel forms in other neighbouring languages (Shina, Khowar and Wakhi) may be looked for at the end of the relative entries in the Vocabulary.

A certain amount of sharing of vocabulary between neighbouring languages is natural and has been demonstrated in the comparisons in the Vocabulary, but it is surprising to find words shared by the remote Balti and Khowar which are not recorded in any of the intervening languages, Bu., Wakhi and Shina. I have entered two such below: B. *chan chan* and *cheri*.

No attempt has been made to normalise Read's and Jæschke's systems of transliteration.

The following contractions are used by Jæschke:

Ld. = Ladak.
Prov. = provincial.
Pur. = Purig.
Sp. = Spiti.
W. = Western Tibet.

Balti.	English.	Jæschke.	Burushaski.
apo.	grandfather.	—	**-ʌpi.*
api.	grandmother.	—	**-ʌpi.*
—	—	*'ar-gon* Ld.	*ʌrγun.*
azoq.	cake.	—	(*ɘrzuq*, small cake).
uchaq.	room.	*ˌu-čag* "chimney W.(?)".	*učʌk.*
bab.	duty.	*ˌbab* Sp.	*bʌp.*
balti.	room boarded all round.	—	*bʌldi.*
baqbu.	brick.	*pag-bu* (Balti), *pag-gu.*	(Sh. *bʌgbu*, a very large sun-dried brick. Also I think in Bu.).
bawa.	father (honorific).	—	*bʌb'a, ba·ba.*
bgyu.	warp.	*rgyu.*	*ʄu*, 4. *ju.*
—	buckwheat.	*bra-bo* (Prov. *brau*, Pur. *bro*).	*bɘru.*
brangsa.	halting-place, inn.	*brań-sa.*	(Sh. *brʌŋsa*, lodging-place. Also I think in Bu.).
bras.	rice.	*ˌbras.*	*brʌs.*
bul-chaq.	tepid.	—	*bɘlburlo.*
chadpa.	a fine.	*čad-pa.* punishment,	*jɘrpa.*
-chan.	adj. ending.	*-čan.*	*-čan.*
chan-chan.	bare, naked.	(? *rjen-pa*).	(Kho. *čʌn*, bare, naked Perhaps Bu. *ćhʌn*, empty. V. infra s.v. chon.).
—	green shell of walnut.	*čan-čil* "? W.".	(*čhan'jil*).
chastan.	mat.	(Cp. *stan* ?).	(*jastan*; Sh. and Kho. *častan*, grass-matting).
cheri.	bug.	*ča-ri* W.	(Kho. *čer'i, čarri*, bed-bug.).

Balti.	English.	Jæschke.	Burushaski.
chikān.	embroidery.	—	*čikʌn.*
chon.	free.	(*cog-pa*, to have leisure. *c'og-pa*, to be permited, to be at liberty).	*ȼhʌn* empty; free, at liberty. Cp. Sh. *ȼən*, leisure.
—	now, forthwith, then.	*da.*	*ḍa.*
—	leaf, petal.	*ₒdab-ma.*	1. *tʌp.*
—	tuft of wool as is used for spinning.	*bal-dab* (*bal* = wool).	*dʌp.*
—	quiet, calm.	*ₒdal-ba* ‖ *dal-ba* (*c'u-ₒdal* = still water).	4. *tʌl.*
darba.	to tremble, have fever.	*ₒdar-ba*, to tremble, shiver.	2. *dər.* *dʌdər* (← *dər* + *dər*).
darbu.	fever.	—	—
darong.	up to now.	*da-ruṅ*, still, W. yet.	*dərum.*
garaz.	pea	—	*γərʌʂ.*
gat.	knot.	—	*gʌṭ.*
—	pumpkin, gourd.	*gon* W.	} *γo·n*, (*go·n*, *ga·u·n*), cp.
—	melon.	*ga-gon.*	} Sh. *go·ʌn*, muskmelon.
goni.	evil, wicked.	—	*γonikrʂ* (probably = *γoni* + *krʂ*).
gberpa.	poplar. —	*dbyar-pa* (Pur. *sbyar-pa*, elsewhere, *yar-pa*).	*jərpa*, cp. Dumāki, *bərpa.*
hasa.	soft.	—	*ʌsa.*
hal.	goal.	—	*hʌla.*
hiling.	noise, row.	—	(*hiliŋ*).
hish.	breath.	—	1. *hiʂ.*
hush.	damp, moist.	—	*huʂ.*
hrtakhpa.	information.	*rtags*, *rtogspa*. Ld. *tags-pa.*	*tʌxpa.*
janda.	pocket.	*c'an-da* (v. Eng. Tib. Vocab. s.v. "pocket").	*čʌnda.*
kaka.	elder brother.	—	*ha·ka*, *ha·ko.*
kaṭ.	bed.	—	*khʌṭ.*
kupās.	cotton-wool.	—	*gup'ʌs*, cp. Wkh. *kup'ʌs*, E. Turki, *kebás*, cotton plant (Raquette), Kho. & Prs. *kʌrbʌs*, Skr. *karpāsa-*.

Balti.	English.	Jæschke.	Burushaski.
khut khut.	short.	—	1. *khuṭ*, Wkh. *kuᵊṭ*, *kuṭ*.
khsamba.	thought, idea, opinion.	*bsam-pa*.	*sʌmba*.
laqphis.	handkerchief, napkin.	*lag-p'yis*.	*laqpis*.
payu.	salt.	*pa-yu* (Balti).	*baiyu*, Dumaki, *payo*.
phalu.	fruit, bead.	—	1. *pfʌl*.
phankhe.	advantage, benefit.	*p'an-pa*, use, benefit, profit.	(*pfʌŋke*).
phaṛang.	syphilis.	*p'a-ran*.	*pfʌlaŋi*.
pinpa.	lower leg.	*byin-pa*, calf of leg.	*piᵊni*.
polo.	ball.	*bo-lo*, Ld.	*bola*.
phu bya.	to blow.	—	*pfu etʌs*.
phut.	chaff.	—	*poᵊt*.
qão bya.	to call, shout.	—	*qau etʌs*.
qaᵊr.	blanket.	—	*qaᵊr*.
ṛabaṭ.	rubber.	—	(*rʌbaṭ*).
rat, rad.	flat, level.	—	*rʌt*.
ruh.	good spirit.	—	*ruᵊh* (Ar., pl. *arwaᵊh*). The spirits of the dead, are considered good.
sang sang.	brightness, light: plain, clear.	*snaṅ-ba*, to be bright, shine: light.	*saŋ*.
sikim,	silk.	—	*sikim*.
sing-ge.	lion; brave.	*seṅ-ge*.	*siŋge*.
snamdal.	moustache.	—	*sʌlʌt*, cp. Kho. *samlʌt*, Wkh. *samᵊlʌt*.
shang.	sense. }		
shang bya.	to be cautious. }	—	(*ṣaŋ*).
shaq shaq.	smooth.	—	1. *ṭʌq*.
shoqa.	cloak, choga.	—	*ṣoqa*.
tawaq.	gun.	*tu-pag* W.	*tobaq*.
ṭek.	button.	—	*ṭak* ᵊ*-ʌt*., 2. *ṭʌk*.
ṭik.	spot.	—	*ṭiko*.
trampa.	headman.	—	*trʌŋfa*.
thuk bya.	to spit.	—	*thuki*, cp. *thur thʌls*.
thur.	whip.	—	2. *thur*.

Balti.	English.	Jæschke.	Burushaski.
tsir.	line.	(Cp. *pag-tsir*, W., a row or layer of bricks).	2. *ts.hir.*
tson.	captive, slave.	*btson.*	*tson.*
zizi.	mother.	—	*zizi.*

The names of the days of the week in Balti are merely variants of those in use in Shina and Burushaski, which are of Sanskritic origin.

Tibetan proper has a totally different series of its own, based on the names of the sun, the moon and five of the planets.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

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Vol. I.

Page.	Line.				
VIII	4 f. b.	for	indentified	read	identified.
XXVIII	f. n. 2	»	γaciq	»	γaiq.
	f. n. 4	»	is	»	are.
XLIX	f. n. 1,2	»	equated	»	equated.
	3	»	pcople	»	people.
LV	2 f. b.	»	af	»	of.
4	11 f. b.	»	futher	»	farther.
14	4 f. b.	»	inamimate	»	inanimate.
17	6—5 f. b.	delete. V. Vocab. s. v. *gil'afiu.in*.			
30	10—13	*ham, baṭ, chu* and *gfal* are *γ bas* in *x*.			
39	15	*buyutiq* was not confirmed. The pl. is given as *buyuciq*.			
98	§ 78	to the examples given add: *khararawiasen diwasin* 190. 1.			
	18 f. b.	for	sence	read	sense.
110	f. n. 1. ii	»	-ym		-am.
194	2 f. b.	QUB repudiated *taindare-* and gave *ta.hindire-*.			
224	§ 286 3	the verb *dudz.as* is passive, and the *du-* is invariable.			
225	19	for	become	read	become.
313	§ 344	with regard to *ni*, see also Vocab. s. v. *nir*.			
	§ 346	for	"inapplicabitity	read	inapplicability.
329	13	»	*dyu asum*	»	*dyu.asum*.
360	§ 406	I am now sceptical of the existence of any Subjunctive tense of this nature, and believe that the explanation of these forms is to be sought in the *-as* form of the verb.			
374	7	for	n^e	read	ne.
428	17	»	*gutiq*	»	*gut'iqa*.
441	6	»	*so*	»	*fa*.
	2 f. b.	Add: In W. the *-as* form is definitely not used as an Infinitive.			
445	9 f. b.	for	op	read	up.

Page	Line				
450	5 f. b.	for	[illegible]	read	[illegible].
488	14 f. b.	"	[illegible]	"	[illegible].
Plate 8		"	("Rakaposhi")	"	("Rakaposhi

Vol. II.

16	5 f. n.	V. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.
17	f. n. 19.2	for *[illegible]* read *[illegible]*.
24	5	V. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.
30	f. n. 11	as far as my knowledge goes there is no such Subjunctive tense. Forms of this description are, I think, to be referred to the Infin. form in -*as*.
42	22	*[illegible]*, v. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]* 3.
62	25	read: [illegible]
62	28	*[illegible]*, v. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.
68	15	*[illegible]*, v. Vocab. s.v. for revised translation.
68 69	f. n. 17 f. n. 2	regarding the negative forms of *[illegible]*, v. Vol. I p. 434, note on 329, 2nd para. I was, however, subsequently informed that *[illegible]* is in fact sometimes used with the negative prefix *a*-.
84	9	*[illegible]*, v. Vocab. s.v.
98	f. n. 6	a number of verbs in *d*- appear with *du*- when the subject is *y*.
100	f. n.	to the literature quoted add the following item which appeared after this was in type: David Neel, Alexandra, "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling", Rider and Co. London, 1933, and review of same by L. A. Waddell, JRAS 1933 p. 984.
103	9 f. b.	for ibex goat read female ibex.
104	17	" *[illegible]* " *[illegible]*.
108	16 f. n.	see further, Vocab. s.v. 2. *gfer* last 2 paras.
133	24 f. n.	the second conjecture is correct, V. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.
144	9 f. n.	*[illegible]* is here transitive, "he was on the point of overtaking them". So also *[illegible]* 201.10. V. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]* 6.
149	19 f. n.	the form [illegible] was corroborated by QUB.
163	9 f. b.	for [illegible] read [illegible].
190	11 f. n.	*[illegible]* is correct, v. Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.
199	1 f. n.	*[illegible]* is not, I think, a genitive, but properly *[illegible]*, in which the -*ey* is a patronymic suffix.
203	10 f. n.	*[illegible]* is transitive. V. supra note on 144.9
210	6	for *jap* read *jap*. V. Vocab. s.v.
214	1 f. n.	*[illegible] D.*, probably *[illegible] D.*, D. son of Karam. Cp. note on 199.1 above.
220	6 f. n.	*-[illegible]* is *ε* in the sg. and *y* in the pl.
229	7	*[illegible]*, for revised translation see Vocab. s.v. *[illegible]*.

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Page	Line	
230	1 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.v. *mir*.
239	11 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.vv. *doγaraγas* and *dᵉ-γaγajas*.
240	3 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.v. *jatpat*.
	6	the Ms. has: *jeantiγo bir sis*.
	12 f. n.	there is probably no connection between *gortal* and *taƙil*.
	17 f. n.	the basal meaning of *harki* is more probably "ploughing".
242	15 f. n.	*toraq* is for *tafas*, "wholly", "completely".
246	15 f. n.	the expression is to be taken literally: "I am going to turn round", i.e. at the end of the furrow.
263	19 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.v. 3 *laq*.
279	3 f. n.	*dogomer* and *dogomimi*, are causatives. V. Vocab. s.vv. *dᵉ-agmas* 2. and *dogomas*.
308	17 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.v. *thumushiling*. The marriage day is the Saturday preceding the Tuesday on which the Thumushiling fire celebration takes place.
	20	*ertiki*, v. Vocab. s.v.
330	1 f. n.	my original impression was that *Zingrtiq* was said to be in Nagar, but in the Index of Proper Names, drawn up later, I have suggested that it is in Hunza. I must have had some reason for this which I have forgotten.
332	11	*lorum*, v. Vocab s.v.
336	1 f. n.	*dorupum* is causative. V. Vocab. s.v. *dogomas*
	5	*manonz pfutork*, v. Vocab. s.v. 1. *pfutork* and correct the translation given on p. 229.
339	6 f. b.	for he-goat read wether.
340	20 f. n.	the conjectures given about *yunialal* are incorrect, v. Vocab. s.v.
	21	substitute a comma for the full-stop after [illegible].
341	9 f. b.	before "They give two . . ." insert: "In addition".
350	3 f. n.	the Berber channel carries water from the Ulter Gorge. Dalalo is a minor gorge situated to the West of the former.
352	10 f. n.	read *drukajam*, from *dᵉ-γalγjas* q.v.
	15 f. n.	v. Vocab. s.v. *-kan*.
	18 f. n.	for the functions of *dᵉ-agmas* v. Vocab. s.v.
356	7	*yalow* being intrans. the translation given can hardly be correct. The meaning is perhaps: "black night has come and the lovers' souls will burn", or, "be burnt up"
	9	*lorum*, v. Vocab. s.v. *lorum*.
	10	for *manimion mir* read, as suggested, *manimia mir*, and v. Vocab. s.v. *mir*.
360	5	*baw*, v. Vocab. s.v.
364	Notes	delete "9" and "10" and insert 7. before *galiγajar*, and 9. before *ja jimas*.

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Page.	Line.	
264	13 f. n.	*arwiŋ dʌltʌško*, v. Vocab. s.v. where QUB's explanation of the expression is now given.
276	5	*mos*. The word intended must have been *moŋ*. *moŋ* *-m.n.ʌs* denotes constipation (H. *qabz honna*) accompanied by distention of the belly.
278	4	V. Vocab. s.vv. *doroda* and *forum*. For *doroda* read *doro ke*. Emend the translation, omitting "In a little".
	17	For *ololʌmo* read *oʌlʌmo*.
308	6	" " " "
	21	" *khurʌŋʌw* " *kurʌŋʌw*.
	18 f. n.	*goiʃme*. The meaning "yearling" was confirmed by QUB, v. Vocab.
382	5	*rʌde*. According to QUB *rʌl* may also mean "steel".
	15 f. n.	The word must be *oškalar* the ppa. of *-škalarʌs*, "to wind s.t." on to s.t. (v. infra p. 548).
	21 f. n.	Perhaps the translation is "a closed (or, unopened) pumpkin".
384	25 f. n.	*ʌmʌs*. The word is *ʌmʌʌs*, v. Vocab.
388	14 f. n.	*hʌmʌŋ*. The word is *ʌʌmʌŋ*, v. Vocab.
390	Prov. 16	*ʃkel moŋo*, v. Vocab. s.v. *ʃkel*. *tanimoriŋ*, or *tarimoriŋ*, is a goat-skin which is inflated and used as a support in swimming. *hʌlʃim* = *hʌltim* i.e. (hung up) on the wall. V. Corrigenda to Vol. III, p. 365. V. correction in Vocab. s.v. 1. *gforʌs*. The H. represents another version in which *es gforimi* (of which the sense is perhaps "is jealous") is replaced by *doforimi eŋ ikhar dorqoqorti*, "boasts, lauds itself".
	Prov. 17	for *ʌupʌŋ* read *ʌupʌŋ* and v. Vocab. s.v.
394	Prov. 23	v. Vocab. s.v. *ʃohaŋ*.
472	6	for *ʌʌshi* read *ʌʌshi*.
476	7	" *mʌltʌšhʌlo* " *mʌltʌlimo*.
496	33	*dʌmʌli ino*, for revised translation see Werch. Vocab. s.v. *d*-*ʌmʌli ino*.

Later information available before the Vocabulary went to press has enabled me to make in it certain corrections in the translations accompanying the texts. Attention may be drawn to the following passages of which amended translations will be found in the Vocabulary under the headings quoted:

Passage in Text.	Vocabulary Entry.
14.2	*birʃiriŋ*
88.14	*krw*
92.13	*ʌaq*
110.16	*afat*

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Passage in Text.	Vocabulary Entry.
164.18	2. *ǰorq*
229.7	1. *khiri*
314.6	v. Corrigenda to Vol. III, under 52.II *uladi*.
340.2	*γowdi*
384.16	*qahal*

Vol. III.

Page.	Col.	Line	
9	II	10	for *mali.an* read *mali.an.*
		8 f. b.	read: *-*agafas* and *ṛgafas.*
11	I	8 f. b.	add: V. s.v. *-*γurkas.*
	II		entry *-*sγunas*, the correct form is *-*γunas.*
17	I	4 f. b.	for *amurlu* read *amurlo.*
24	I	4	entry (*-*asfarm.as*), delete this entry and see 1. *pfarm.as.*
		18	after "breakfast" add: Cp. Sh. *kasi*, early breakfast of upper classes.
25	I		entry *-*asaki.as* line 4, substitute a comma for the fullstop after "put".
33	I	6	for *ergalas, etc.* read *ergafas, etc.*
39	I		entry *erilkoγas*, read *erikoγas etc.* Insert a bracket after *-l-*, and delete the bracket following *bujhorus*.
	II	11	for *-**ji.as* read *-*ʤi.as.*
43	II		entry *imanquli*, add: The Hz. form is *imarγoti*.
46	I		entry *isi wrifin.as*, all the f's in this article should be *ʃ*; line 3 from end for *marufin.as* read *-*maruʃin.as.*
	II		entry *iwan*, add: (Cp. perhaps T. *airân* and E. Turki *iran*, buttermilk).
48	I	2d col.	for *ahirlom, ahi.wlom* read *iahirlom, iahi.wlom.*
49	I	16	for *eti* read *iti.*
52	II		entry *uladi.* The word denotes the storeroom of a house in which the year's supplies are kept. It is situated behind the back wall of the living room, and is entered by a door in the middle of that wall. Laterally it extends the full width of the house, but from front to rear it measures only about six feet. (*ul* + *ha*, inside room, + *di*).
60	II		entry *barbak.* This entry appears to be entirely wrong. "Reed" should probably have been read as "bird", and the combination *čili barbak* is to be identified with the word *čilibarbak* recorded in Wkh. with the meaning of "hoopoe".

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Page.	Col.	Line.	
61	II	1	delete the meaning "punishment". For *ʌtʌs* read **-ʌtʌs*.
			Entries 1. *ba·lt* and 2. *ba·lt*, bring these into aligument with the oth r key-words.
62	I	9 f. b.	for *du·nate* read *du·na·te*.
	II	4	» sence » sense.
		10 f. b.	» *a-du·tšʌs* » *a-du·tsʌs*.
		9 f. b.	» *dusu·yʌs* » *dusu·yʌs*.
63	II	7	» auspending » suspending.
64	I	10	for *bʌγ* read 2. *bʌy*.
66	II		entry *baγ'e·ŋ*, read *bʌγ'e·iŋ*.
67	I		» *bʌlʌŋ*, add: (Cp. Sh. *bʌluŋ*).
	II		» *bʌlc̦om*. As conjectured, *bʌltsom* was intended.
74	I		» *bʌyum*, for Sh. *bʌm* read Sh. *ba·m*.
77	II	21	for (? *tʌčʌp*) read (i.e. *təḍʌk*).
80	II		entry *bidil*, read *bi-dil*.
81	II		» *bi·li·ćn*, add: (Cp. Sh. *bɪlća*).
86	I	8	for *brʌ·n* read *bra·n*.
87	I		entry *bu·l*, for *i-ʌŋ* read *-i.ʌŋ*.
	II	9	delete the comma after "Ladakhi".
89	II		entry *bu·šo* 2., for *ʂɪhi·l* read *ʂɪqi·l*.
93	I		» *čama* l. 8, for "finewrought (?)" substitute "convex".
			V. entry 2. *ṭoŋ*.
			last line, for *čʌmu·s* read *čhʌmu·s*.
	II		entry **-čʌŋʌrʌs*, read **-čhʌŋʌrʌs*.
94	I		» *čhʌp stʌs* l. 2., for *ṣʌme·ṣṭe* read *ẓʌme·ṣṭe*.
			last line, for scab read scar.
96	I		entry *čərbu* l. 2., after "official" insert a comma.
98	II	7	the Sh. noun has been confirmed as *čhərč*.
98	II		entry *čili*. See corrigendum to entry *ba·bok*, 60.II above.
101	I		» *c̣u·k*, for *ču·k* read *c̣u·k* throughout.
		2 f. b.	for 15 read 16.
	II	18	delete the accent in *čhumʌ'rišo*.
104	II		entry *ḍa·mʌl* at end, for Sh. *ḍa·mʌl* read Sh. *da·mʌl*.
110	I		after entry 3. *ḍʌm* add: There appears to be another word *ḍʌm* occurring in *hik ḍʌm*, "once", and perhaps as the base of *ḍʌmʌn*. Cp. Sh. *ḍʌm*, time, occasion.
	II		entry *ḍʌmbu*. The word appears to apply in particular to the "reed" of a reed-pipe.
117	II		entry *d*-ʌstsʌlʌs*. Transfer this entry to precede *d*-ʌstsʌyʌs*.
121	I		» *d*-ʌwərʌnʌs*. Transfer this entry to follow *dʌw'ʌni*.
122	II		» *ḍe·ŋγurʌs*, after *ḍ*-ʌŋγurʌs* add: or *ḍ*-ʌ·ʌŋγurʌs*.
127	II		» *d*-γʌnʌs* 2. l. 2 after "exhausted" insert a comma.

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Page	Col.	Line	
129	I	3 f. b.	ocoiise di.,shinei is probably to be read: ... di.,shiné. It has come on heat now.
131	II	12	for *d^u-ivias* read *d^u-ri.as*.
134	II		entry *d^u-qaras*, add at end: Tr. of *duuras*. Transfer this entry to p. 133 II and insert before the entry *duaq* ...
135	I		" *deyavajas*, add at end: The Tr. of this verb is *d^u-...*
136	I		" *duuiuras*, add at end: The corresponding Tr. is *d^u-qaras* (v. p. 134.II).
	II	6 f. b.	delete "1".
		3 f. b.	insert comma after "confused".
137	I	10 f. b.	for *doŋgas* read *doŋgas*.
		9 f. b.	entry *doŋqarora*. The form *doŋqaras* is to be preferred.
	II	2	delete "1".
143	II	7	" the bracket after "seen".
146	I		entry *duruśo* 1. 2., delete "q.v."
149	II		" *ducikas*, add at end: The Ca. is *d^u-...*
150	II		" *d^u-ubr.as*, read *dubr.as*, *duba^u-*. For the last line substitute: (A *d-* form of *-ubr.as* with assimil. vowel).
158	II		entry *-faltas*. Add: *faltas*, *gfaltas*, without the Pa. IV., occurs as an Intr. Vb., e.g. ... s.v. 2. *jawar*.
161	II		entry *gorra*. Transfer this entry to follow *gororo*.
165	II		for entry *gašl* read *gašl*.
172	II		transfer entry *guk* to follow *gurius*.
174	II		entry *gus* 1 3. for "female for ..." read: female. For ...
175	I		after entry *γaltalas* insert new entry: *γaltapaš*, s.v. *γartangaš*.
212	II		for entry *jari* read *jarí*.
216	II		" " 2. *jirmas* read 2. *jirmas*.
226	II	6	" *harru* read *harru*.
227	II	9 f. b.	" "(said to be a Balti word)" substitute: (Cp. Tib. khaŋ, house).
235	II	4 f. b.	for 22 read 21.
236	II	6	read *khaŋkuto* and *kaŋkuto* (= *khaŋkuto*).
		7	for 64.17 read 64.7.
240	II		to entry *xaliw* add: Cp. also E. T. qaliw.
244	I		entry *xur*, add: (Cp. Sh. *xurar* ... and Kho. *xurruk*, to snore; Wkh. *xir xur*, purring; E. Turki (Raquette) xurek snoring).
245	I		entry *xurxaš*, at end of note add: and Kho. *xurruŋ*, thick mist.
246	II		entry *lalur*, transfer to p. 247. II to precede entry 1. *lau*.
265	II	3	after "Cp." insert: Sh.
281	6	6	this *pferk* is probably the same word as *pferk* in the following entry and should have -ŋ.

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Page	Col.	Line	
[illegible]	I	10	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]	I		entry [illegible], transfer this entry to p. [illegible] I, to follow [illegible].
[illegible]	II	10	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]	II		entry 2. [illegible], transfer "[illegible]" to entry 1. [illegible].
[illegible]	I		in entry [illegible] for Maharaja read Maharaja.
[illegible]	II	4 f. b.	delete the bracket following "breakfast".
[illegible]	II	10	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]	I	7 f. b.	" [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II	4 f. b.	" [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II	9 f. b.	delete the comma after [illegible].
[illegible]	II		entry [illegible], add: (Cp. [illegible]).
[illegible]	I		" [illegible], after [illegible] insert: (v. [illegible], p. 104. II).
[illegible]	I	3	for 2. [illegible] read 1. [illegible].
	II	6 f. b.	" [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II	5 f. b.	" [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II		entry 2. [illegible], for [illegible] read [illegible], [illegible].
[illegible]	I	11	for "(Cp. [illegible])" substitute: (Cp. [illegible] and [illegible])
[illegible]	II		entry [illegible], add: (Cp. [illegible].)
[illegible]	II	4 f. b.	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]	II		entry [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II		after entry [illegible] insert new entry: [illegible], [illegible], pl. [illegible], [illegible] x. (Also recorded as [illegible].) A male goat's skin which is inflated and used as a support in swimming. [illegible] is the swimming-skin is inflated. [illegible] the swimming-skin swims, and the skin (hanging) on the wall is vexed (or, is jealous, or perhaps, envious) Prov. 16. V. a. p. [illegible].
[illegible]	I		entry [illegible], transfer this entry to follow [illegible].
[illegible]	II	6 f. b.	for pumkin read pumpkin.
[illegible]	II	4 f. b.	" [illegible] " [illegible].
[illegible]	II		after entry [illegible] insert new entry: [illegible], v. s. v. [illegible].
[illegible]	I		entry [illegible], transfer this entry to follow [illegible] p. [illegible] I.
[illegible]	II	5	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]	I		entry [illegible], transfer this entry to follow [illegible].
	II		entry [illegible], transfer this entry to follow [illegible], p. [illegible] II.
[illegible]	II		transfer entry [illegible] to follow [illegible].
[illegible]	I	8 f. b.	for [illegible] read [illegible].
[illegible]			entry [illegible] " [illegible].

SUPPLEMENT to CORRIGENDA et ADDENDA Vol. III.

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Add to the Vocabulary the following four words originally recorded with Pn. Pf.s. and accidentally omitted when these were sorted:

*-[illegible]-as, *-[illegible]-, also without the Pn. Pf.,

1. to wind a thing on s.t., wind up s.t.
   [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he she is winding silk on her hand.
   [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they are winding balls of silk.
   Typo. [illegible] 393.16 f.n. V. corrigendum to passage.
2. to crowd round, mob (with hostile intent).
   [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they had all crowded round me with the intention of beating me.

*-malter-as, *-malter-i-, also without the Pn. Pf.

1. to wind s.t. on to s.t., v.s.v. 2 [illegible].
2. to rub on (medicine, oil etc.)
   [illegible] [illegible] rub on medicaments.
   [illegible] [illegible] (p + [illegible]) don't rub on oil.

*-ildir -ẓo, -[illegible] hm.

the term applied to joint fathers-in-law in relation to each other, and by them of and to each other; also used by a woman of her daughter's husband's father. 601

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when a man gets someone's daughter (as wife) for his son, the lad's father and the girl's father are *-ildir to each other.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] this man is this man's *-ildir, they are *-ildir-a.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A. and B. are *-ildir-a (and speak of each other as [illegible]). (Cp. semantically [illegible] below.)

*-alipa, pl. *-alipaŋ, -[illegible], -[illegible] (and -[illegible]?) hf. the term applied to joint mothers-in-law, corresponding to the male term *-ildir.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]?) [illegible] they are *-alipa to each other.

[illegible], [illegible]! Very good, my *-alipa! (Cp. semantically [illegible] below.)

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[p.546 is blank]

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AV7 Burusho AV7

For Burushaski-English vocabulary and English index to Burushaski words, see category 116, entire text.

5: Lorimer
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AV7 Burusho AV7

For Burushaski-English vocabulary and English index to Burushaski words, see category 116, entire text.